



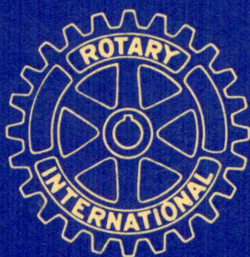
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1952

Proceedings

**FORTY - THIRD ANNUAL
ROTARY CONVENTION**

Mexico City

7111 016
WORCESTER ROTARY CLUB
30 MECHANIC ST.
WORCESTER, MA 01608



← Opening on a high note of international fellowship,
two sessions of the convention convene simultane-
ously—one session conducted in Spanish at the
Palace of Fine Arts—and one session in English
(shown at left) held at the famed Alameda Theatre.

1952

Proceedings-

FORTY-THIRD

ANNUAL

ROTARY

CONVENTION

MAY 25 - 29, 1952

Mexico City

This One



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OBJECT OF ROTARY



TO encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

1. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;
2. High ethical standards in business and professions; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations; and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society;
3. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life;
4. The advancement of international understanding, good will, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.



Arriving planes and trains bringing thousands of Rotarians and their families were met by local reception committees. Here Carlos Sánchez Mejorada, president of the Rotary Club of Mexico City, welcomes R.I. President Frank and Mrs. Spain and Secretary Philip Lovejoy.

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

WE ARRIVED

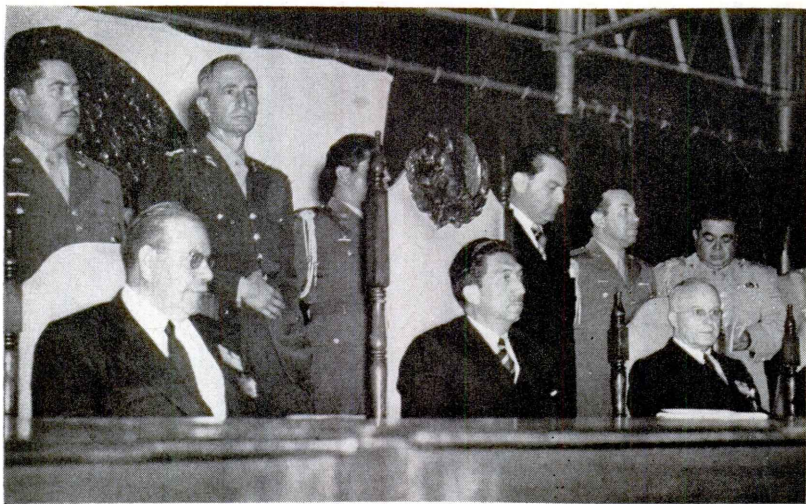
From India—

From Ireland—

From Germany and Guatemala—

From fifty-three countries more than 7,000 Rotarians and members of their families converged upon Mexico City. They came by plane—by train—and by automobile. Those who traveled by automobile marvelled at the unique experience of having the living, breathing, panorama of Mexico unfold before their eyes. They saw the little villages and the *haciendas*—the citrus groves and the varied tropical vegetation. They traveled on roads at times as straight as an arrow, and at other times they wound in and out through the Sierras with a new and breath-taking vista at every turn.

Those who traveled by plane experienced a quick transition from one culture to another. They were repaid when they saw the peaks of Iztaccihuatl or Popocatepetl above the white clouds. If they were fortunate enough to arrive after dark, they thrilled at the



The President of the Republic of Mexico, Miguel Alemán (seated, center), accompanied by an honor guard, extends an official welcome to Rotarians and their guests from more than fifty countries. Seated at the left is Carlos Sánchez Mejorada, president of the Rotary Club of Mexico City. Frank E. Spain, president of Rotary International, who responded in behalf of Rotary, is seated at the right.

myriad lights of Mexico City, like a huge, sparkling diadem nestled in the majesty of the surrounding mountains.

At the airport, to the strains of typical Mexican “Mariachi” music, they were welcomed by Rotarians from Mexico City and Chapul-tepec together with their wives and daughters. The ease with which they passed the entrance formalities was a real tribute to the prestige of Rotary in Mexico.

Many visitors arrived days in advance of the convention. Some took tours to Cuernavaca, Taxco, Acapulco, and other interesting or historical spots. Others spent their time in getting acclimated to Mexico City; in wandering through the colorful streets, exploring the shops, bargaining with street vendors, visiting the museums and art galleries, or in getting personally and intimately acquainted with the Mexican people.

THE HOUSE OF FRIENDSHIP

At every Rotary convention the House of Friendship is that designated place where old friends greet each other with an *abrazo*—where new friends relax to discuss plans for the evening—or where

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

Rotarians from widely scattered points meet for the first time and there find the beginning of a life-long friendship.

In Mexico City, however, it could almost be said that the House of Friendship extended from the Zocalo to Chapultepec and from the Alameda to Xochimilco. On Avenida Juarez or the Paseo de la Reforma—in hotel lobbies or in restaurants—in centrally located shops or in outlying silver factories—wherever badge met badge, there were exchanges of friendly greeting. Nor were differences in language any barrier. The twinkle of an eye or the flash of a smile were often more eloquent than the spoken word.

Neither was this spirit of friendship confined to those who wore convention badges. Whenever a badge-wearer strolled off of the principal thoroughfares, little boys halted their games to call a cordial greeting. The eyes of shop girls danced as they tried patiently to understand the non-Spanish words of their customers. The waitresses smiled when visitors tried to order food in the native tongue—but these were smiles of helpfulness and appreciation of efforts, not of amusement at the result. Yes, truly, the City of Mexico and its environs was a vast House of Friendship for its visitors of the week.

Even so, a traditional House of Friendship was established in a lounge on the mezzanine floor of the Hotel del Prado. Here, behind a revolving pedestal of banked flags, friend would meet friend by appointment. Here the delegate would rest tired feet while he caught up on his correspondence to friends and relatives “back

The first sight to meet the eye in the House of Friendship in the Hotel del Prado, was this archway, two stories in height, and the Rotary wheel, both made of countless gardenias and carnations, artistically woven to form the colorful designs.



1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

home." Here many a delegate organized his notes for that "Report on the Convention" he would be expected to make to his club the following week.

No single room was large enough, however, to hold the spirit of friendship in one place. It spilled over the mezzanine, down the broad flight of stairs, and onto the green-carpeted floor of the main lobby. It filled the comfortable and colorful chairs and sofas. It blended perfectly with the huge bouquets of gladioli and other flowers.

The Mexican people are noted for their amazing talent in weaving huge blankets of flowers in colorful and intricate designs. As one mounted the stairs to the first floor of the Hotel del Prado, the first sight to attract the eye was three masterful examples of this art.

One was a huge floral archway, extending almost two stories in height. On the left was a blanket whose foliage and flowers formed the national flag of Mexico, with the familiar eagle and serpent insignia. On the right was a solid blanket of carnations with the Rotary emblem in the center—complete in every detail—even to the key-way. The workmen who designed and executed these masterpieces must have truly caught the spirit of a Rotary convention.

THE FOLKLORE FESTIVAL

Any one of the 4,000 persons who packed the Alameda Theater on each of two evenings, who has tried to describe the Folklore Festival to friends and relatives back home will readily realize the difficulty in trying to put into words something of the color, the rhythm, and the drama of this outstanding convention feature. At least, he took home with him vivid, first-hand memories of typical and authentic Mexican Indian dances, customs, and costumes, presented in a combined spectacle which very few of the residents of Mexico themselves have ever seen.

This presentation came as the culmination of more than 31 years of painstaking research on the part of its producer and director, Luis Marquez. As a result the costumes, music, songs, and dances were authentic to the smallest detail.

The curtain opened on an empty stage, to the strains of the Mexico City Típica Band. What followed was a veritable kaleidoscope of color, music, flowers, and dancing. As each number was announced and described, the dancers appeared by two's or by groups, performed their routines, and then took their places on the stage.

Beginning with the state of Chiapas, on the southern peninsula, the dancers were presented in groups until 16 different states of

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS



A mammoth, colorful Folklore Festival dramatized the legends and customs of 16 Mexican States. The map of Mexico, the national emblem, and the Rotary wheel, shown in background, were made with thousands of gardenias, carnations, and other flowers skillfully woven to form the colorful designs.

the country had been represented. By the time the last group had taken their places, and the audience had stood for the Mexican National Anthem, the stage had become a fascinating pattern of perfectly blended color.

Space will not permit anything like a complete description of the colorful numbers, but here are just a few that are typical:

Perhaps the oddest was the Bolonchon from the state of Chiapas. In this, the man and woman begin in a crouching position, with the woman apparently resisting her partner's attempt to dance. Suddenly the music swings into a three-step, but with the man still pursuing the woman.

The most familiar melody to those from outside Mexico was the Chiapanecan, also from Chiapas, presented by three girls in colorful full skirts and wearing high-heel shoes. At the appropriate musical cues the entire audience participated by clapping hands.

A pagan touch was added in the Dance of the Little Faun from the almost extinct Seri tribe in the northwestern state of Sonora. The dancer represents a deer who is attracted by a sacred fire but is eventually slain by a hunter.

The rapid heel-and-toe action of the couple from Yucatan dancing the "Jarana" brought spontaneous expressions of delight from the audience. The Vera Cruz interpretation of the "bamba" which

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Convention Registration was handled quickly, efficiently at No. 20, Paseo de la Reforma — a building leased gratis for the occasion by a generous, hospitable lady of Mexico City.

came next, followed a similar technique of foot action, but with more of the Spanish influence. An amazing feature of this dance is the placing of a scarf full-length on the floor, following which the dancers succeed in tying, entirely with their feet, the scarf into a perfect bow-knot—without missing a beat!

Some danced barefooted, while others wore the high-heeled riding boots of the Charros. The costumes ranged from the primitive of the Aztecs to the gay dresses of the *Chinas Poblanas* from the state of Puebla, which has become the national fiesta dress of Mexico.

The spectacular finale represented the ritual dance of the ancient Aztecs. Proceeding down the two center aisles, these dancers accompanied themselves on exact replicas of Aztec musical instruments. On stage, the spreading head-dresses of the dancers bobbed and weaved as they simulated a battle to the death, and concluded with the victor in frenzied exultation leaping back and forth over the fallen body of his victim.

This evening of vivid, colorful entertainment gave the visitor to Mexico an appreciation of Mexican folklore and culture which he

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

could never have obtained in any other way. It was truly a living panorama of Mexico itself—a dramatized portrayal of the *mores* of a great and growing nation.

THE SYMPHONY CONCERT

On the same evening that a part of the visitors were enjoying the Folklore Festival, the rest of the delegates and their ladies were forming capacity audiences in the main auditorium of the Palace of Fine Arts to listen to a special performance by the National Symphony Orchestra under the very able direction of José Pablo Moncayo.

It is even more difficult to describe this event—for who can put a beautiful symphony into words? The first number was a three-movement Overture by Sarrier, a little-known Mexican composer of the 18th century. This was followed by the plaintive and simple melodies of “Sinfonia India” by Chavez, which featured native instruments, such as the water drum, rattles and gourds. Esperanza Cruz was featured as soloist in a Concerto by Ponce. “Janitzio” by Revueltas interpreted the life in a picturesque fisherman’s village, and the closing number, “Huapango,” one of Moncayo’s most brilliant successes, was a collection of dances which achieved unusual polyrhythms through the alternating of double and triple times.

As they listened to this music in company with new-found friends, the chances are that many Rotarians thought of the words of President Spain in his opening address to the convention. When calling upon Rotarians to take full advantage of the opportunity to blend various cultures for peace, he had asked the question: “What is symphonic music but a blending to tones produced by instruments as different from each other as the tuba and the piccolo—the violin and the cymbals?”

Or perhaps they recalled this beautiful music when they heard another speaker later in the week—Alberto Lleras, secretary general of the Organization of American States—when he said: “. . . there is no more enthralling novel than the simple tale of a life of which we were formerly unaware, no more enjoyable picture than the play of muscles on the face of a new friend, no more beautiful music than the song of a people whose land we are treading for the first time”

MEXICAN COMPOSER’S NIGHT

On Wednesday evening, Rotarians and their ladies had an opportunity to observe those facets of Mexico’s musical heritage which had not been included in the Folklore Festival or in the Symphony



On "open house" evening, Rotarians of Mexico City and Chapultepec entertained in their homes several thousand visitors. This picture was taken in home of Edmundo J. Phelan (sixth from left) and Mrs. Phelan. He is the newly elected president of the Rotary Club of Mexico City.

Concert. Since no one hall was large enough to hold the total audience, the program was arranged so that artists appearing at the Palace of Fine Arts early in the evening could later appear at the Alameda Theater.

This program, presented by artists as well known as the music itself, gave the visiting Rotarians an excellent panorama of popular Mexican music ranging from the "ranchero" to songs with current world-wide popularity.

One number which reached down deep into the hearts of the audience was that presented by the "Niños Cantores de Morelia." These boy singers, ranging in age from six to twelve years, thrilled the visitors with the quality and perfect blending of their voices and the matchless rhythm of their singing.

A thrill of quite a different kind was experienced during the presentation of a lively "jarabe" during which two "charros" held fighting cocks in their arms. When placed on the floor for just a few moments, these two game animals gave some indication of what might happen if left to their own resources.

Most of the music for this evening was provided by the Mexico City "Tipica" Orchestra and by a "Mariachi" band which derives from the ranches of central and northern Mexico.

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

OPEN HOUSE

"I wonder," mused a prominent non-Rotarian Mexican guest, "just how many of our visitors realize how unusual it is for the Latin Americans to open their homes to strangers."

Maybe this fact was not known to all of the guests. It is certain, however, that each visitor who accepted the hospitality of the Mexican Rotarian's home, surely appreciated that he was experiencing an unusual opportunity.

On Thursday evening, preceding the dance and fiesta, almost two hundred members of the Rotary clubs of Mexico City and Chapultepec opened the doors of their homes and their hearts to the visiting Rotarians and their ladies. Some of these homes were fairly modest. Others were palatial. In all, however, there was the same generous warmth of genuine hospitality—the same quiet dignity which is so much a characteristic of the Mexican hearth. Perhaps this one event accomplished more than any other feature of the convention in helping to attain President Spain's goal of "blending cultures for peace."

Long after the speeches are forgotten, long after the sounds and sights of Mexico have begun to fade from the mind, Rotarians and their wives and children to the number of 5,500 persons, will remember and will talk about that memorable evening when they were special guests of Mexican Rotarians in their homes.

Muchas gracias, señores y señoras—for a wonderful, beautiful, long-to-be-remembered evening!

AND THE LADIES, TOO

In spite of dark and threatening clouds, it would appear that every visiting lady in Mexico City attended the Ladies' Tea given by the wives of Mexico City Rotarians at beautiful Churubusco Country Club.

For weeks, the wives, daughters, and grand-daughters of Rotarians had been rehearsing for their respective parts in the entertainment. Although they were to present dances which were individually familiar to them, the ladies had never before worked together as an organized dance group.

These beautiful *señoras* and *señoritas* brought to the long, sloping lawn of the country club their most cherished heirlooms. There were the ruffled skirts, the hand-worked lace mantillas, and the high hair-combs of Old Spain. There were the long flowing head-dresses and richly decorated dark-hued dresses of the Tehuantepec



The beautiful Churubusco Country Club was the scene of a colorful entertainment of music and dances by the wives of Mexico City and Chapultepec Rotarians, charmingly gowned in lovely costumes and rich mantillas.

costume. There were heavily embroidered and deeply fringed shawls of rich reds and greens which were worn wrapped around the waist and tossed gracefully over one shoulder. There were the typical costumes of Chihuahua, Michoacan, Puebla, and other states of the Republic.

Along the fringe of a beautiful lagoon, these ladies entertained their visitors with a program of dances which included the Dance of the Spurs, the renowned Hat Dance, and many others typical of some particular section of Mexico. Perfectly supplementing the grace of the dancers and the beauty of the colorful costumes was the exotic music of various regional groups provided by Rotary clubs from other parts of the country.

Perhaps no greater compliment was paid to the visitors during the entire week than something which happened at this Ladies' Tea. In spite of the fact that many of the costumes were priceless and irreplaceable heirlooms, the ladies of Mexico continued their dances even after the rain had driven the visiting ladies to the shelter of the clubhouse. It was only when the rain had increased in volume to such an extent that continuance was impossible that the last numbers were cancelled.

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FIESTA AND BALL

What a climax to a glorious convention week! On Thursday night the Government of Mexico gave a fiesta and ball in honor of the president of Rotary International, in the beautiful, new Centro Deportivo Chapultepec. From the size of the crowd which attended it would appear that very few of the visiting Rotarians and their ladies were not present. And all were well repaid for their effort!

The outdoor swimming pool was a thrill in itself, because of its size and the beauty of its appointments. Add to this the grace and talents of the best amateur swimmers and divers in Mexico. Garnish it with dazzling and mystifying effects possible through the most modern developments in lighting. You have a spectacle which is always beautiful, and sometimes breath taking!

Following the aquatic ballet, directed by Mario Tovar, and a gorgeous display of fireworks, Rotarians and their ladies remained until the wee small hours of the morning to dance in three separate ballrooms on as many floors. Someone remarked facetiously that the first floor was for the aged, the second for the middle aged, and the third for the young. Judging from the grey hairs seen on all floors, however, the division must have been on the basis of one's "spirit" rather than one's years.

The Chapultepec Sports Club was instituted by the Bank of Mexico as a contribution to the bodily and intellectual enhancement of Mexican youth. The water ballet was presented by the bank and the club as a demonstration of "the potential strength of the high-spirited, sound Mexican youth which has found its best means of expression in the noble discipline of sport."

THE COUNCIL ON LEGISLATION

On Saturday morning—a full day and a half before the convention opened formally—the Council on Legislation convened in one of the most modern and most beautiful of all the new buildings in Mexico City—the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social. Here, 175 members of the Council met in a room almost a block long to discuss twenty-two proposed enactments and resolutions.

There was an air of expectancy as President Spain presented Past President Tom Warren as chairman of the Council. Proposed Enactments 52-5 and 52-6 had been the subject of considerable pre-convention discussion and, therefore, the delegates rather expected some "fireworks" when these proposals were reached on the agenda. President Spain announced, however, that an agreement had been reached with the proponets of these enactments that they would not be discussed until the Council session on Monday. The Council,

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therefore, settled down for consideration of less controversial and more routine items which had been listed as first items of business.

The first four items (52-4; 52-7; 52-8; 52-13) were recommended to be adopted without debate. After the representative of the proposer, the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad, India, had talked on 52-19 it was agreed to hold the item over until the Tuesday session in order to give the proposer an opportunity to re-write and clarify the text. Proposed Enactments 52-10 and 52-11 were adopted without debate.

The first real discussion developed in connection with Proposed Enactment 52-12 to provide for a two-year term for district governors and R.I. representatives. After one speaker had talked for the proposal and seven had spoken against it, the Council voted to consider the proposal as withdrawn.

The next item was Proposed Enactment 52-14, relating to exempting a club from holding weekly meetings under certain circumstances. By agreement with the proposer, the representative of the Rotary Club of Beyrouth, Lebanon, the text was amended to place the authority with the Board of Directors of Rotary International instead of vesting it in the district governor. After a brief debate, during which it was pointed out that protracted religious holidays, weather conditions, etc., in some areas made it almost impossible for Rotary clubs to hold weekly meetings the year around, the Council voted to recommend to the convention that the enactment be adopted.

After only ten minutes of debate, during which two speakers spoke for and three against Proposed Enactment 52-3, there was some doubt as to the vote and a division was called for. The Council voted 46 to 37 in favor of recommending to the convention that it adopt the proposal excusing past service and senior active members from attendance requirements because of ill health or impairment.

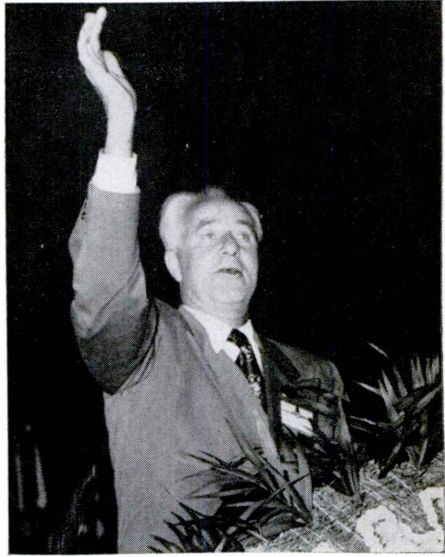
After amending another proposal (Resolution 52-18) relating to attendance of past service and senior active members, and following a brief debate, the Council voted 52 to 49 to recommend that the convention reject this proposal.

Proposed Enactment 52-1 providing that residence and attendance requirements should not apply to past service members was considered as withdrawn by the proposers, the 1951 Conference of District 160.

A representative of the Rotary Club of Hammond, Louisiana, U.S.A., presented that club's proposal to amend attendance credit provisions, but the Council voted, without debate, to recommend to the convention that this proposal be rejected.

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"Smile and the world smiles with you!" So, with a contagious smile, Song Leader Walter R. Jenkins, of Houston, Texas, U.S.A., gets the convention off to a flying start!



Proposed Resolutions 52-15 and 52-16, both of which also had to do with attendance credit provisions were considered as withdrawn by the proposers. Proposed Resolution 52-17, however, was recommended to the convention to be adopted, since it merely made the attendance contest rules conform with the changes in the by-laws contemplated by Proposed Enactment 52-3.

The next order of business was Proposed Enactment 52-9 to provide for an increase in per capita tax. After a debate lasting one hour and six minutes, during which 19 speakers had expressed their opinions, and President Spain had taken the stand to summarize certain background facts, the Council voted to recommend to the convention that the proposal be approved.

The Council then voted to recommend to the convention that Proposed Resolution 52-21 be approved as amended by striking out certain sections. This Resolution was to indicate the approval of the convention of R.I. to amendments to the constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.

At the Council session held on Monday afternoon the first order of business was assigned to Proposed Enactments 52-5 and 52-6 in accordance with an earlier agreement. Chairman Warren announced an agreement which had been reached with the proponents of both proposals as to the order of procedure. First: Proposed Enactment 52-5 was to be debated as against the present by-law for the composition of the nominating committee for president of Rotary International. If 52-5 won, then 52-6 would be

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The thrilling "Parade of National Flags" by mounted "Charros" was an impressive prelude to the opening of the convention, in the Hippodrome of the Americas, by the president of the Republic of Mexico.

debated as against 52-5. If 52-5 lost, 52-6 would be debated as against the present by-law.

When this agreement had been accepted by the Council, Proposed Enactment 52-5 was opened for debate. A total of 29 members of the Council participated in the debate. This was a subject upon which many members of the Council held very strong views—either for or against. These men stated their views with all of the force and power at their command. Thanks, however, to the tact of the chairman—and to the sense of fair play and justice which actuated each of the participants—the kind of "fireworks" which some had feared failed to materialize. It was truly a demonstration that Rotarians can differ on procedure without engaging in personalities and while still maintaining the high standards of Rotary.

After more than two hours of debate, the Council voted to recommend to the convention that Proposed Enactment 52-5 be rejected.

A similar but briefer debate was then held on Proposed Enactment 52-6 as against the present by-law. Again the Council voted to recommend to the convention that it be rejected.

Proposed Resolution 52-19 had been referred back to the proposer for study or re-writing. When brought up again the Council recommended to the convention that it be considered as withdrawn by the proposer.

Finally, the last piece of legislation was before the Council for

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

discussion—Proposed Resolution 52-20 relating to the headquarters of Rotary International. Following a brief debate, the Council voted to recommend to the convention that the proposal be rejected. The Council, itself, then submitted Proposed Resolution 52-20 (a) that the action taken by the board relating to a headquarters and “any and all relevant actions taken subsequently be and hereby are confirmed, endorsed and ratified.” The Council voted to recommend that this Proposal be adopted.

In the final Plenary Session, President Spain reminded the audience that the convention had upheld each and every recommendation of the Council on Legislation and called for thought and consideration to ways and means of simplifying the legislative procedures of Rotary International.

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

Although a slight rain was falling on the Hipodromo de las Americas it failed to dampen the enthusiasm of an estimated 7,000 Rotarians, their wives and guests who witnessed the impressive ceremony opening the Forty-Third Convention of Rotary International.

For the seventh time in its history, Rotary International was honored by having the convention inaugurated by the head of the country in which the convention was located. Following a colorful parade of national flags by mounted “Charros” the lights under the grandstand were dimmed and red flares illuminated the track as the procession of President Miguel Alemán, led by a motorcycle squad, approached the special pavilion which had been erected for this occasion.

Stately swans could be seen swimming in the lagoon to the left of the pavilion as Rotarian Ernesto J. Aguilar, “the dean of Mexican Rotarians,” addressed the assembly and introduced His Excellency, the President of the United States of Mexico.

President Alemán then delivered an eloquent address in which he praised the ideals of Rotary as contributing to the cause of world peace and outlined briefly Mexico’s basic principles of international relations.

President Frank Spain in a few well-chosen words responded to this address and surprised even his closest friends by addressing his opening and closing remarks to President Alemán in the Spanish language.

The setting was perfect for the opening of a memorable convention. The Hipodromo de las Americas is located adjacent to the fashionable Lomas de Chapultepec residential section and is

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considered to be one of the most beautiful race tracks in the western hemisphere. Opened on 6 March, 1943, this was the first time that it had been used for a public event at night.

SECOND PLENARY SESSION

Because most of the delegates to the convention were either Spanish-speaking or English-speaking, and since no hall large enough to accommodate the entire assembly was available, the second and third plenary sessions were held in two sections. One of these sections met in the beautiful Palacio de Bellas Artes and was conducted principally in Spanish. The other was in the nearby Alameda Theater and was conducted principally in English. Identical programs were held simultaneously in these two locations and Rotarians were free to attend the meeting of their choice.

Frank J. Brennan, chairman of the 1952 Convention Committee, formally opened the session at the Alameda and turned the meeting over to Second Vice-President A. E. C. de Groot van Embden of The Netherlands. Director Arturo Damirón Ricart of the Dominican Republic presided at the Spanish-speaking session.

At each section, President Spain introduced the members of the 1951-52 Board of Directors, and the following past presidents of Rotary International, who were seated on the stage:

I. B. "Tom" Sutton of Tampico, Mexico;
Will R. Manier, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.;
Tom A. Warren, of Bournemouth, England;
Richard C. Hedke, of Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.;
S. Kendrick Guernsey, of Jacksonville, Fla., U.S.A.;
Angus S. Mitchell, of Melbourne, Australia.

Welcoming addresses were made by two prominent Rotarians of Mexico and the governor of the Federal District. Speaking on behalf of the Rotary district in which Mexico City is located, Governor Gregorio Garza Flores spoke of the fear and distrust which exists in the world today, but assured his listeners that at this convention of Rotary International, Rotarians would "discuss in peaceful surroundings, and with sincere regard for truth and justice and the best interests of the world, the most important points of human relations."

Carlos Sánchez Mejorada, president of the Rotary Club of Mexico City, traced very briefly the history and the modern development of the city, and expressed the hope that the visitor's brief sojourn there would "add a few more threads to the strong bond of friendship."

Speaking as the voice of the Mexican people, Lic. Fernando Casas Alemán, governor of the Federal District, told of their love

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for peace and their respect for the rights of others. "We base our international relations on friendship and understanding, and good faith toward other nations," he said, "and sincerely hope that these noble ideals win over the violence of powerful nations."

In responding to these addresses of welcome, Director-Nominee Tomotake Teshima, of Tokyo, Japan, reminded his listeners that the world is passing through the most critical period in the long record of human history and that the times presented unparalleled opportunities for service by Rotarians.

Director-Nominee Rodolfo Almeida Pintos, of Montevideo, Uruguay, thanked the Mexican people for all of the hard work which had been done in preparation for the convention, and assured them that the visitors did not feel that they were in a strange land, but in a country "where all doors are flung open" to offer the warmth and comforts of home.

Director Pierre Yvert, of Amiens, France, speaking in French and English, told the session that it is "fellowship and friendship" which really unite the peoples of different lands.

In his opening address to the convention, President Frank Spain spoke of the problems to be solved in international understanding and warned that too many people expected governments to have some magic formula by which those problems could be solved. The solution, he said, can "only be found in the hearts and minds of people. The peace of the world is at stake in the crowded communities of the world, in the immediacy of our own homes and vocations."

The outstanding success of the convention was due in no small measure to the work of these two people who labored for many weeks in careful preparation—Clemente Serna Martínez, chairman of the host club convention organization and Miss María Terrazas, executive secretary of the Rotary Club of Mexico City.





Many colorful parties with Tipica bands, refreshments, dancing, brought together the young people of many lands!

THIRD PLENARY SESSION

This session was held on Tuesday morning, and again was divided into two language sessions. Although speakers differed and the content of speeches in the two sessions was not identical, both groups gathered with the same basic purpose: to discuss the best methods and techniques through which Rotary clubs and Rotarians can carry out their ideal of training the individual to serve through his vocation, his community, and his world.

(Summaries of the addresses in both sections will be found elsewhere in this volume.)

Following the addresses an opportunity was given for the audience to address questions to the panel of speakers.

FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

This session, in the Palace of Fine Arts, opened with one of the most delightful features of the convention program. With Past President I. B. "Tom" Sutton as moderator, four of the Rotary Foundation Fellows appeared on a panel. As these four outstanding young men told of their experiences as Foundation Fellows and what that might mean to them in the future, some in the audience may have turned their gaze upward to discover the crystal ceiling showing Mount Olympus with Apollo, the ancient

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

god of light and of youth, the enemy of all things ugly or evil. If so, they may have wondered if these young men might possibly represent the vanguard of a mighty army which would go forth to do battle with the forces of misunderstanding in the modern world.

(A summary of this forum will be found elsewhere.)

The president called for nominations for treasurer of Rotary International for 1952-53. Richard E. Vernor, of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., was duly nominated and seconded. There being no further nominations the secretary was instructed to cast the united ballot of the electors of the Rotary clubs of the world for the election of Richard E. Vernor of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., as treasurer of Rotary International for 1952-53. "Dick" accepted re-election to this office in a brief talk which was a mixture of English, French, and Spanish.

Secretary Lovejoy called attention to the fact that the Annual Report of the Secretary would be printed in the Convention Proceedings Book (elsewhere in this volume). Treasurer Vernor also advised that the formal report of the treasurer would be published in this volume and that when the books for the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1952, have been closed and audited, a report showing the income and the expenses during the year and the balance sheet at the close of the year will be mailed to all clubs.

The convention next turned its attention to the report of the Council on Legislation as presented by the chairman of the Council, Past President Tom Warren. Because of the interest in certain proposed enactments, and since the hall would not be available at any other time during the convention, it was necessary to continue the session until all items in the report of the Council were acted upon. The session adjourned at 4:30 p.m.—a total of seven hours and twenty-five minutes—the longest continuous plenary session in the history of the organization. It is a tribute to Rotary that so many of the delegates sat through the entire session, or returned to the hall after a hasty lunch.

Before proceeding with the business, however, a rather unusual thing happened. Upon motion from the floor, President Spain was asked to "reconvene unofficially" the Council on Legislation in order that a vote of thanks and appreciation might be extended to Past President Warren for "the splendid manner in which he presided over the Council, and for the fairness and impartiality shown by him throughout the deliberations of that body."

In responding extemporaneously, Past President Warren mentioned the large number of speakers who participated in the Council debates and said that the thing which stood out in his mind

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was the "spirit of toleration, of good temper, and of desire to put forward the things in which they believed. They put these forward strongly, earnestly, but never a man lost his temper or his patience." He said that he would take back home with him "a new faith in my Rotary."

President Spain then explained in detail the printed ballot which had been agreed upon for use in voting upon Proposed Enactments 52-5 and 52-6. This ballot was divided into two sections, and delegates would be *required* to vote in each section. The first section merely indicated whether or not the convention wished to make *any* change from the existing method of selecting the nominating committee for president. The second section indicated a preference between the methods outlined in Proposed Enactments 52-5 and 52-6. Thus, if the convention voted in favor of a change, the proposal winning the most votes in the second section would become the by-law. If, however, the convention voted against change, the vote in the second section would have no effect.

It was agreed, also, that there would be a limitation of debate: one hour each for consideration of Proposed Enactments 52-5 and 52-6; one-half hour for consideration of the present plan.

(Elsewhere in this volume will be found a verbatim report of the discussion on all proposed enactments and resolutions on which there was a debate from the floor of the convention.)

FIFTH PLENARY SESSION

This final session of the convention was held in the Alameda Theater. After acknowledging the grand work of the various committees which had contributed to the success of the convention, President Spain called for a report of the Election Arrangements Committee. Chairman Joseph Caulder announced the results of the balloting in three zones within the United States. The formalities of electing officers for 1952-53 were then completed and the members of the new board were introduced.

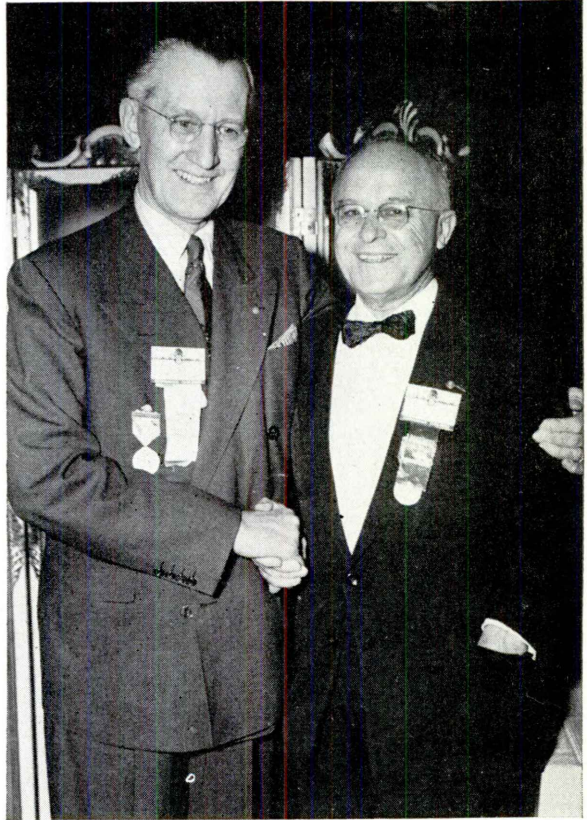
Dr. Alberto Lleras of Bogota, Colombia, and Washington, D.C., secretary general, Organization of American States, and former president of Colombia, was then introduced and delivered one of the inspirational addresses of the convention.

(For text, see elsewhere in this volume.)

President Spain at this point delivered his closing message. As the audience listened to his words, and felt the force of his personality, it was easier to understand how this Rotary leader had succeeded in inaugurating and following through on so many forward-looking projects for Rotary within the short space of eleven

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

President Frank Spain (at right) congratulates President-elect Henry J. Brunner, long-time member at San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A., upon his election to Rotary's highest office. "Bru" has held many important offices, both in his own club and in Rotary International.



months. His message was a challenge to Rotary to continue its efforts for world peace and understanding.

As President-Elect H. J. "Bru" Brunner rose to speak the audience realized that here was 43 years of accumulated Rotary experience, wrapped up in the person of one man who would be a kindly, genial, yet forceful leader for 1952-53. In a humble manner, he called upon Rotarians for cooperation in the months to come and expressed the firm conviction that "Rotary has made a tremendous contribution to world understanding and peace and that it will make an even greater contribution to the future.

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

HONORS TO ROTARY. On Thursday, 22 May, many Rotarians went to the three-hundred-year-old Tesoreria del Distrito Federal to witness a colorful ceremony. Here, in the beautifully frescoed Sala de Cabildos or Council Chamber, Rotary International was



In an impressive ceremony, President Spain, assisted by President-Nominee Brunnier and Secretary Lovejoy, places a wreath at the base of the imposing Monument to Independence, on the Plaza de la Reforma.

officially welcomed to Mexico by Rotarian Fernando Illanes Ramos, member of the Consultative Council of the City of Mexico.

Then, Lic. Salvador Carrillo, official mayor of the Department of the Federal District, presented President Spain, the directors and officers of Rotary International, and members of the Convention Committee, with medals and diplomas making them "Distinguished Visitors" of the Federal District. Frank J. Brennan, chairman of the Convention Committee, responded on behalf of Rotary International.

Interludes in the program were provided by Pablo Marin's Típica band. The musicians, for this occasion, were dressed in police uniforms.

PRESIDENT FRANK PLACES A WREATH. In an impressive ceremony, and in honor of the Mexican people, President Spain, assisted by President-Nominee Brunnier and Secretary Lovejoy, placed a large wreath at the base of the imposing monument to the Heroes of Independence on the Paseo de la Reforma.

THE CHARRO'S RIDE. On Sunday morning, at least fifteen hundred of the visitors were guests of the National Association of Charros. They were treated to an unusual spectacle which was a pleasing combination of Mexican tradition, beautiful horses, and perfect horsemanship. The "Charros" were originally the colorful ranch-

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

men who followed the introduction of the horse into Mexico by the Spaniards. Today, they represent an exclusive organization of men, some of whom are Rotarians, who are dedicated to the perservation of the traditions and the techniques of those pioneer horsemen.

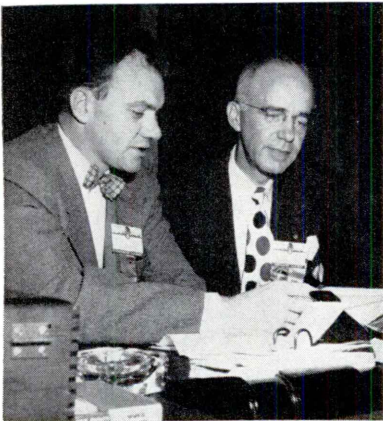
Of particular interest to many was the difference in technique from the familiar American rodeo performance in bull-dogging a steer. Here it consisted of throwing a steer in full gallop by deftly wrapping the animal's tail round the leg of the mounted Charro.

All was not horsemanship, however. The Charros, assisted by beautiful señoritas dressed in typical costumes of Mexico, presented a number of regional dances ranging from the colorful "bamba" of Veracruz to the national and traditional "hat dance"—or *jarabe tapatio*—from the state of Jalisco.

The greatest volume of applause went to a group of youngsters, sons of members of the Association, who staged a demonstration of tricky lariat handling which promised that the traditions of the "Charros" will live through at least another generation.

THE GLASS CURTAIN. Normally shown only on Sunday mornings, convention visitors had three opportunities during the week to see the famous *Cortina de Cristal*, or Glass Curtain, which hangs in the Palace of Fine Arts. The viewer has the impression that he is gazing through a vast window with a bronze frame, into the Valley of Mexico, in which lies the two great volcanoes of Mexico, the Popocatépetl (Popo) and the Iztaccíhuatl (Sleeping Lady). Through an expert use of lighting effects, the cycle of the sun is followed in a brief half-hour—from early dawn to sunrise, high noon, sunset, and twilight glow.

This magnificent curtain was manufactured in 1902 and consists of almost a million pieces of opalescent crystal measuring two



*R.I. Convention Committee-
man James L. Rankin (at
right) confers with Con-
vention Manager Gerald Keeler.*



These four lovely ladies, introduced to the convention at the closing session, received hearty, friendly acclaim. They are, left to right: Mrs. H. J. Brunnier, wife of President-Elect "Bru"; Mrs. J. C. Hodges, Jr.; Mrs. Frank E. Spain, wife of President Spain; and Mrs. W. C. McDonald, Jr. Mrs. Hodges and Mrs. McDonald are daughters of President and Mrs. Spain.

square centimeters each. It weighs 22 tons, is raised by electricity and lowered by gravity. If produced today, its cost would come to several million dollars. Is it any wonder that one venturesome lady was disappointed when she asked that the curtain be lowered especially for her, since she could not be present at the other showings?

THE SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS. Whether seating delegates, directing traffic, or just answering questions, the two co-sergeants-at-arms and their untiring aids deserve a great deal of credit for the successful operation of the convention. Under the leadership of Herman Fleishman, of Tampico, Mexico, and Norman Foster, of Ottawa, Canada, these men were always at hand when needed and remained on duty until the wee small hours if necessary.

FORE! About sixty Rotarians participated in an informal golf tournament at the beautiful Churubusco Country Club. Although an "unseasonal" rain halted the tournament before the completion of play, the participants were well impressed with the course. Of

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particular interest was the short ninth hole where a duck pond lapped at the feet of the player as he teed off and extended to the edge of the green. More than a dozen large, white ducks floated placidly on the surface or waddled unconcernedly across the green—increasing the chances of each player getting a “birdie” on that hole.

HELLO, HOME! At least one Rotary club in the United States had an opportunity to transfer some of the color and enthusiasm of the convention to its members back home. Through the enterprise of its president, William Poole, the Rotary Club of Greenville, South Carolina, enjoyed a program direct from Mexico City by using leased telephone wires and a radio amplifier. Speakers included Carlos Sanchez Mejorada, president of the Rotary Club of Mexico City, and past presidents of Rotary International, Angus Mitchell and Ken Guernsey.

THE PRESS, RADIO, AND TELEVISION

Perhaps no convention of Rotary International has ever received finer cooperation from the local media of communications. Literally hundreds of pictures and news stories were published; many of the convention features were broadcast over the radio and were recorded by the news reels; and television coverage included not only direct broadcasts, but also summary re-runs in the evening so that participants could see themselves on the screen.

One example of the excellent press coverage was the joint convention supplement issued daily by *Novedades*, daily Spanish newspaper of Mexico City and *The News* an English language newspaper. To this supplement, credit is freely given for many of the facts included in this summary since it was impossible for one reporter to cover adequately all events.

“**TIEMPO**” the Mexican weekly news-magazine honored President-elect Brunnier by carrying his picture on the cover and devoted several pages of text to convention news.

HASTA LUEGO, AMIGOS!

“So long, friends!” Such was the friendly good-bye on the lips of host and visitor alike as lapel badges were removed, the hotel decorations torn down, and the Forty-Third Annual Convention of Rotary International came to a formal end. It was not the real ending, however, for many of the visitors had arranged to delay their homeward trek long enough to take post-convention tours or just to remain in Mexico City for the purpose of wandering through

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the markets, the museums, the cathedrals, or to spend their time in getting better acquainted with their Mexican friends.

Even when the time for departure arrived, that would still not be the end, for as President Spain had predicted in his opening address, each visitor would "carry home with him something from the very hearts and souls" of the Mexican people, and would hope that we would "leave with them a bit of ourselves—our real selves—not the surface impression of the casual tourist in a strange land."

Shortly before going to press with this volume of the Convention Proceedings, word was received of the death, on 24 June, of CARLOS SANCHEZ MEJORADA, president of the Rotary Club of Mexico City and ex-officio chairman of the Host Club Convention Committee. Carlos served as a director of Rotary International in 1940-41 and as governor, in 1929-30, of the then Third District, now the 106th District.

Carlos was a prominent attorney of Mexico City, an official of several mining companies, and had been honored by the government of Peru which had conferred upon him the rank of Commander of the Order of the Sun.

The chairman of the Convention Committee, Frank Brennan, in introducing Carlos at the second plenary session expressed the sentiments of all Mexico City Rotarians when he said: "You all know of his boundless enthusiasm and persistent application of time and energy in following the progress of his many committees in planning for this convention."

Carlos is survived by his wife, Antonieta, and by many children and grandchildren. Past Director of Rotary International Ernesto J. Aguilar, of Mexico City, was designated to represent the organization at the funeral.

CONVENTION ATTENDANCE

of Rotarians and Guests

PAID REGISTRATIONS: By Countries

Alaska	2	India	8
Argentina	12	Italy	4
Australia	16	Japan	6
Austria	1	Lebanon	2
Belgium	7	Mariana Islands.....	1
Bermuda	1	Mexico	1,078
Brazil.....	27	Netherlands, The.....	2
Burma	2	Netherlands West Indies..	2
Canada	211	New Zealand.....	4
Chile	10	Nicaragua	48
Colombia	16	Northern Ireland.....	1
Costa Rica.....	4	Norway	1
Cuba	64	Pakistan	2
Cyprus	2	Panama	12
Denmark	2	Peru	29
Dominican Republic.....	24	Philippines, The.....	9
Ecuador	7	Puerto Rico.....	15
England	25	Salvador, El.....	14
Finland	3	Scotland	2
France	7	Singapore	1
Germany	9	Southern Rhodesia.....	1
Greece	1	Sweden	4
Guatemala	24	Switzerland	1
Hawaii	8	Union of South Africa.....	6
Honduras	17	United States of America..	5,008
Hong Kong.....	6	Uruguay	5
Venezuela	30		

Total Paid Registrations.....6,804

In addition, there were 421 non-paying guests, under 16 years of age.

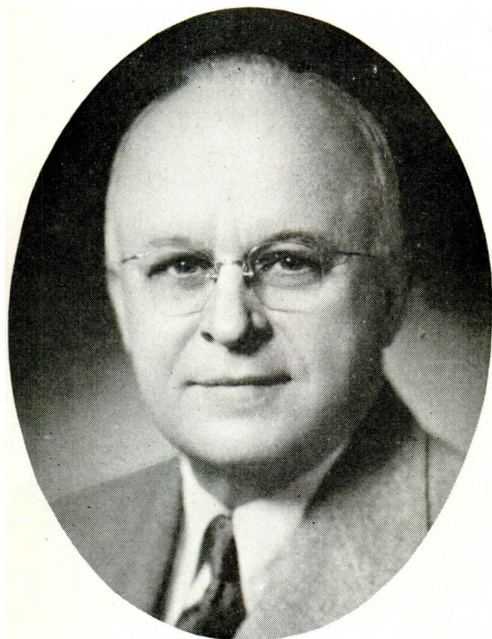
VOTING DELEGATES AND PROXIES

Delegates-at-large present	94
Delegates present	2,287
Proxies filed	2,819
Total vote at convention	5,200
Rotary clubs represented	4,043

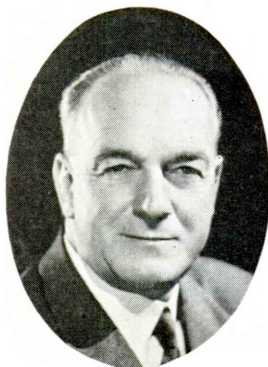
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Officers and Directors...

for
**1951-
1952**



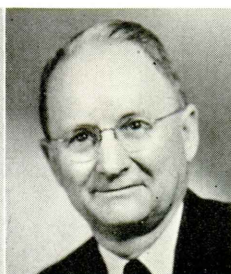
FRANK E. SPAIN
Birmingham, Ala., U.S.A.
PRESIDENT



HAROLD T. THOMAS
Auckland, New Zealand
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT



GORDON A. BEATON
Markdale, Ont., Canada
DIRECTOR



CHARLES R. COOLEY
Grants Pass, Ore., U.S.A.
DIRECTOR



**ARTURO DAMIRON
RICART**
Ciudad Trujillo, D.R.
DIRECTOR



A.E.C. de GROOT
VAN EMBDEN
Haarlem, The Netherlands
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT



RAY E. COLLETT
Old Town, Me., U.S.A.
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT



PIERRE YVERT
Amiens, France
DIRECTOR



F. WAYNE GRAHAM
Morris, Ill., U.S.A.
DIRECTOR



EDWARD V. LONG
Bowling Green, Mo., U.S.A.
DIRECTOR



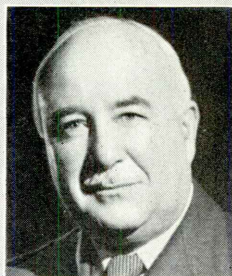
ARTHUR MORTIMER
St. Pancras, England
DIRECTOR



PHILIP LOVEJOY
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
SECRETARY



ARTHUR LAGUEUX
Quebec City, Que., Canada
DIRECTOR



GEORGE ERNEST
MARDEN
Hong Kong, Hong Kong
DIRECTOR



CLAUDE W.
WOODWARD
Richmond, Va., U.S.A.
DIRECTOR



RICHARD E. VERNOR
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
TREASURER



DISCURSO—

**Bienvenida a los
Rotarios Visitantes**

Por. Sr. Lic. Miguel Alemán V.
Presidente de México

Me es grato dar a los señores Delegados que componen esta Convención Internacional de Rotarios la más cordial bienvenida en nombre del país y del Gobierno.

Conocemos los ideales que propugnan los Rotarios para ser útiles a los demás a base de servicios y con fundamento en la libertad y en la dignidad de los hombres. Realizar un compañerismo mundial entre hombres de negocios y profesionistas, dentro de la sociedad, para una mejor convivencia. Lo cual es posible en los pueblos democráticos que llevan a cabo su desenvolvimiento histórico bajo un régimen de leyes justas y de libertades.

En el concierto de las naciones, ha de ser sólo prevaleciendo los valores del espíritu, de la justicia y del derecho como se consolidará el anhelo de paz universal que todos los pueblos de la tierra alientan, y que si aun no se logra es porque todavía los hombres no han podido concatenar su decisión pacífica de individuo a individuo y de nación a nación, ya que factores de incompresión, de incultura, de codicia y de predominio se los impiden.

Los mexicanos estamos dedicados a la elevación económica y moral de nuestra Patria para que continúe siendo respetada por las demás naciones, en la misma forma como México respeta a todos los pueblos de la tierra que de acuerdo con sus propias convicciones realizan libremente sus destinos.

Nuestra ambición es crear dentro de las instituciones jurídicas que nos rigen, condiciones económicas bastantes para que los mexicanos vivamos cada día con menores apremios procurando que no recaiga sobre un grupo o una clase el peso de la grandeza a que aspiramos, sino que los sacrificios del trabajo y el disfrute del bienestar obtenido sean repartidos equitativamente.

México está atareado en importantes obras materiales que, con ser grandes, no constituyen, sin embargo, la más elevada meta de nuestros esfuerzos. Aspiramos todavía más: a las realizaciones de

OPENING ADDRESS — BY SR. LIC. MIGUEL ALEMAN V.

carácter cultural y moral, mediante la educación de nuestro pueblo y a la consecución de la justicia social, conforme la establecen nuestras leyes.

Podéis sentirlos en vuestra propia casa, con vuestros familiares que os acompañan, durante esta segunda reunión internacional con que habéis honrado a México.

Deseamos que vuestros trabajos y deliberaciones dentro del ambiente de libertad que nuestra hospitalidad os brinda, alcancen los mejores de los éxitos; deseamos que disfrutéis no sólo de las bondades naturales de nuestro clima y nuestros paisajes, sino también de ese ambiente que el pueblo de México tiene en su espiritualidad y que, para propios y extraños, hace grata la existencia y noble la amistad.

Cuando regreséis a vuestros hogares, habréis dejado entre nosotros el bello recuerdo de vuestra presencia cordial y queremos que vosotros or llevéis en cambio la seguridad de nuestra simpatía.

[TRANSLATION]

It is indeed a pleasure for me to give the Delegates to this Convention of Rotary International a most cordial welcome in behalf of my country and of my Government.

We know the ideals that Rotarians uphold in order to be useful to others on the basis of service and on the foundation of the freedom and the dignity of all men; the attainment of a world-wide fellowship among businessmen and professionals, in the bonds of society and for a better life in common. That is possible in the democratic countries that evolve historically under a rule of just laws and liberties.

In the concert of nations, only when the values of the spirit, of justice and of right prevail will the desire for universal peace, which all the peoples of the world cherish, take body; and if that is not yet won it is because men have not been able to wield into a whole their peace-loving decision between individual and individual and between nation and nation, due to obstructing factors of misunderstanding, of insufficient culture, of covetousness and overweening willfulness.

We Mexicans are devotedly engaged in the economic and moral elevation of our country that it may continue to enjoy the respect of other nations in the manner in which Mexico respects all the peoples of the earth who, according to their own beliefs, freely work out their destinies.

Our ambition is to create, within the juridical institutions that rule us, such economic conditions as may suffice for all Mexicans to live with less hardship every day, watching lest there should fall upon one group or class the whole weight of the greatness to which

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we aspire, and that the sacrifices of work and the enjoyment of the welfare that yields may be shared in equity.

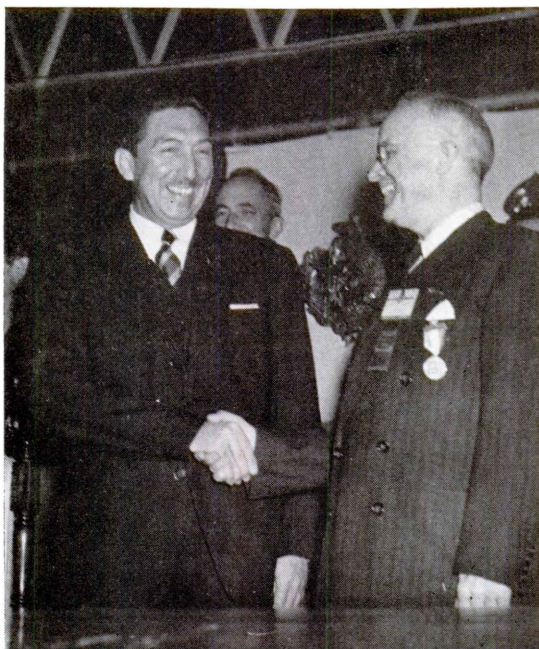
Mexico is taken up with important material projects which, great as they are, do not measure the furthest aim of our efforts. We aspire for something more, for achievements cultural and moral through the education of our people, and the attainment of social justice according to our laws.

Rotary Delegates:

You may make yourselves at home with your relatives accompanying you during this second international meeting with which you honor Mexico.

We wish that your labors and discussions in the atmosphere of freedom that Mexico offers may win best success. We wish you to enjoy not only the bounties of our natural climate and our landscapes, but also that climate that the people of Mexico provides for the spirit and which makes life pleasant and friendship cordial for ourselves and for our guests.

When you return to your homes you will have left with us a beautiful remembrance of your cordial visit and we wish you to take with you the assurance of our affection.



Sr. Lic. Miguel Alemán V (left), president of the Republic of Mexico, is congratulated by R.I. president, Frank Spain.



RESPONSE—

**to His Excellency
the President of Mexico**

By Frank E. Spain

President, Rotary International



Mr. President, I speak not only for those present but for all the Rotarians of the world in expressing to Your Excellency our most sincere appreciation to you for having honored our meeting with your presence and for your inspired and eloquent message.

For the second time in our history, the Rotary clubs of the world are turning their thoughts to this City of Eternal Spring as the scene of a convention of Rotary International. Happy memories mingle with glowing expectation as these representative business and professional men and their families gather from the four corners of the earth for a *fiesta*—that joyous occasion which Mexico has rendered justly famous—for a *fiesta* of friendship.

Eager to admire the splendors of your ancient civilization and to marvel at the progress that you have achieved in so many directions during recent years, we are deeply moved by this renewed demonstration of your friendship and by the opportunity it affords. Indeed, Mr. President, your beautiful and interesting country—home of many rich infusions of race and culture, gloriously vibrant with fresh creations—seems to fulfill our own desires in international understanding, to reflect our own feelings of good will, and to promise that peace and harmony among the nations so sorely needed in the world today.

How we wish that every one of the 356,000 Rotarians in the world could be sharing this delightful privilege. But if our numbers are limited, there is a reason. This is a delegates convention designed for serious work and consultation. Undistracted by a vast throng, we hope to achieve those personal contacts between men of many nations that will bear fruit in useful service. As appointed representatives, each one of us has a responsibility to carry back to our clubs and communities the inspiration that our meeting here will surely kindle. We shall take to them, also, the warmth of your welcome—the sun of your skies—the beauty of your landscape—and

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the genuine friendliness of your people. We shall leave with you, Mr. President, our best wishes for your personal welfare, and that of your family, and for the continued happiness and prosperity of the Mexican people.

[TRADUCCION]

Hablo, señor Presidente, no sólo por los que estamos presentes aquí, sino también en nombre de los Rotarios de todo el mundo para expresar a Vuestra Excelencia el más sincero agradecimiento por el honor que recibimos con su presencia en este acto, así como por sus inspiradas y elocuentes palabras de bienvenida.

Por segunda vez en nuestra historia los clubes Rotarios del mundo hacen converger sus pensamientos en esta ciudad de eterna primavera, escenario de una Convención de Rotarios Internacionales. Gratos recuerdos se mezclan con brillantes esperanzas al reunirse estos elementos representantes de los negocios y de las profesiones, junto con sus familias, procedentes de los cuatro puntos cardinales, para celebrar una *fiesta* —ocasión jubilosa que México ha hecho famosa—, una fiesta de la amistad.

Deseosos de admirar los esplendores de vuestra antigua civilización y de maravillarnos con el progreso que habéis realizado en muchas direcciones en los últimos años, estamos emocionados profundamente con esta renovada manifestación de vuestra amistad y con las oportunidades que ella brinda. En realidad, señor Presidente, vuestro hermoso e interesante país —centro de muchas y ricas infusiones de raza y de cultura, gloriosamente vibrante con nuevas creaciones—, parece colmar nuestros propios deseos de entendimiento internacional, reflejar nuestros propios sentimientos de buena voluntad, y prometer esa paz y esa armonía entre las naciones que tanto necesita hoy día el mundo.

Cuánto deseamos que todos y cada uno de los 356,000 Rotarios del mundo pudieran participar de este delicioso privilegio; pero si nuestro número aquí es limitado, razón hay para ello. Esta es una convención de delegados destinada a trabajos serios y a consultas. Sin la distracción que sería formar una gran multitud, esperamos lograr los contactos personales entre los elementos de muchas naciones que darán fruto de útiles servicios. Como representantes designados, cada uno de nosotros tiene la responsabilidad de llevar a nuestros clubes y comunidades la inspiración que nuestra reunión aquí seguramente hará surgir. Les llevaremos también la cordialidad de la bienvenida que nos ha dado usted, el sol de estos cielos, la hermosura de estos paisajes, y la genuina amistad de vuestro pueblo. Dejaremos con usted, señor Presidente, nuestros mejores deseos por su bienestar personal, por el de su familia, y por una continuada dicha y felicidad para el pueblo mexicano.

DISCURSO DE—

Salutación y

Bienvenida

Por Gregorio Garza Flores

Matamoras, Tamps., México

Gobernador del Distrito 106



Apenas a unas cuantas semanas de la fecha en que, para efectos de prueba, se hizo estallar sobre las arenas de un desierto de los Estados Unidos de América, la bomba atómica más poderosa de que se tiene noticias; mientras se dan los últimos toques a la organización de un enorme ejército, para la defensa de Europa; en tanto Rusia se infiltra en el mundo y esclaviza a los pueblos a su alcance; mientras allá mismo se ha corrido una cortina de hierro, tras de la cual la dignidad humana no tiene sentido; al mismo tiempo que se pelea cruentamente en Corea y, en general, cuando el temor, la desconfianza, la discordia y la guerra, son índice de desconsuelo humano; los rotarios del mundo nos reunimos bajo el espléndido cielo de México, con el objeto sencillo y profundo a la vez, de estrechar nuestras relaciones personales, de perfeccionar la organización de Rotary y de discutir en un ambiente sereno, con vista a la verdad y a la justicia y a la conveniencia legítima del mundo, los asuntos más importantes de las relaciones humanas.

El programa de Rotary y el empeño de los 350,000 rotarios por realizarlo en el mundo, acusan de nuestra parte y frente a la vida, una actitud optimista y esperanzada. Por eso, cuando en esta Convención, magnífica por la voluntad y capacidad directiva de quienes la integran y por su espíritu eminentemente humano, se reitere que la amistad y el compañerismo son el camino de salvación; cuando se hable de la urgencia de ceñir los actos humanos a elevadas normas de ética, renunciando a los beneficios ilegítimos de las prácticas extremadamente ambiciosas; al señalar lo que el ciudadano debe a su comunidad en servicio y esfuerzos personales; a la hora que se oigan nuestras voces clamando con sencillez que en el buen entendimiento de los hombres de todos los pueblos, puede descansar, segura, la paz mundial, más allá, lejos de nuestro recinto, también se oirán las burlas de los cínicos, los lamentos de los escépticos, el desaliento de los pesimistas; pero, rotarios del

mundo y amables señoras que secundan nuestro esfuerzo, esas reacciones negativas, nunca serán bastantes para apagar nuestra fe en el destino elevado de la humanidad. Sostenemos que el hombre tiene aspiraciones de vida noble y que el carácter de las personas es transformable y seguiremos insistiendo con cordial y tesonero empeño, por crear, por ensanchar y afirmar en los pueblos, una mentalidad amigable, justiciera, activa y pacifista de verdad.

Esta es la lucha de los rotarios y ninguna prueba mayor de su sinceridad y de su honda convicción, ninguna demostración más evidente de su firmeza de propósitos, nada habla tan elocuentemente respecto de su adhesión al Objetivo de Rotary, como esta Convención, compuesta por hombres de todas las latitudes de la tierra, de todas las razas, que hablan diferentes idiomas y ruegan a divinidades distintas, unidos en el Ideal de Servir.

Surcar cielos, atravesar océanos, recorrer carreteras a través de selvas y desiertos, de valles y montañas, alejarse de los hogares en muchos miles de kilómetros, dedicar tiempo y cantidades substanciales de dinero, solamente para encontrarse con amigos, para estrecharse más a ellos, para asistir a una Convención mundial que no está financiada por gobierno o institución alguna y dedicada por todos y cada uno de los asistentes al servicio de la humanidad, hacer eso, repito, es proeza magnífica de valor y de fe, de amor entrañable al prójimo y de anhelos supremos de paz; es poner en términos de la época y de practicidad, las sublimes aventuras del Quijote. Y nosotros los Mexicanos, que llevamos dentro de nuestra alma latina un poco de los idealismos del Quijote, ante este espectáculo maravilloso, ante este concierto de pueblos de tan límpidos propósitos, nos sentimos vibrar de emoción, hasta las más profundas cuerdas del espíritu y nos hace soñar en que algún día venturoso, el mundo deje de ser potro de tortura, para convertirse en la casona amable del hombre, en cuyos dilatados contornos se lleve una vida de paz, de abundancia, de libertad, libre de amenazas y plena de felicidad.

Por eso su visita nos llena de gozo y México entero se enorgullece de servirles de anfitrión, de brindarles su suelo y su espíritu, para sus encomiables trabajos. Y nuestra noble Capital, que es síntesis de todos nuestros valores, les será marco adecuado a todas sus inquietudes de servicio, a la vez que carácter impetuoso y soñador, les servirá de estímulo fecundo para su inspiración.

Más allá, la provincia mexicana, dulce, sencilla y laboriosa, anhelante de superación, con la poesía de sus bardos y la música de sus regiones, himnos de amor y alegría, con sus bellezas multifaséticas, les servirá de fondo suave y magnífico en que resalten el vigor y la grandeza de sus propósitos.

Damas y caballeros, compañeros rotarios del mundo, que Dios bendiga sus trabajos, que les permita días de inolvidable felicidad

ADDRESS – BY GREGORIO GARZA FLORES

entre nosotros y para expresarles nuestra hospitalidad, de todo corazón les digo: México, es vuestra casa y los mexicanos sus servidores.

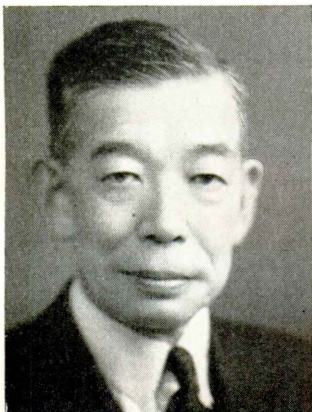
[TRANSLATION—IN PART]

Barely a few weeks ago an experimental atomic explosion took place in a desert in the United States—the biggest blast ever reported. At the same time, the most powerful army in history is being organized for the defense of Europe. Russia poisons the world and turns into slave states all the countries it can reach, building an iron curtain behind which all dignity is lost and no liberty may survive. There is bitter fighting in Korea and, generally speaking, there's fear and distrust, misunderstanding and violence, clearly indicating man's frustration. But the Rotarians of the world gather under the splendid sky of Mexico with a single object which is at the same time simple and great—to bring closer together our personal contacts and improve the Rotary organization. We shall discuss in peaceful surroundings, and with sincere regard for truth and justice and the best interests of the world, the most important factors in human relations.

Rotary's program and the willingness of 350,000 Rotarians all over the world to make this program effective, clearly indicate our hopeful and optimistic attitude in regard to the problems of the Human Race. . . .

Your visit makes us indeed very happy and my country is proud to be your host and offer you a place and all the help to carry on with your work for a worthy cause. Our noble Capital which is like a crossroads of our way of life, will frame your activities and its warm welcome will give you a source of inspiration. . . .

Ladies and gentlemen, fellow-Rotarians of the world, God bless you and your work. Let Him grant you unforgettable days of happiness while you are with us. To better express our hospitality, let me say—Mexico is your home and we are at your service.



RESPONSE—

**To the Welcome by
the Host Governor**

By Tomotake Teshima
Tokyo, Japan

Director-Nominee

It is indeed a great honor and privilege for me to be called upon to speak in response to the eloquent address of welcome just delivered by the host district governor, Rotarian Gregorio Garza Flores. This will truly be the greatest moment of my attendance at this memorable convention and yet I rise with no little hesitation, because to speak in public has never been one of my accomplishments, even in my native tongue. To attempt it in the English language will only serve to test the patience and kind disposition of my audience.

I have, however, been emboldened to lay aside any thought of my short-comings, because I realize the generous spirit of the committee which selected me for this important part, not simply because I have come from a distant land but more because I belong to a country which has just been readmitted into the family of free nations. The words at my command are wholly inadequate to express my personal gratitude and appreciation to the Rotarians of Mexico, who are our hosts, as well as to the Rotarians of the world, for giving me this opportunity of participating with you in building a better world upon the foundation of the ideal of service and fellowship of kindred minds.

The nations of the world are now passing through the most critical period in the record of human history. The peoples and races who have for centuries been separated by the barriers of distances have been made close neighbors. The journeys which required months of time can now be covered in days and hours. Our voices are carried instantaneously around the globe and the progress of science is continuously creating situations unfathomable to human minds, obsessed with ignorance, prejudices, and selfishness. Whether the new knowledge and scientific discoveries will enable mankind to establish better human relationship or will aggravate

RESPONSE — BY TOMOTAKE TESHIMA

confusion and discord, will depend upon whether the spirit of mutual helpfulness will win over that of selfishness and lust for power.

Today, the Rotarians of the world are presented with unparalleled opportunities for service. It is our great privilege to gather together in this international convention to gain new strength and inspiration to carry the message of service and fellowship to our respective countries and communities. We have come to discuss our common problems, to exchange our views, and above all to enjoy fellowship. We are immeasurably indebted to the Rotarians of Mexico for the untiring efforts they have made to insure the success of our convention.

Meeting once again in this wonderful city, I am sure the Rotarians are reminded of the previous convention held in the same charming surroundings just seventeen years ago. There is so far no other city, outside of the United States and Canada, wherein a Rotary convention has been held more than once. There can be no better testimony of the appreciation of your matchless hospitality. In that convention of 1935, an outstanding decision was made to rewrite the Objects of Rotary, which, though grammatically revised at the 1951 Convention, still stand intact, and which emphasized international fellowship.

On behalf of the Rotarians gathered here from the four corners of the earth, representing different races and languages, religions and creeds, customs and philosophies, but all united under one common motto of "Service above Self," I would like to say "thank you" from the bottom of my heart to the host Rotarians and their ladies for the painstaking preparations they have made to provide convention facilities, to look after our personal comforts, to forward fellowship, and to make our stay in your beautiful city most enjoyable and profitable.

We shall never forget our rich experiences in this land of incomparable charm and we shall be better men and women for having had this wonderful opportunity of spending these inspiring days with you and your people.

(The speaker's closing words were in Spanish, of which the following is a translation.)

Ladies and gentlemen: In closing my words of appreciation, I have the honor of offering my most sincere hopes for the peaceful prosperity of your noble Mexican nation, and especially of all my fellow-Rotarians.

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

[TRADUCCION—EN PARTE]

Es en verdad un gran honor y un privilegio para mí, el haber sido designado para contestar el elocuente discurso de bienvenida del Gobernador de Distrito Rotario y anfitrión Gregorio Garza Flores. . . .

Las naciones del mundo pasan ahora por el período más grave que registra la Historia de la Humanidad. Los pueblos y las razas que por cientos de años han estado separados por la distancia, se han convertido en vecinos cercanos. Los viajes que necesitaban meses, pueden ahora hacerse en horas y días. Nuestras voces dan la vuelta al mundo en pocos instantes y el progreso de la ciencia crea constantemente situaciones incomprensibles para mentes humanas, oprimidas por la ignorancia, los prejuicios y el egoísmo. Que los nuevos conocimientos y los descubrimientos de la ciencia ayuden a establecer una mayor comprensión entre los pueblos, o agraven la situación aumentando la discordia, dependerá enteramente de que el espíritu de mutua ayuda pueda vencer al egoísmo y la sed de poder. .

Ahora, los rotarios del mundo tienen la mejor oportunidad para prestar servicio. Tenemos el privilegio de estar reunidos aquí, en esta convención internacional, donde podemos obtener nuevas fuentes de inspiración y nuevo brío que debemos llevar a nuestros países respectivos estimulando el ideal de servicio y compañerismo. Hemos venido a discutir nuestros propios problemas, a un intercambio de puntos de vista y a gozar del compañerismo. Estamos inapreciablemente adeudados a los Rotarios de México, por sus infatigables esfuerzos al organizar y asegurar el éxito de este convención. . . .

Señoras y señores: al terminar mis palabras de agradecimiento, tengo el honor de presentar a vosotros mis más fervientes votos por la pacífica prosperidad de la noble nación mexicana, especialmente a los distinguidos Señores Rotarios.

He dicho.

DISCURSO DE—

Salutación y

Bienvenida

**Por el Lic. Carlos Sánchez
Mejorada**

*Presidente del Rotary Club
de la Ciudad de México*



Hace unos siete siglos una tribu errante y pobre que procedía de una mítica región nortea llamada Aztlán, llegó al gran lago de Texcoco que cubría el fondo de este valle. Al detenerse en sus riberas vió que una águila real que llevaba una serpiente, se posaba en un nopal que crecía en un pedregoso islote no lejano. Ese era el presagio que según la profecía de sus sacerdotes les señalaría donde establecer su nación. Águila, serpiente y nopal forman ahora nuestro emblema patrio.

La tribu azteca, que es de la que hablo, se estableció en ese sitio fundando la Ciudad de México o Tenochtitlán, para lo cual empezó por crear el suelo mismo donde se asienta y en ella construyó pirámides, templos, palacios y jardines. Fué un pueblo de guerreros, comerciantes e ingenieros, botánicos y artistas, que con el tiempo llegó a dominar casi todo el Anáhuac.

Dos siglos más tarde llegaron los conquistadores españoles y después de vicisitudes increíbles y apasionantes pusieron sitio a Tenochtitlán. Al cabo de tres largos meses, durante los cuales se distinguió por su valor heroico el joven Cuauhtémoc—"Águila que Cae"—último de los emperadores aztecas, Cortés expugnó la ciudad, llenó con sus escombros buen número de sus canales y sobre las ruinas levantó la ciudad española erigiendo en el lugar que ocupaba el gran Teocali o casa de los dioses del pueblo vencido, un templo cristiano que, con el curso de los años, llegó a ser la gran Catedral Metropolitana.

La Ciudad adquirió de inmediato tal importancia que Carlos V creyó conveniente conferirle el título de "Muy noble y Muy Leal" y el año de 1551, también por orden del mismo Emperador, se fundó aquí la primera universidad del Continente, siguiendo el modelo de la famosísima de Salamanca.

Con parte de las riquezas de las minas del país se levantaron casonas, palacios, iglesias y conventos con tanta profusión, que al fin del período colonial, pudo llamársele, con exageración sin duda, pero con algún fundamento de verdad, la ciudad de los palacios. En la construcción de esos monumentos trabajaron maestros y obreros indígenas que imprimieron a los diversos estilos importados, platerescos, barroco, neoclásico, el sello inequívoco de sus propios técnicos y de su temperamento espiritual.

Después de las sangrientas guerras de independencia, liberales y conservadores lucharon con encono hasta que bajo el Presidente Juárez triunfaron definitivamente los primeros. De ese período data el que se llama ahora Paseo de la Reforma, construido por Maximiliano durante su efímero sueño de imperio, y algunas de nuestras principales avenidas céntricas que el Presidente Juárez mandó abrir a través de algunos de los enormes conventos enclavados en el corazón de la ciudad.

Durante el gobierno del General Porfirio Díaz se acentuó aquí la influencia europea y especialmente francesa que había tomado ímpetu durante la época de la intervención, y las nuevas casas y palacios se hicieron a estilo francés como este Palacio de las Bellas Artes, o de estilo italiano, como los de Correo y de Comunicaciones.

Después de varias décadas de luchas intestinas y desórdenes de la Revolución, alcanzamos nuevamente la paz, de que ahora afortunadamente disfrutamos. Bajo su égida bienhechora nuestra ciudad ha levantado edificios de concepción moderna y gran originalidad, escuelas, hospitales, clínicas, teatros, ha crecido desmesuradamente desbordando los límites del Distrito Federal, y se ha rodeado de un cinturón de centros fabriles.

Esta es la ciudad que hoy recibe a ustedes y que por desgracia encuentran en crisis de construcción y en el punto más álgido de la propaganda electoral, circunstancias transitorias que le prestan una apariencia abigarrada y anormal que deploramos.

El brevísimo esbozo que precede os ayudará a comprender los grandes contrastes que notaréis aquí y que reflejan en términos de arquitectura y urbanismo los diversos aportes culturales e históricos que imprimen a nuestra ciudad su sello inconfundible. Nos sentimos orgullosos de ser la sede de esta 43ra. Convención de Rotary Internacional a cuya preparación hemos dedicado nuestro esfuerzo y nuestro tiempo. Os daremos a conocer algo de nuestras costumbres, de nuestras artes, música, pintura, orfebrería, danzas y artes populares; y nuestros ambiciosos proyectos de adelanto cultural, por los que tanto ha hecho nuestro Gobierno.

Esperamos que nuestra corta convivencia de estos días nos enriquezca espiritualmente y agregue algunos hilos más a la recia

ADDRESS — BY CARLOS SANCHEZ MEJORADA

trama de amistad donde nuestra institución borda el rico dibujo de sus espléndidas realizaciones.

Queridos compañeros de todo el mundo; no tenemos otro deseo que el de haceros agradable vuestra permanencia entre nosotros; os recibimos con los brazos abiertos; nos atrevemos a creer que a pesar de nuestras deficiencias encontraréis nuestra ciudad acogedora e interesante y que, al regresar a vuestros hogares recordaréis con placer vuestra estancia en México como nosotros habremos de recordarla toda nuestra vida.

[TRANSLATION—IN PART]

Some seven centuries ago, a poor and wandering tribe that came from a mythical northern region called Aztlán, arrived at the great lake of Texcoco which covered the bottom of this valley. Stopping at its border they saw that a golden eagle eating a serpent sat on a nopal cactus growing in a stony islet of the lake. That was the portent that, according to the prophecy of their priest, would mark the place where they should found their nation. Eagle, serpent, and nopal are now the coat of arms of our fatherland.

The Aztec tribe, which is the one of which I am speaking, settled on this spot, founding the city called Mexico or Tenochtitlán. . . .

Following a long and eventful history, and after several decades of internal strife and disorders due to the Revolution, we finally reached the peace which we happily now enjoy. Under its blessed aegis our city has erected buildings of modern conception and great originality: schools, clinics, hospitals, theaters, and has outgrown the limits of the Federal District and has surrounded itself with a belt of manufacturing centers. . . .

This very brief sketch will help you to understand great contrasts that you will notice here and which will reflect in terms of architecture and urbanism the different cultural and historical legacies that impress on our city its unique character. We feel very proud of being the hosts to this 43rd Convention of Rotary International to the preparation of which we have dedicated our time and best efforts. We will acquaint you with some of our customs and some of our arts: music, painting, silverwork, dancing, and popular crafts, and with our ambitious projects of cultural progress for which our government has done so much.

Dear fellow-Rotarians of the world: we have no other desire than to make your stay here agreeable. We receive you with open arms; and we dare believe that despite our shortcomings you will find our city hospitable and interesting and that when you return to your homes you will remember with pleasure your trip to Mexico, as we will remember you for all our lives.



REPOSE AU—

**Discours par le
Président du Rotary
Club de Mexico**

Par Pierre Yvert

Directeur du

Rotary International

Siempre favorece el cielo los buenos deseos. Le ciel exauce toujours les bons souhaits. Permettez-moi d'emprunter cet axiome à Cervantes pour vous remercier, cher Président Carlos Sanchez Mejorada, de vos paroles de bon accueil et des vœux que vous venez de formuler en termes si heureux pour le succès de la Convention 1953 du Rotary International. Leur ton affectueux et sincère est un sûr garant de la faveur avec laquelle ils seront accueillis.

Vous savez avec quelle joie et quelle spontanéité le Conseil Central a répondu à l'invitation, présentée par le Club de la Cité de Mexico, de tenir à nouveau dans le District Fédéral son grand rassemblement annuel. Depuis 1935 bien des choses se sont passées, qui ont bouleversé la face du monde. Le Mexique n'a pas échappé à la loi commune, luttant lui aussi pour demeurer dans le droit chemin, selon son ancienne tradition. Une chose n'a pas changé: c'est l'amitié qui nous lie, nous tous qui sommes ici présents, sous le signe de la petite roue dentée. Sans doute est-ce parce que, selon le mot de Rudyard Kipling, le maître-mot de la jungle: "Vous et nous, nous sommes du même sang."

Le plaisir de revenir visiter votre vieille ville et le beau pays dont vous nous avez schématisé l'histoire en quelques traits spirituels, la satisfaction de prendre un nouveau contact avec nos camarades des Clubs mexicains, n'étaient pas les seuls mobiles de notre joie.

Nous savons en effet, depuis toujours, que l'amitié mexicaine est précieuse; nous désirons la cultiver. N'est-ce pas l'un de nos anciens présidents, Tom Sutton, qui nous disait il y a quelques années: "One cannot find in this world of ours a people more amiable, more friendly and, may I add, more refined than the intellectual and cultured elements of the citizens of Mexico?"

REPONSE — PAR PIERRE YVERT

Pays d'ancienne civilisation, certes, et qui puise dans son histoire la satisfaction de s'être toujours débarrassé de ceux qui prétendaient le conquérir, mais en même temps pays à l'avant-garde du progrès, le Mexique nous offre l'exemple d'une enviable synthèse. Il est justement jaloux des bons résultats qu'il a obtenus, justement jaloux de les avoir obtenus seul. Il en tire une gloire légitime, tout à l'opposé de celle dont l'un de ses poètes disait: *Gloria vana florece, y no grana*, une vaine gloire peut fleurir, mais ne produira jamais de graines.

C'est dans un pays comme celui-ci que notre idéal rotarien peut trouver son plein épanouissement. D'abord peut-être sous l'angle de l'action professionnelle, puisque nous nous trouvons en présence d'hommes de bonne volonté qui mènent obstinément, depuis plus de trente ans, une immense et difficile révolution économique et sociale. De même le Rotarien voit dans son métier, par définition, non une corvée à remplir, mais une oeuvre à accomplir, pour le plus grand bien des relations humaines.

Mais c'est aussi dans la troisième avenue de son objectif, c'est-à-dire dans l'action d'intérêt public, que le Rotary peut et doit aider nos amis Mexicains.

Tout à l'heure, cher Carlos, vous nous avez parlé des Aztèques, de leurs descendants, de leurs croisements. C'est l'ancien Mexique, nous voulons bien l'admirer. Mais nous admirons aussi le nouveau, peut-être même davantage encore. Un auteur français, Robert Escarpit, écrivait récemment, à propos du Mexique: "Arts populaires, folklore, vieilles églises, ruines précolombiennes, marchés, coutumes, tout cela est passionnant; mais sachons jeter aussi un coup d'oeil sur les écoles, les barrages, les routes, les instituts scientifiques, les fermes collectives, les usines naissantes."

Toutes ces réalisations sont autant de victoires dont le Rotary se réjouit, car elles ont été obtenues selon ses principes et ses préceptes, pour que la paix vive en un monde meilleur. . . .

Gran victoria es la que sin sangre se alcanza, great is the victory which is obtained without blood.

[TRANSLATION—IN PART]

Siempre favorece el cielo los buenos deseos. Heaven always favors high aims. Allow me to borrow this axiom of Cervantes to thank you, dear President Carlos Sanchez Mejorada, for your kindly words of welcome and the wishes you have just formulated so happily for the success of the 1952 Convention of Rotary International. Their sincere and moving tone is a certain guarantee of their favorable acceptance. . . .

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

You know with what joyous spontaneity the board of directors has responded to the invitation presented by the Rotary Club of Mexico to hold its great annual convention once more in the Federal District. Since 1935, so much has happened to upset the world. Mexico has not escaped from the common fate, struggling to hold to the right road according to her ancient traditions. One thing has not changed: the friendship which binds all of us here under the sign of the little cogged wheel. Doubtless it is because, in the words of Rudyard Kipling's lore of the jungle: "You and we: we are of the same blood."

The pleasure of coming to visit your venerable city and the beautiful country whose history you have developed along spiritual lines, the satisfaction in renewing contact with our fellows in the Mexican clubs, were not the only reasons for our joy. We know actually that Mexican friendship is always precious, and we want to cultivate it. Was it not one of our past presidents, Tom Sutton, who told us a few years ago: "One cannot find in this world of ours a people more amiable, more friendly, and, may I add, more refined than the intellectual and cultured elements of the citizens of Mexico"?

It is in such a country that our Rotary ideal can reach complete fulfilment. First, perhaps, in respect to vocational service, because we are in the presence of men of goodwill who have carried through obstinately, through more than thirty years, an immensely difficult economic and social revolution. Thus the Rotarian sees in his vocation, by definition, not a task to fulfil, but an enterprise to accomplish for the greater good of human relations.

But it is also in the third avenue of its Object, that is, in community service, that Rotary can and must help our Mexican friends.

Just now, dear Carlos, you spoke to us about the Aztecs, about their descendants, about the mixtures of race. It is ancient Mexico that we wish to admire. But we also admire, perhaps even more, the new. A French writer, Robert Escarpit, wrote recently about Mexico: "Popular art, folklore, ancient churches, ruins older than Columbus, markets, costumes; all that is exciting. But let us also reserve a glance for the schools, the dams, the roads, the scientific institutes, the collective farms and the growing industries."

All these achievements are such victories as cause Rotary to rejoice because they were obtained through its principles and precepts, that peace might flourish in a better world.

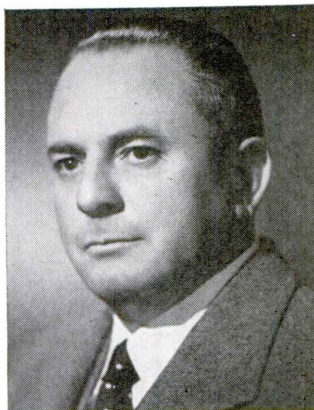
Gran victoria es la que sin sangre se alcanza, great is the victory which is obtained without blood.

DISCURSO DE—

**Salutación y
Bienvenida**

**Por el Lic. Fernando Casas
Alemán**

Gobernador del Distrito Federal



Llegáis a nuestro país en momentos en que no sólo podemos brindaros el homenaje más alto de una ilimitada hospitalidad sino también el rico acervo de una transformación lograda por la conjunción de esfuerzos fortalecidos y vivificados por la dirección atinada de nuestro Primer Mandatario señor Lic. Miguel Alemán, que ha impuesto a su régimen las características de una etapa eminentemente constructiva.

El México de ayer, con sus reliquias históricas que arrancan desde su fundación, su sabor colonial y sus costumbres ancestrales, se ha quedado hoy en el recuerdo para dar paso al México concordante con la época traducida en dinamismo y en acción.

Nos ha tocado vivir una historia de grandes conmociones en la que ha imperado la tragedia pero al fin hemos comprendido que lo único perdurable descansa en el sacrificio y en el trabajo inspirados en el bien común. Lenta pero seguramente vamos avanzando hacia un mejor destino.

Hombres primitivos fundaron los cimientos de nuestra nacionalidad y hemos recogido la herencia de su estoicismo, de su audacia y de su resolución que son fuertes incentivos en el desarrollo de la civilización moderna, como si la sombra gigantesca de Cuauhtémoc, Ilhuicamina y Netzahualcoyotl nos guiaran en la conquista de nuestra naturaleza y sus recursos para dar a nuestro pueblo una vida más humana y más justa.

Somos, por ellos, poseedores de algo sublime que como fuente redentora inagotable nos legaron para que fuese transmitido de generación en generación, con la fe inquebrantable de un fervoroso culto: nuestro amor entrañable a la libertad.

Para conservarlo, hemos renunciado a toda idea de egoísmo y nos hemos despojado de ambiciones personales recordando a Renán

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cuando dice: "Para redimir al espíritu es necesario elevarse por encima de las necesidades materiales." Es así como hemos forjado nuestras leyes y regido nuestros actos con amplio espíritu de justicia y con sacrificio de los intereses de los menos en beneficio de la colectividad.

Al llegar vosotros a nuestro país, es necesario que sepais estas verdades para que no desorientéis vuestra opinión; somos amantes del trabajo, de la paz y del respeto a los intereses ajenos; en la amistad, en la comprensión y en la buena fe hacia los pueblos hermanos hemos sustentado nuestras relaciones internacionales deseando que estos sentimientos nobles se impongan a toda idea de violencia de los países fuertes.

Nos consideramos muy honrados de que haya sido distinguido México como sede de esta Convención porque siempre hemos creído que con estas reuniones se ponen en juego abiertamente y sin embozos los verdaderos sentimientos de los hombres que luchan, en una forma o en otra, en bien de la humanidad.

La idea de servicio que vosotros os habeis impuesto es amplia garantía de vuestros trabajos porque implica la renunciación al interés personal y os da en esta memorable convención la oportunidad de buscar la resolución de problemas que nos son comunes en un ambiente de fraternidad indisoluble.

Estamos plenamente convencidos de que, en el mutuo conocimiento de los hombres y de los pueblos, radica el secreto de la paz.

Así pues, al daros en nombre de las autoridades y del pueblo de México, la más cordial y efusiva bienvenida, hago votos por el éxito de vuestra convención; porque vuestra estancia entre nosotros os sea placentera; por el progreso y bienestar de vuestros pueblos y porque, al regresar a vuestros hogares, vuestra inspiración, formada del conocimiento de nuestro país sea el hermoso evangelio que convenza acerca de los nobles impulsos que nos guían a ser partícipes en la lucha por alcanzar un mundo mejor.

[TRANSLATION—IN PART]

You have come to our country at a time when we can offer you a boundless hospitality and a development of Mexico made possible by our united efforts, ably directed and encouraged by President Miguel Alemán, whose regime is one of construction.

The old country with its ancestral traditions, historical treasures, and colonial ways brought down from its earliest days, is only a memory set aside to give way to a new Mexico, in keeping with modern industry and progress. . . .

ADDRESS – BY FERNANDO CASAS ALEMAN

Mexico has been selected as the seat of this International Rotary Convention, and we feel deeply honored. We have always believed that such meetings bring out the true sentiments of men who, in many different ways, seek to improve the destinies of mankind.

Rotary's ideal of service is the best endorsement to your work which renounces personal interests, and presently gives you an excellent opportunity to search for the answers to many questions of common interest amidst an atmosphere of brotherly love.

We are fully convinced that fellowship and understanding among the peoples of the world is the only road to peace.

In behalf of the highest authorities of Mexico, and as the voice of its people, I am here to welcome you with a warm heart and a tight embrace. My best wishes for a successful convention and a most pleasant visit to our country, for the welfare of your respective countries, and let me hope that your return home will mark the beginning of a better understanding born of this visit with us. We'd like to feel that you are assured of our high ideals while we walk with you along the road to a better world.



RESPUESTA AL—

**Discurso del Gobernador
del Distrito Federal**

Por el Dr. Rodolfo Almeida
Pintos

Montevideo, Uruguay
Director Propuesto

Cuando el viajero, al final de su jornada, percibe desde la distancia que quien le espera abre sus brazos y agita su mano en una nerviosa y cálida manifestación de bienvenida, siente que su corazón se entrega por entero a la felicidad de llegar. Porque en tal circunstancia comprende que no es a tierra extraña que se acerca, y que su paso encuentra libres los umbrales de un hogar que le ofrece la tibieza y la ternura de la patria lejana.

Tal es el sentido profundamente emocional que tienen las palabras con que, en nombre del pueblo mexicano, acaba de darnos su bienvenida el Gobernador del Distrito Federal, Lic. Fernando Casas Alemán.

Por segunda vez México ha desplegado toda la majestad y la belleza de sus panoramas, y ha alfombrado de buenos deseos el camino que los rotarios del mundo entero han de recorrer para venir a celebrar en el corazón del valle del Anáhuac legendario, su Convención Internacional, fiesta máxima de la amistad.

Desde el instante mismo de la llegada, cuando aún el espíritu no se ha repuesto del asombro con que una Naturaleza lujuriente de luz y de color golpea a nuestros sentidos, salta al primer plano de la observación el esfuerzo que los rotarios mexicanos han debido realizar para dar a esta Convención el ajuste perfecto que, tanto su normal funcionamiento como la presencia simultánea de miles de delegados, requiere. Esfuerzo que, sin duda, no habría podido ser, si como elemento dinamizador y actuante no hubiera estado ahí, en permanente presencia, un corazón animoso, optimista frente a los obstáculos, incansable frente a la fatiga, generoso para el ajeno reclamo, incapaz de desaliento y la desesperanza.

A la cordialidad de la palabra con que todas las voces de este pueblo hermano de América, voces de Gobernantes, de prensa oral

RESPUESTA — POR RODOLFO ALMEIDA PINTOS

y escrita, de rotarios y no rotarios, de la ciudadanía, de las fuerzas vivas que elaboran la riqueza de la Nación, se juntan para corear el parabién de la llegada; a la gentilidad con que la mano se tiende en el ademán y el gesto de una comovedora comunión de afectos, nosotros, los que llegamos, sólo podemos responder con una palabra. Una palabra sola, pero que lleva en sí, en vibración potencial, toda la hondura de nuestro pensamiento, toda la intimidad de nuestra emoción: ¡Gracias!

Acaso pocos vocablos del idioma, pueden decir con más sencillez, pero también con más posibilidad de contenido, lo que el corazón y el cerebro procuran expresar de mil maneras, y en cualquiera de los planos de las relaciones humanas.

¡Gracias, amigos de México!

Rotary os debe mucho ya, por el fervor con que el rotarismo ha evolucionado en el correr de 31 años, desde que el primer club, el de esta ciudad se fundó, hasta el presente en que 110 clubes mexicanos constituyen una verdadera y brillante constelación en el cielo rotario de Latino-América. Os debe mucho, porque le habeis dado una pléyade de dirigentes internacionales, entre los cuales los nombres de Sutton, Ernesto Aguilar, Carlos Sánchez Mejorada, Roberto Alvarez Espinosa tienen una permanente y siempre fecunda vigencia, en tanto que otros, como el de Carlos Collignon, lamentable y prematuramente desaparecido, nos mueve en este instante al homenaje de la admiración y del recuerdo. Todo eso Rotary os debe, y de hoy en adelante os deberá más aún.

Os deberá la hospitalidad de vuestro techo, el pan y el vino de vuestra mesa, que hacen posible la convivencia feliz de los rotarios de todas las latitudes, bajo la sombra de dos banderas que son expresión de un generoso propósito, —tantas veces puesto de manifiesto— de un armonioso entendimiento entre los hombres de buena voluntad: vuestro pabellón nacional, representación de un pueblo vigoroso, culto, digno y trabajador, y el pabellón de Rotary International, símbolo de una idea noble y de un desinteresado afán de servicio, como base y razón de un mundo mejor. Y rodeándolos, como un gran arco iris que los estrechara en un abrazo, los colores de todas las banderas de la Tierra.

En nombre de esta multitud que ha llegado a vuestra casa, y a la que con tanto amor habeis acogido, nuevamente, ¡muchas gracias!

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[TRANSLATION—IN PART]

At the end of a journey when the traveler is able to single out his friends from the crowd, and sees them waving their hands in excited anticipation of his arrival, his heart overflows with the happiness of the moment.

He has been cordially welcomed and feels that he is not approaching a strange land, but a country where all doors are flung open to offer him the warmth and comforts of his distant home.

For the second time, Mexico displays the majesty of her wonderful landscapes, and carpets with best wishes all the roads for the Rotarians of the world to follow, as they come to celebrate the greatest meeting of friendship in the heart of the ancient valley of Anahuac: The International Rotary Convention. . . .

Such effort would not have been possible without courage, optimism, and never-tiring energy to tear down obstacles, channel activities, and looking after everyone's needs and demands generously.

Rotary owes you a great deal already for your faithful development of the organization in this country during the last 31 years, from the time when the club in Mexico City was first founded. At present there are 110 Mexican Rotary clubs forming a true galaxy in the Rotary heaven of Latin America. Rotary owes you much, because you have contributed a large number of international officials like Tom Sutton, Ernesto Aguilar, Carlos Sánchez Mejorada and Roberto Alvarez Espinosa. . . .

We have been accorded the collective and cordial welcome of our brothers of this land, its government, radio and press, Rotarians and non-Rotarians, and all the men responsible for its economic and social activities. We have found their outstretched hand in a gesture of friendly collaboration to reach our common ideal, and we can only answer with two words—two words rich in their significance and laden with our deepest emotion—thank you!

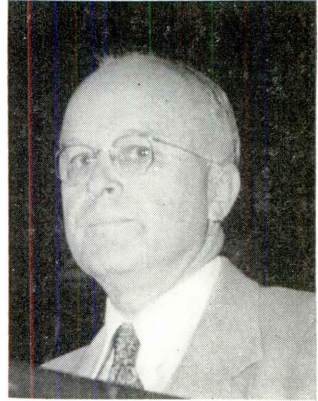
ADDRESS—

**“Blending Cultures
for Peace”**

By Frank E. Spain

Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A.

President, Rotary International



Last night we thrilled as the president of Mexico welcomed us to this magnificent city. But that meeting was no mere pageanty or form. It truly set the keynote of this convention.

This morning, as we turn our minds toward the business before us, we might well pause and ask ourselves: “Why are we here?”

This convention in Mexico City presents an unusual opportunity for Rotary. We are prone to speak of our annual meeting as a “great international gathering,” and we boast of the number of countries which are represented. But let us be realistic. This 1952 convention is primarily a blending of two great cultures—that of the English-speaking peoples who live in the northern half of this hemisphere—and of the Spanish-speaking peoples in the southern half.

I am not unmindful of the great contributions which will be made in this gathering by Rotarians from other parts of the world. Though relatively few in number, they are the salt which will give international savor to this meeting. However, since this convention is being held almost at the gateway between the Americas, surely our friends from Europe, Asia, Africa, and from the islands of the seas will forgive us if we emphasize the unique opportunity which this meeting presents to the Rotarians in this part of the world.

Many of us from North America are having our first pleasant experience of visiting our neighbors to the South. Even those who have been here before will find that the magic key of Rotary fellowship has unlocked many doors which were not open to us as mere tourists. Are we prepared to take full advantage of those opportunities? Why are we here? For what are we looking? What message does this convention have for us? What message are we going to carry back to our clubs? Those are questions which we should ask of ourselves—seriously and earnestly, every day we are here.

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My fellow-Rotarians, if we take home from this convention only a confused panorama of strange but wonderful scenes—if we remember, and report to our clubs, only the pomp and pageantry we have witnessed—then this convention of Rotary International has been only another meeting—and will have failed in its purpose. We must carry home with us something from the very hearts and souls of those with whom we are rubbing shoulders this week. We must leave with them a bit of ourselves—our real selves—not the surface impression of the casual tourist in a strange land. God grant this interchange may give us all better understanding of one another, deeper insight into human nature. God give us tolerance and moderation in our evaluation of those from whom we differ.

May the very differences in custom, costume, and culture quicken this blending process. Some of the finest things in life are compounded of blending. What is symphonic music but a blending of tones produced by instruments as different from each other as the tuba and the piccolo—the violin and the cymbals? Our taste for food is whetted by the deft mixture of the sweet and the sour—the liquid and the solid. May we learn here the technique of harmonizing human relations. In that undertaking our joint devotion to Rotary's ideal will be the common denominator to add up all the fractions.

It is inherent in man that a love for our native soil transcends all material loyalties. Kipling said:

God gave all men all earth to love,
But since our hearts are small,
Ordained for each one spot should prove
Beloved over all.

But he warned us that love of one's country, its customs, and traditions are not enough, for he also said, "What should they know of England who only England know?"

If we are to take full advantage of our present opportunity—if we are to gain that enrichment of the spirit for which this convention is held, we must first know what we are seeking. Some there are who with critical eye quickly discern the sordid. They will not see the beauty of the cathedral because of the beggar sitting on the doorstep. If we are looking for the sordid, we can find it here in Mexico City. We can find it in Europe and Asia. And—we can find it in our *own home towns*—wherever they may be.

Then there are those who travel afar to seek what they have at home. How many from my own country return from travels to distant lands to tell of their searches for "a cup of good American coffee." If all of the world were the same, there would be no incentive for travel. Why waste our precious moments in seeking something which we could obtain, at a minimum of cost and inconvenience, at the corner drug store on Main Street?

Another class of traveller is the "clique type." You have them in your club—in every club—the little group—the small coterie who always sit at the same table, and this is not peculiar to North America. All of us have had the experience of being in a strange city and of meeting there someone from our home town. It may be someone with whom we have only the slightest acquaintance. But, because it is a familiar face in a sea of strangers, we "team up" with that person to the exclusion of all of the other valuable contacts which could be ours if we would only take advantage of our opportunity. If in Mexico City we find ourselves grouping by clubs, by districts, or by areas, we shall be building a barrier to exclude the very thing we are seeking—a better understanding and appreciation of each other's point of view.

There are no "foreigners" in Rotary. By the same token there should be no strangers. The little emblem we wear in our coat lapels should be the "open sesame" to our hearts. If you meet a man and find that you do not speak the same language, you can still make signs. I once saw two Peruvians come aboard a ship full of North Americans. These Ibero Americans spoke Spanish only. Yet in no time they were friends of everybody aboard. How did they do it? They could sing—how they could sing! Everytime they came face to face with strangers they burst into song. Few people can sing their way to friendship as they did, but we can all smile. A smile is the simplest, and most effective, of all international languages.

The convention committee has prepared an excellent program of information. The host club has provided features which will give you inspiration. If information and inspiration were all we are seeking, the success of this convention would require no particular effort on your part. But the great objective of this convention is international understanding. Will you take advantage of every opportunity to mix with those from countries other than your own? Let your activities center in and radiate from the beautiful House of Friendship which has been provided for your convenience. There, in an atmosphere which is typical of this great culture, you will find that hearts are open and minds are receptive. There you can experience the thrill of exploring areas of agreement. If there must be blind spots in our vision, let them be in the areas of probable disagreement.

Let us make a start, here at this convention, in forging the links of human understanding which will make it possible for us to work together for the benefit of all mankind. Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, great Mexican international statesman, once said, "Without co-operation between the hearts of men there will never be peaceful agreement between the peoples." Here, in his native country, we have an unusual opportunity to nourish that principle.

Though we need leadership as never before, the problems of the world cannot be solved by leadership alone. Frustrated people often exclaim, "There ought to be a law"—as if government had some magic formula to solve human problems. Solution of the problems of the world can only be found in the hearts and minds of people. The peace of the world is at stake in the crowded communities of the world, in the immediacy of our own homes and vocations.

We hear a great deal these days about under-developed countries. Those areas are fast becoming the real battleground in a conflict of ideologies. Each side is trying to convince those people of its friendship. Without minimizing in any way the importance of financial and material aid to those areas, there is an even greater need for an export of sympathetic understanding. An understanding, if you please, which is based on no thought of material gain, but only upon a recognition of true values.

Fortunately, for Rotarians, the vehicle through which human understanding can be transmitted from one man to another already exists. We need no elaborate machinery of communication. We need only to make a better use of the channels which are open to us. In these days of doubt and frustration, we can make no greater contribution toward the safety and peace of the world than to use our Rotary contacts as an opportunity to learn the other fellow's point of view—than to use our individual membership in Rotary as a means of developing a sincere and heart-felt interest in our fellow-Rotarians at home and abroad. Let us begin right here in this convention by seeking to contact and understand our "opposite numbers" from many lands. That, my fellow-Rotarians, is developing political power in a real sense.

Man is the real power back of power. Mistrust is the thing which prevents people from negotiating with each other. Anxiety is in back of every armament race the world has ever known. We can have peace—real peace—only when man becomes conscious of his moral responsibilities—and only when man will make a determined effort to penetrate those barriers which divide us. Confidence—confidence in each other—is the first essential of trust. And the basic element in confidence is mutual understanding. It creates the atmosphere in which the processes of peace germinate. This convention—this blending of two great cultures for a common ideal—is our real opportunity. Are we going to be equal to the occasion? That is the challenge this opening session of this convention brings to you and me.

[*TRADUCCION*]

Anoche nos sentimos emocionados ante las palabras de bienvenida del Sr. Presidente de México a esta grandiosa ciudad. Pero esa

recepción no fué puro formulismo, ya que nos dió la clave del camino a seguir en esta Convención.

Hoy, conforme vamos concentrando la atención en los asuntos de la convención, podemos preguntarnos “¿Por qué estamos aquí?”

Esta convención en la Ciudad de México ofrece una oportunidad singular a Rotary. Hacemos referencia a nuestras sesiones, como grandes reuniones internacionales y nos agrada pensar en el gran número de países representados. Seamos un poco más explícitos esta vez. Esta convención de 1952 es, principalmente, una mezcla de dos grandes culturas. La de los pueblos de habla inglesa que habitan la mitad septentrional del hemisferio, y aquella de los pueblos de habla española que habitan la mitad meridional.

No he olvidado la valiosa colaboración prestada a esta convención por rotarios de otras partes del mundo. Aunque no son muchos, darán sabor internacional a nuestras sesiones. Sin embargo, ya que la convención tiene lugar en lo que pudiéramos llamar el punto de reunión de las Américas, nuestros amigos de otras partes del mundo sabrán perdonarnos el énfasis con que señalamos esta singular oportunidad que la convención ofrece a los Rotarios del Nuevo Mundo.

Muchos de los que procedemos de Norte América, tenemos por primera vez la agradable oportunidad de visitar a nuestros vecinos del sur. Aun los que ya han estado aquí con anterioridad, habrán notado que la camaradería de Rotary abre muchas puertas que no lo están para cualquier turista. ¿Estamos listos para aprovechar esas oportunidades? ¿Por qué estamos aquí? ¿Qué es lo que buscamos? ¿Qué significado tiene esta convención para nosotros? ¿Cuál será el informe que demos a nuestros clubes al regresar? Debemos hacernos estas preguntas muy en serio cada día que estemos aquí.

Compañeros Rotarios, si llegamos a nuestros clubes hablando únicamente de maravillosos aunque extraños panoramas, de la pompa y los festejos que presenciemos, entonces esta convención de Rotary International habrá sido una reunión más y habrá fracasado en su misión. Debemos llevar a casa algo del corazón y el alma misma de las gentes con quienes pasaremos estos días codo con codo. También debemos dejarles algo de nosotros mismos, la impresión superficial que deja un turista casual, sino algo de lo que realmente somos. Dios nos ayude a que este intercambio contribuya a un mejor entendimiento y más clara visión de nuestras naturalezas. ¡Qué Dios nos ayude a comprender y apreciar mejor a aquellos que son diferentes a nosotros!

Ojalá que la diferencia en costumbre, en el vestir y en la cultura, ayude el proceso de mutua comprensión. Mucho de lo mejor en la vida se logra mediante una mezcla armoniosa. ¿Qué es la música

sinfónica si no una mezcla armoniosa de tonos producidos por instrumentos muy distintos? La tuba, el piccolo, el violín y los timbales. Nuestro apetito es complacido por la atinada mezcla de lo dulce y lo agrio, lo líquido y lo sólido. Ojalá pudiéramos aprender en México el secreto de mezclar armoniosamente las relaciones humanas. Con ese fin, la adhesión de ambas culturas al ideal Rotario, servirá de común denominador que ayude a sumar los demás factores.

Es innato en el hombre amar más tiernamente el lugar de su origen olvidando otros intereses materiales. Kipling dijo:

Dios dió el mundo a todos los hombres para que lo amaran.
Pero siendo nuestro corazón pequeño,
Ordenó que cada quien sintiérase dueño,
Y prefiriera siempre el terruño.

Pero también nos previno cuando dijo que el amor al propio país, sus costumbres y tradiciones, no era suficiente, al decir: “¿Qué pueden saber de Inglaterra, los que sólo conocen Inglaterra?”

Si hemos de aprovechar todas las ventajas de la presente oportunidad, si hemos de enriquecer el espíritu que inspiró esta convención, debemos saber primero qué es lo que buscamos. Hay mucha gente que con ojo crítico encuentra desde luego lo sórdido. Esos no verán la belleza de la catedral porque encuentran un mendigo en la puerta. Si eso es lo que buscamos, podemos encontrarlo en la ciudad de México. También podemos encontrarlo en Europa y en Asia. Y también lo encontraremos en nuestra ciudad natal, dondequiera que esté.

Hay otros que viajan centenares de kilómetros para buscar lo que siempre han tenido en casa. Muchos de mis compatriotas se quejan de que en determinado lugar lejano buscaron con desesperación una “buena taza de café americano.” Si todo el mundo fuera igual, no tendría objeto el viaje. ¿Para qué desperdiciar nuestro valioso tiempo en busca de algo que siempre tuvimos al alcance de la mano? ¿Por qué buscar en otros lugares lo que tenemos más barato en cualquier esquina de la calle principal de nuestra comunidad.

Otro tipo de viajero es el de grupo. Usted los tiene en su club —en todos los clubes— ese grupito que siempre se sientan juntos a la misma mesa. No es característico de Norte América, porque todos hemos tenido la ocasión de hallarnos en tierra ajena y encontrar allí a alguno de nuestro pueblo. Quizá se trató de una persona a quien tratamos muy ligeramente; pero bastó que fuera cara conocida para que nos juntáramos a él excluyendo al mar de desconocidos que posiblemente hubieran sido valiosos contactos, nuevas relaciones. Desperdiciamos una oportunidad. Si ahora, en México nos encontramos cometiendo el mismo error de hacer todo en grupitos de clubes, de distritos o de regiones, estaremos contruyendo una

barrera de exclusión en contra de lo que en realidad venimos a buscar: un mejor entendimiento y mayor apreciación de nuestros respectivos puntos de vista.

En el seno de Rotary no caben los extraños. Nadie debe decir que otro rotario es un extraño. Cada uno tiene un distintivo en la solapa que equivale a un "ábrete Sésamo" del corazón. Si usted encuentra a otra persona y no hablan el mismo idioma, todavía es posible hacer amistad con señas. Yo tuve la oportunidad de conocer a dos peruanos que sin hablar inglés subieron a un barco lleno de norteamericanos que no hablaban español y en poco tiempo eran amigos de todos los pasajeros. ¿Cómo lo hicieron? Sabían cantar y qué bien cantaban. Cada vez que topaban con extraños se ponían a cantar. Pocos son los que pueden lograr la amistad de los demás con una canción como ellos lo hicieron; pero todos podemos sonreír. La sonrisa es el modo más sencillo y efectivo de hacer amigos. Es el idioma internacional de la amistad.

El Comité de la Convención ha preparado un excelente programa de información. El Club Anfitrión ha organizado eventos que nos servirán de inspiración. Si la información y la inspiración fueran lo único necesario, el éxito de la convención no necesitaría esfuerzo alguno de nuestra parte; pero el principal objeto que buscamos es el mayor entendimiento entre los pueblos. ¿Sabrá usted aprovechar todas las oportunidades que ahora se le ofrecen para tratar con rotarios de otros países? Propóngase usted centralizar sus actividades sociales en la bella Casa de la Amistad, que ha sido instalada para su comodidad. Allí, en una atmósfera que es típica de esta gran cultura, encontrará que el corazón se abre y la mente es más comprensiva. Allí es posible encontrar puntos de común acuerdo. Si hemos de tener puntos flacos o débiles, reduzcamos esa probabilidad al mínimo, donde sea casi inevitable. Empecemos ahora mismo, en esta convención, a forjar los eslabones de un mejor entendimiento entre los hombres, que haga posible el trabajo unido en busca del mejoramiento de la Humanidad. Citamos las palabras del gran estadista mexicano, Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet: "Sin la franca colaboración del corazón del hombre, nunca puede haber pacífico acuerdo entre los pueblos." Aquí en la tierra de Torres Bodet, tenemos una excelente oportunidad de fortalecer ese principio.

Nunca necesitamos tanto de buenos dirigentes; pero los problemas de la Humanidad nunca podrán solucionarse por nuestros dirigentes nada más. La gente pesimista con frecuencia exclama: "Debiera haber una ley . . ." como si los gobiernos tuvieran una fórmula mágica para resolver los problemas humanos. La solución a los problemas del mundo sólo podrán encontrarse en el corazón y en la mente de los hombres. La paz del mundo depende de las comunidades del mundo entero, en nuestros hogares y en nuestras profesiones.

Oímos hablar mucho de los pueblos retrasados de la tierra. Estos pueblos se están convirtiendo rápidamente en los campos de batalla donde se lucha por las ideologías. Cada bando está tratando de convencer a estas gentes de que son sus verdaderos amigos. Sin ánimo de restar un ápice a la importancia de la ayuda económica y material hacia esos pueblos, pensamos que aun es más necesaria la exportación de una gran comprensión. Debe ser una comprensión, y esto debe estar muy claro, que esté muy ajena a toda idea de lucro y que considere principalmente valores morales. Afortunadamente para los Rotarios, el medio por el cual puede llegarse a un mejor entendimiento, ya está a nuestro alcance. No necesitamos la instalación de complicados mecanismos de comunicación. Sólo necesitamos aprovechar mejor los conductos ya existentes y a nuestro alcance. En estos días de duda y desconfianza nuestra mejor colaboración está en usar nuestros contactos y relaciones en buscar los puntos de vista de los demás, contribuyendo así hacia la paz. Lo mejor que podemos hacer es usar nuestras relaciones rotarias en busca de verdaderas amistades tanto en el seno de nuestro club como en los más alejados. Empecemos ahora mismo, en esta convención, a buscarnos los unos a los otros en un esfuerzo mutuo de comprensión. Esta es la mejor forma, compañeros rotarios, de crear fuerza política en su sentido real.

El hombre es el verdadero poder detrás del poder. La desconfianza evita que las gentes tengan tratos unos con otros. La ansiedad es responsable de toda competencia armada en la historia. Podremos tener paz, paz verdadera, cuando el hombre sea conciente de sus responsabilidades morales y sólo cuando el hombre haga un esfuerzo por penetrar esas barreras que nos dividen. La confianza mutua es lo más necesario y lo más importante para comprenderse los unos a los otros. El entendimiento crea las bases de las que nace la paz. Esta convención, esta mezcla de dos grandes culturas por un ideal común, es nuestra mejor oportunidad. ¿Tendremos el tamaño, la grandeza de saberla aprovechar? Esta es la responsabilidad que, ustedes y yo, adquirimos en esta sesión de apertura.



ADDRESS—

Rotary—

ALERT!

By Alfred H. Nicoll

New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

As I have often said, Rotary means so much to me—as I am sure it does to you—or else you would not be here. We have come together to fraternize with old friends and make many new friends and, also, to obtain—and I hope give—some helpful ideas with which we can enhance our own individual thoughts and ideas for the furtherance of Rotary. However, we must be “ALERT” to a situation which could do much, if permitted to grow, by leaving undone many things that *we must do* if we are to carry on and keep this organization of ours virile and ready to assure its proper place in the scheme of things as planned by our Headquarters and our own individual clubs.

Far too many men just wear the Rotary emblem as a sort of passport, and are satisfied to be good attenders at regular luncheon or dinner meetings, but who, either because of a creeping indifference which permeates the world today, or because of old age, are inclined to the idea of what we in America call—“let George do it.” In too many minds, Rotary responsibility is left to the officers rather than to the members of the club.

While we speak glowingly of the 356,000 odd Rotarians in 80 odd countries, and the strong power of suasion for good which they possess, I personally feel that that number is as a drop in the bucket compared to the vast number who should be interesting themselves in the affairs of each of your countries individually and the affairs of the world generally—if we are to keep and make it as we Rotarians visualize—a place for concerted action in ideals of service.

Service as such and by itself is connoted to the menial things of life, whereby we expect and demand people to serve us for the fee they ask for the service performed. The Rotary connotation “Service Above Self” means a much different approach. If we could get more Rotarians really concerned in rendering “Service

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Above Self" it would aid so materially—among other things in reducing the turn-over in the membership in our various clubs.

I was amazed when, in the year I was to take on the presidency of my club in New York, in looking over the roster, to find how it broke itself so definitely into two groups—one the Old Reliables with 7 to 10 and more years of service, and the larger number in the other group of one, two, and three years of membership who were just getting acquainted; many of whom, because of their younger age, were paying more attention to the lighter or play side of Rotary rather than to the more serious aspects.

Then, also, I was amazed to find in our roster the names of many fine citizens who were formerly members of our clubs—and I know this prevails in many other clubs, too—who had dropped their membership for one reason or another. I became interested in this, and proceeded to make a number of studies, and conferred with a number of former members, all of which led to the conclusion that the first year's indoctrination, coupled with—and, I really think, more importantly—the determination of our leaders to see that these men have a true understanding of what Rotary is trying to accomplish, and a plan to put these newcomers to work, thinking up and carrying through on their own initiative, thoughtful and progressive plans and programs designed to further Rotary and its principles, thereby getting their teeth into some part of a Rotary program *in their first year*, thus creating more interest for themselves because they themselves became personally interested.

Such a plan of indoctrination, I am sure, will do much to hold their interest in Rotary. Our clubs should really endeavor to stimulate the newly elected members, particularly in order to find some important niche in the club's activities where they can really take an active part. By becoming seriously interested, as I have said, they will not only become better Rotarians, but longer-lived ones as members.

I do not want to encroach upon the time nor the assignment of other speakers who will appear before you this morning, but to my mind Boys or Youth work, by and large, has the greater appeal to the greater number of newer members, particularly the younger men, and what more important work is there than planning the activity of Youth, so as to inculcate into him or her the fundamental Rotary principle of teamwork which we think of as "Service Above Self," knowing, as we do, that "As the sprig is bent so the tree will grow."

The Youth of the world today is so bewildered with the many and various ideals that are being presented to them that it is

ADDRESS — BY ALFRED H. NICOLL

no wonder they are confused. We must be sure that men of affairs in Rotary do not overlook their opportunity to instill into Youth the higher ideals which we, as Rotarians, are presumed to possess. When we are chosen for membership in our club, it is, or should be, because we are the leaders in our business or profession, and, as such, *we* should be meticulous to observe the highest standard of ethics so that not only men of our industry, but all industries and professions, will find in us, by precept and example, a true character of sincerity of purpose and honesty which, in itself, will attract other men with similar ideas and ideals, so that united we can carry forward into our industry and profession, and beyond, that ethical side which will help further the Object of Rotary.

To do these things, we must first start with ourselves—we must be sure that we honestly believe in that which we are advocating; then, if we happen to be connected with a group of men, as employers or in a management capacity, we must be so sure that at no time do we advocate nor even permit little ‘off shade’ practices.

Because it is so easy to condone these things which may seem trivial and which may have some monetary advantage which then, in the eyes of subordinates, become *their* “standards”, all of which lowers constantly that line between right and wrong. Nobody better than ourselves knows where this line is, and nobody better than ourselves can be sure that we are not preaching another. May I add here a line which I read many years ago, which I always felt could easily be one of our slogans. “I would rather be respected than loved.” If we command respect by our sincerity of purpose and honesty of action in our daily life, we will automatically acquire the love and affection of our fellow-men.

Here, again, I know I am expressing an old thought, more or less academic, but I would like here now to inject another thought which has left an indelible impression on my mind.

We must be careful to see that our clubs do not become just “another luncheon club.” To be sure, we do get much enjoyment, pleasure, and profitable experience out of the fraternization of our own members and visiting Rotarians at our weekly meetings, and, also, listening to good speakers; but if we let that become the sole “objective” not only will our club fail in its accomplishments, but Rotary International will never attain the world importance nor the significance for which our leaders strive. Without Rotary’s interpretation of international understanding, we will never accomplish the true relationships between peoples and nations, nor the accomplishment of peace on earth.

In many clubs at seaport towns and population centers, we

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are privileged to have numerous visitors, not only from our own country, but so many Rotarian friends from other lands, so we should be sure that our greetings are sincere and heart-warming; then, too, we should try to show our visitors that same hospitality that we would show if friends came to call upon us in our homes. At such a time we not only invite them cordially to come in, we give them the best seat in the house and engage them in conversation which is nearest and dearest *to them*, thereby not only putting them at ease, but learning more about their interests in life, and, very likely, learning something ourselves which may be helpful and educational or informative and useful.

I have been privileged to visit many clubs in the United States. While most of them are friendly, it usually falls on the "Greeter" or host committee to "dish out" the hospitality. Knowing as we do that acquaintanceship is the forerunner of friendship, let us be sure that we go out of our way to get acquainted with our visitors.

In our life of today, we must, of necessity, forego many of the little niceties that make existence wholesome and pleasant. We seem to have difficulty in crowding into the day the many things that we would like to do. I am reminded of my early days as a member of the San Francisco club. Incoming International President Henry Brunnier, who was president of the club at that time, told many times how, when our club was formed and when it was new, a few of the Rotarians, when they would hear of some of our visitors coming from the far east or through the Canal on one of the ocean liners, would get a permit and go out with the Press in a tug to meet the ship, and by the time the ship docked these "Welcomers" would know just what service they could render these overseas Rotarians while they were in San Francisco.

Well, this often required getting on a tug in the very early hours of the morning, thereby missing a lot of sleep. Certainly there was no possible thought of monetary reward! It was simply "Service Above Self." What dividends in friendship it has paid! We all know the host of friends that Bru has made all over the world. I believe that many of these friendships stem from those early morning meetings aboard incoming ships. I know my present club—New York Rotary—did this in the earlier days, and I am sure that they got a great deal out of it, too.

While we individually may not be so situated that such service would be practical or advisable, it is surely an indication of one way in which furtherance of the Rotary principles may be accomplished. Again, I remind you that nobody, better than you, would know what similar or different type of service you could perform. Tell your club officers what type of service you would like to participate in.

ADDRESS — BY ALFRED H. NICOLL

In these trying days of misunderstanding and distrust between nations, is it little wonder that we as individuals, too, may fall into that same atmosphere of distrust? Let us hold steadfast to our Rotary principles and serve unselfishly to bring about better understanding—first, as individuals, then as families, then in our businesses, then in our Rotary clubs and, finally, as a combination of all of these for the good we can and will bring about through the clearer conception that God created all men in his image. If we reflect this thought and action daily, we can most assuredly bring about an understanding and a “will to do.” If we will do that, it will make this world-wide family of Rotarians a body which no earthly power could divert from its course of world peace and world understanding.

I have titled this paper “ROTARY ALERT”—probably it should have been reversed and called “ALERT ROTARY,” because that is the simple theme I would like to leave with you. Alert yourselves to our opportunity for world service today. It is later than we think—and unless we do alert ourselves and our Rotary activity to the bigger and important opportunities at hand, we may find ourselves and Rotary so hemmed in with dictators and a similar type of compulsion government, that this opportunity we now have will be lost.

Alert your club to its responsibilities to be “choosey” about its selection of new members so as to get men of affairs willing to serve in the affairs of your club and your country, and alert the officers to see that these new members are given every help to properly interpret what we, in Rotary, are striving for.

In closing, I am reminded of a poem by Whittier, I believe, which goes, as I recall, something like this:

For of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: “it might have been!”

Let us never have occasion to look back and say, “It might have been different if we had alerted ourselves to our present Rotary opportunities.”

[TRADUCCION—EN PARTE]

Rotary, como tantas veces he dicho, representa para mí más de lo que puedo expresar en palabras, y estoy seguro que para ustedes también, de lo contrario no estarían aquí. Hemos concurrido a esta convención para reunirnos con nuestras viejas amistades y entablar otras nuevas y, también, para obtener—y después dar—ideas útiles para encaminar nuestros pensamientos e ideas personales en beneficio de Rotary. Sin embargo, todos debemos estar *alerta* para

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no permitir que queden sin hacer muchas cosas que *debemos hacer* si queremos que el poder de nuestra organización no disminuya y que no pierda el prominente sitio en que la han colocado nuestros clubes y nuestra oficina central.

Son demasiados los rotarios que usan el emblema de nuestra organización como un mero pasaporte y que se conforman con asistir regularmente a las reuniones semanales, y que opinan, ya por indiferencia o por que su edad los obliga a ello, que los demás socios, y no ellos, deben realizar las actividades del club. Son demasiados los rotarios que piensan que las responsabilidades del club se limitan a sus funcionarios y no a todos sus socios. . . .

Creo que las actividades pro juventud, hablando en términos generales, son las que despiertan más interés en la mayoría de los socios nuevos, preferentemente entre los socios jóvenes, y que una de las labores de mayor importancia es inculcar a los jóvenes los principios fundamentales de Rotary para que desde su temprana edad aprendan a trabajar unidamente y a "Dar de Sí Antes de Pensar en Sí." Esto adquiere mayor importancia cuando recordamos el proverbio de que "árbol que nace torcido. . . ."

Son tantos los diferentes ideales que hoy día se presentan a los jóvenes que no debe sorprendernos que se encuentren desorientados y confundidos. Los rotarios debemos tener muy presente nuestra responsabilidad de inculcar a la juventud los ideales más elevados que, como rotarios, debemos poseer y profesar. A nosotros se nos aceptó, o debió habérsenos aceptado, en nuestros clubes debido a que éramos los dirigentes de nuestros negocios o profesiones y, como tales, debemos ser sumamente meticulosos en respetar las normas éticas y servir de ejemplo tanto a los individuos que se dedican a nuestra misma industria o profesión como a los que se dedican a otras. Al demostrar sinceridad y honradez en nuestros propósitos atraeremos a otros individuos con ideas e ideales semejantes a los nuestros, que se unen a nosotros para realizar el objetivo de Rotary mediante nuestras industrias y profesiones.

Para hacer lo anterior debemos empezar con nosotros mismos. Debemos estar absolutamente seguros de que creemos en lo que profesamos. Que respetamos al pie de la letra nuestros principios éticos, ya sea para con un grupo de hombres, en calidad de patrono, o para con un colega, o un competidor. . . .

Es muy fácil pasar por alto estos detalles porque los consideramos sin importancia o porque representan alguna ventaja económica para nosotros, pero que tienen el peligro de convertirse en las "*normas*" de los demás. Esto desvanece la línea que separa el bien del mal y nadie mejor que nosotros sabe dónde debe estar esta línea. Si ustedes me permiten mencionaré aquí algo que leí hace muchos años y que bien podría ser uno de nuestros lemas: "Prefiero

que se me respete a que se me quiera.” Si la sinceridad y la honradez de nuestros propósitos despiertan el respeto de nuestros asociados, automáticamente ganaremos su afecto y estimación. . . .

Dediquémonos en cuerpo y alma a fomentar los principios de Rotary y a servir altruístamente para alcanzar una comprensión mejor, como individuos, como familias, como hombres de negocios, desde nuestros Rotary clubs y, por último, combinando todo lo anterior para que rinda el mejor resultado posible. Si hacemos esto, la familia rotaria se convertirá en un grupo que ningún poder humano podrá desviar de su propósito de fomentar la paz y la comprensión mundiales.

Estemos alerta a servir en toda oportunidad que se nos presente, a emprender actividades de beneficio general, a dar a conocer nuestra organización fuera, y preferentemente dentro de nuestros clubes, a que los clubes se den cuenta de la responsabilidad de ser escrupulosos al aceptar a nuevos socios y que inmediatamente se brinde a estos socios la oportunidad de interpretar en acciones los principios de Rotary.

Community Service

San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

Yes, indeed, club projects are desirable and are most effective, but the service of the individual Rotarian coupled with his experi-

ADDRESS — BY PRENTISS A. ROWE

ence, and the application of that experience to his club project can assure and will assure a greater degree of its success.

Youth service has just been referred to as one of the challenges and one of the opportunities in community service. Of course, this is a pet subject with me, for I believe there is no greater opportunity than the giving of one's self to youth.

Many of your clubs probably sponsor a Boy Scout troop. Do you individually know the members of those Scout troops? Have you ever attended a Scout meeting? That is exactly what I mean by the giving of one's self. Many of us feel that by making a monetary contribution we are satisfying our own conscience and doing what we are expected to do as a Rotarian.

My friends, I believe this is the smallest part of what every Rotarian can do in his community life because, being a friend to youth, being a counselor to a young man, is going to pay greater dividends and greater satisfaction than any activity in which you have participated.

If you will pardon me—I speak from experience—it has been my privilege to serve as the president of the San Francisco Boys Club for three years. May I ask, have you made a survey in your community as to whether or not there is need for a boys club in your community?

We hear much about juvenile delinquency these days. And, again I say, one of the most effective methods of meeting juvenile delinquency is through a boys club. Boys like to belong to things just as you and I do—to Rotary, to our fraternal organizations, to our civic organizations. Give the boy an opportunity to belong. Give him an opportunity to associate with other boys who have as their objective, under proper guidance, constructive ideas, constructive projects.

After all, there is only a small difference between directing a boy's efforts in right activities and having him become associated with gangs due to the inability or the lack of opportunity for him to be associated with boys in a constructive objective.

We hear a lot, too, about corrective measures. Rotarians are interested in preventive measures. The average membership in a boys club runs from \$20 to \$30 a year. But do you know that to keep a boy in a corrective institution runs nearer \$3,000 a year? And, unfortunately, most of them are but graduate courses in crime. The high percentage that are returned to corrective institutions proves that.

I had occasion recently to visit a small club that had become interested in the youth of their community. At the last report,

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they had 35 boys, 22 of whom were probation cases. In the period covered by the report, not one of those 22 boys had violated his probation.

This member took it upon himself to present this project to his club and, unfortunately, at the start, they were not greatly interested, but when he showed conclusively what he as one individual could do in helping the youth in his community, it was immediately accepted as a club project.

I think, again, that surveys should constantly be made. A club should never be satisfied with the degree of success that it may have in its community activities. It should be constantly alert to see where it can further promote and increase those activities.

We as business and professional men can never attain the fullest satisfaction if we become complacent and feel that there are not other opportunities. On the other hand, we should be constantly alert in order to further the ideals of Rotary and find opportunities of expressing these concepts of good.

Again to youth, let's be mindful that the citizens of tomorrow are the boys of today. Have you had high-school boys in your club? Have you had them attend your meetings and participate in your programs? If I may quote an illustration of our San Francisco club, each month we have two high-school boys who are selected by the superintendent to attend our meetings.

Obviously, they are usually among the top students, president of the student body or some such position in the school.

At the last meeting, the boy gets up and gives his reaction to his attendance at our Rotary meeting. The manner in which some of the boys are able to express themselves is a thrill and an assurance to us that we have nothing to be concerned about the youth of today.

Don't discount the keenness of perception of our youth. It behooves us to see that we are sincere in understanding them from a youth point of view as we endeavor to have them understand us from our adult point of view.

This is a challenge and an outstanding opportunity!

The average Rotary club has in its membership less than 50 members. I don't care what the size of the club, there is an opportunity, if you are imbued sufficiently with the spirit of Rotary, to apply yourself to be a friend to youth and to see that that youth looks to you. It may be just for consultation in vocational guidance. Are you willing to give the time to help that boy and give the benefit of your experience in your business and profession?

DISCURSO — POR PRENTISS A. ROWE

Yes, I think that every community would be a better place as a result of the Rotary club. And the degree of the improvement, again I repeat, in that community is dependent upon the application of the ideals of Rotary by the individual Rotarian.

I hope that through our discussions here today you may be not only inspired but enthused to go back to your respective clubs and do something, as the giving of one's self. After all, that is the real purpose of these meetings. I think community service has been expressed here in the friendliness of the members of the Mexico City Club and it is an excellent exemplification of what community service can be.

[TRADUCCION—EN PARTE]

Estoy plenamente convencido de que toda comunidad mejora al organizarse en ella un Rotary club. ¿Por qué? Porque nuestro lema "Dar de Sí Antes de Pensar en Sí" sólo puede expresarse mediante la realización de actividades. Esta realización requiere que demos de sí, que nos despojemos de todo sentimiento egoísta y que obremos siempre con altruísmo. En esta forma debemos demostrar nuestra consideración y amistad para con los demás. . . .

Un tema favorito hoy día es la delincuencia juvenil, pero yo insisto en que una de las formas más efectivas de corregirla es mediante la organización de clubes juveniles. A los jóvenes les gusta pertenecer a grupos o clubes en la misma forma en que a mí me gusta pertenecer a Rotary y a nuestras organizaciones civiles. Ofrezcan ustedes a la juventud la oportunidad de formar parte de un club o asociación y de unirse a otros jóvenes cuyo objetivo, debidamente orientado, es la realización de obras constructivas.

También se habla muchísimo de las medidas correccionales. Los rotarios se interesan en medidas preventivas. El costo promedio anual de los clubes juveniles de los Estados Unidos es de Dls.20 a Dls.30 por cada muchacho. Pero, ¿saben ustedes que cada muchacho internado en una institución correccional representa un gasto aproximado de Dls.3,000 al año? Y, lamentablemente, la mayor parte de estas instituciones no son otra cosa que centros de perfeccionamiento para el crimen. Prueba de lo que acabo de decir es el elevado número de muchachos que regresan una y más veces a dichas instituciones. . . .

El promedio de socios en los Rotary clubs no llega a 50. Todo club, por reducido que sea el número de sus socios, tiene una gran oportunidad de ayudar a la juventud si se empapa lo suficiente en los principios de Rotary y se dedica a hacer amistad con la juventud. Esta ayuda puede tomar infinidad de formas y puede empezar desde permitir a los jóvenes que consulten con ustedes sus pro-

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blemas u ofrecerles la experiencia que ustedes han adquirido en sus negocios y profesiones.

Sí, compañeros, estoy seguro que toda comunidad debe mejorar con la existencia de un Rotary club. Pero esta mejoría depende de la dedicación de los rotarios a los ideales de Rotary.

Espero que las discusiones que escuchen ustedes hoy les den la inspiración y el entusiasmo para regresar a sus clubes respectivos dispuestos a dar de sí antes que pensar en sí. Después de todo, ese es el propósito verdadero de estas reuniones. Creo que los asuntos de interés público se han expresado aquí, en forma brillante, mediante la amistad de los socios del Rotary club de la Ciudad de México.

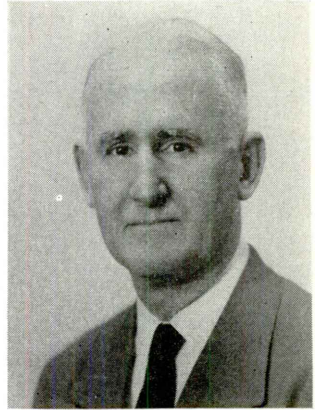


ADDRESS—

Vocational Service

By Webb Follin

Shelbyville, Tenn., U.S.A.



To stand in this historic city and to feel the emotional pull of its beauty is to have one's senses throb with excitement. Here one sees the traces of a very ancient culture and civilization both in its Indian and its Spanish origins. Here likewise one sees the readying of a great young people to take its rightful place among the nations of the earth. Truly that blending of the old and the new is everywhere seen here in the grace and dignity of this *the Republic of Mexico*.

As a native of the state of Texas, an estranged child of Mexico, I salute my erstwhile mother; and, although as a Texan, I am, as it were, a prodigal son, I have seen that during these days the fatted calf has been killed for my coming.

I salute the spirit of Miguel Hidalgo, the George Washington of this republic, from whose life and accomplishments have sprung much that ties this country to my own in the bonds of democracy. From men like him have come those institutions of government and society that dignify our day and generation. Possibly Rotary would not be able to be here today, had not Hidalgo lived, for he upheld, along with other great names in the history of this great country, the ideals of human dignity and the brotherhood of men.

When Rotary re-wrote some of its documents in Atlantic City in 1951 and changed its statements of four objects to one, it just came back home. Its one object is now the development of the individual.

The statement of this one object is, "to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise." But all of this is predicated on the individual. Ideals are conceived and promoted by individuals. Service is the act of an individual. Enterprise is a series of acts of an individual or individuals. An enterprise becomes worthy only if there is a worthy individual acting in and through

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it. No abstraction can become a reality except by the impact of a life. The development of the individual man was Rotary's object at starting. Its object now could never be anything else.

A man conceived Rotary and at first he was thinking of himself. He found himself sequestered and engulfed by the loneliness of a great city and he conceived Rotary as an escape. When he was joined by those other founders, they were seeking to help each other. They envisioned an arrangement that would be of mutual help to themselves; and that is indisputably the germ of Rotary.

There is a phase that in many circles has grown into disrepute "Charity begins at home." But then it does. Charity is love and man's first love is self love. It never ceases to be his love. The metamorphosis in his development is when his love of Ego becomes his love of Alter Ego. Then his arc of Ego becomes a circle and he comes to encompass others until he binds to his bosom his brethren who live in the four corners of the earth.

Charity, we maintain, therefore, does begin at home; and there is ground for criticism only when it remains at home. Of that Rotary cannot be charged. It began in Chicago, but from that focus it has circled the globe. In the beginning Paul Harris was The Rotarian. Now there are approximately 350,000 of them. Upon each of them — and they include you and me — upon each of them hangs the destiny of Rotary. There can be no ideal of service, there can be no worthy enterprise without you and me. Even more, the development that shall take place in each of us — the height of moral stature that we may attain, the breadth of soul to which we may expand, the degree of dedication of which we may become capable—that will determine the strength of the bone and sinew that shall be Rotary's in attaining its ideal of service. To put it simply, what we are, Rotary shall be. In what we lack, there shall Rotary be found wanting.

If then the development of the individual is a prime concern of Rotary, how does its ideal of Vocational Service fit into this pattern?

Ever since the writing finger of history or the brush or chisel in the artist's hand has sought to picture man, he has been revealed to be in conflict with himself. He is two selves, his best self and another.

His best self has usually been described as "the soul," "the spirit," "the higher nature," or "man's divinity." This self evidences itself chiefly in the realms of religion, ethics, philosophy, and metaphysics. To be wholly commonplace, it is man's Sunday or Holy Day self, and often hangs in the closet the rest of the week.

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That other self — ironical as it may be — has come to be man's work-a-day self. It is the self that is concerned with and engaged in man's vocational work. This very ancient concept of a division in man's nature has caused business work to be looked on as sordid — allowably sordid. The Hebrew story of the creation sets the seventh day apart from the working days. It is the Holy Day; the others are something else.

Under this divisive idea of the economy of human life, one may grapple with his every-day problems, be soiled in doing such work, and look on the soil as an integral part of work. But then, when the slanting sun turns in a sloping course toward the western rim, he may wash, go home to his family, his loves, and his best self that he symbolically left behind when he went to work. At work he may be harsh, relentless, ruthless, vindictive, morally crafty, even cruel; and no proprieties are offended. But at that other time and place — at home, in church or the temple, at Rotary — he puts on the mask of his best self and walks upon the stage in the role of the kindly and genial Dr. Jekyll, and the sordid Mr. Hyde is consigned to the shadows of the wings off-stage.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States set the buying power of the American dollar at 99.8 cents in 1940 and only 50 cents in November, 1951. This decline in value concerns only our business selves. The buying power of our best selves is still 100 cents. They are legal tender at par in every human mart all over the earth.

Rotary's Vocational Service is an effort to erase the line of demarcation between our divided selves and make us one. To do so, one must reshape some of his concepts.

In the first place, business is not sordid. At least it does not have to be so. Every worthy business renders a service. Business men must hold to that idea. Every honest endeavor serves mankind. It makes life what it is. Every little detail, every act, every undertaking of one's business life, if honest, is a service. Vocational work is not of lesser import than some other work. Whatever gods there are, implanted in us the will to work. The execution of that will can, therefore, never be blameful per se.

In the vast drama of life, of which the Deity is the author and producer, there are no stars on the one hand and supporting cast on the other. Every true man is a star. Every role is important. Life — this thing that we call society — needs what men at work are doing. And if it needs what you are doing, what you are doing is worth doing honestly and well.

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It is true that some men become so immersed in their business, that they let it master them. They become slaves to their business. Under those conditions, there may be danger that the business may cease to be a service. What those men need is to recapture the glow that they had when they were young. Then the work they did exhilarated them. Their business was a service because there was a worthy man working in a worthy field of endeavor. They gave the best that was in them to their work; and in so doing, they crowned their efforts with great merit.

But life seems to have a way of dulling our early thrills, of separating us from our enthusiasms, of squeezing us, like a sponge, and leaving us dry, of widening the gap between our best selves and our working selves. Let us see if there are not some ways to heal, to restore, to unite our warring selves and to still their conflicts. I should like to suggest some ways.

The first of them is by the cultivation of a broad culture. The trends of life during the past fifty years have been toward a high specialization of skills. An American humorist is quoted as having once said: "What this country needs is a good five cent cigar." I would say that what this age needs is a good handy man — somebody who can repair a sagging door-step, replace a fuse plug, paint a new plank, and stop a leaking pipe. Maybe he wouldn't be so highly skilled in any particular line. At least he would be human. Much of the humanity is squeezed out of the specialist of today. They are looking so intently at the point of a pin that they can't see either the shank or the head of the pin.

Once more before I die, I want to go to a genial-faced doctor who will sort of thump around a while, stick the handle of a tablespoon in my mouth, and then smile as he pats me on the back and says: "You are sound as a dollar." Even that phrase is meaningless now and maybe I am not that sound, but it will do me a lot of good just the same.

If you go to some kind of a medical specialist now-a-days he subjects you to a lot of mechanical gadgets, takes enough blood away from you to make you anemic, courses enough electricity through your body to electrocute you; and, when he gets through he tells you that the hairs on your legs look pretty healthy, but he is worried about the appearance of your skin. Of course skin work is out of his line — although he may skin you with his bill — and so he sends you to a skin specialist. That one finally approves the skin but expresses some doubt as to the condition of your arteries and sends you to a blood man. He thinks that maybe your arteries will not show any leakage for a while but he looks serious when he talks about the possible condition of your bones. And after they

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are all done, all you remember are the repeated doubts; and you go home and call a lawyer to fix things up for you.

I would give a lot of money to find somebody who calls himself a doctor and stops there. That man will probably have a broad culture. His field is human life; and I would like to pin my faith in him.

Specialization tends to hem one by narrow limits. He has language, a field of thought, a range of understanding that is his own and that is shared by few others. No wonder the nationals of one country do not understand the nationals of another. The people who grow pouter pigeons do not understand the ones who grow fan tails or carriers.

The possession of a common culture must be had before much progress can be made toward international understanding. We adults, past the stage of formal education, can still move toward that ideal by reading, discussion groups, and through the cultivation of an open mind. We will never completely kill Mr. Hyde until Dr. Jekyll comes to grips with life in its broadest areas.

The business man of today occupies a strategic position in this matter. Business is about the most international thing there is today. The merchant stands at the cross-roads and, in distributing his wares, he has the opportunity to package into them goodwill, integrity, catholicity of mind, and charity of intention.

To put an atom bomb or a jet airplane into the hands of a people who know only how to build or operate these things, and have no training as to when, why, or for what proper purposes to use them, is to forecast the destruction of the human family. The moral and cultural deflation of these days is more foreboding than the monetary inflation, although the one may have some logical connection with the other.

The second practical way that we can still the conflict between our inner selves is by the development of an expansive personality. In no particular is Rotary more helpful. Where can one come to enjoy people outside of his own vocational group better than in an organization based on the classification system of membership? Rotary is in essence a cosmopolitan society. One just can't preserve his insularity in Rotary. Even our British friends in Rotary have found it a bit more difficult to maintain that the sun rises in the North Sea and sets east of Ireland, thereby putting that land in the place that is referred to as "Outer Darkness." On the eve of the American Revolution, General Wolfe is credited with saying: "The Americans in general are the dirtiest, the most contemptible, and cowardly dogs that one can conceive." Ever since I became a

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Rotarian and made friends with the folks in Britain, they seem, as it were, to be apologizing for General Wolfe's remark.

An expansive personality does not include a weakness of moral fiber. It merely means that one will break down the doors in his soul and invite his fellow-travelers to come in and lodge with him.

The third solvent in our personality conflict is *the widening of the proper responses to the calls of life*.

One hears these calls in the voices of little children, in the anguish of the sick, the indigent, the sorrowful, the lonely, the distressed. One hears them in the maladjustments between employer and employee, buyer and seller, between the private citizen and the agents of government, between the peon and the prince. These wrongs cry out for justice, for relief. Instinctively we are moved to respond to such calls, but so often we deny that instinct. Pierre van Paassen, in his book, "Days of Our Years," wrote: "I believe that human instinct, including the instinct of immortality, never deceives." One who yields often to the calls of his emotional nature moves toward a state of inward peace and harmony. His other self also is moving upward into that more rare atmosphere that is congenial for his best self.

The fourth way to achieve self-reconciliation is *through one's awareness of his kinship to all men*. Man's responsibility for man is his rejected task. In the dawn of the human family, Cain eschewed any responsibility for his brother and we have never been fully able to disengage ourselves from that declaration. Stefan Zweig, in his biography of Mary, Queen of Scots, said: "Again and again do we find the great edifices of state are built out of blocks of harshness and injustice. Always their foundations are blood. In political life, it is only the vanquished that are wrong; and history strides over them with iron-shod heels."

Rotary is sometimes identified with the well-to-do. In a proper sort of sense that may be true. And if it is true, it may be a landmark in Rotary's course of growth. Jesus of Nazareth made little head-way during his life with the well-to-do. His greater successes were with the lesser men. Maybe he left to you and to me the task of selling his concept of the Good Life to that stratum of society. Maybe the job is ours to proclaim man's responsibility for man and to shout down the dictum of our ancestor, Cain.

In the sixteenth century, an overgrown, gawky youth entered a monastery in Southern France and was given the name of Brother Lawrence. Brother Lawrence was so totally lacking in skills that finally the good prior assigned him the job of being a kitchen scullion. As he worked at this menial task he, at first, resented his

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position. But through prayer and meditation he reached the mature conclusion that God ranked every service the same; that if he performed his work faithfully and well, it was just as important as the work of the priests who held the services in the cathedral. And lo! One day he became the prior of the monastery.

The legend of Buddha is one of a choice to reconcile one's life. He married and led an uneventful life till he was twenty-nine. But all the while, he was in the toils of an inward conflict. He felt that life had a destiny for him that was at variance with common-place living. Even as the Ulysses of Tennyson said: "I am become a name," so Buddha was aware that he was set apart.

Then a son was born to him and his wife, and as he walked the streets his friends greeted him and expressed the thought that surely now he must be the happiest of men. But that was not true. Inside of him the fires of conflict mounted constantly higher. The night after his son was born, he paced through the shadows and finally came to the doorway of the birth chamber. He stood there for a moment, his soul torn between conflicting emotions. Then suddenly, with an energy born almost of desperation, he turned and fled out into the night, never to return. He found peace in his own soul; and by that act he became a God.

A rusty shield once looked up at the sun and cried out: "Illumine me." And the sun replied, "First, polish thyself."

Rotary summons you and me to merge our whole being into our best selves. It adjures us to support with all of our might its tower of light, so that it may shine beneficently upon the faces of men and point them — even those yet unborn — toward the Upward Way.

Rotary speaks to us in the lines of William Cullen Bryant:

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

[TRADUCCION—EN PARTE]

Es muy emocionante para mí, poner los pies en esta histórica ciudad donde me siento subyugado por su belleza.

Aquí puede uno admirar la fusión de dos grandes culturas, la nativa y la española. Pero también puede admirarse la preparación

de una nueva raza tomando el lugar que le corresponde en el concierto de las naciones de La Tierra. En verdad puedo decir que por todas partes he visto la fusión del viejo y del nuevo mundo agraciando y dignificando a la *Republica Mexicana*.

Como nativo del Estado de Texas, puedo considerarme un hijo alejado de México, que ahora saluda a su antigua madre; pero a pesar de que como tejano puede considerárseme como al hijo pródigo de la leyenda, veo con orgullo que para mi llegada se celebra una fiesta.

Deseo rendir un tributo al Sr. Cura Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, que ocupa ante los mexicanos el mismo lugar que George Washington tiene en los Estados Unidos, y a quien se deben los estrechos lazos que unen a estos dos países en el seno de la Democracia.

De hombres como ellos han nacido las instituciones del gobierno y de la sociedad que dignifican nuestra época y nuestra generación. Posiblemente, esta convención del Rotary no podría celebrarse aquí si Miguel Hidalgo no hubiera vivido, porque él, unido a otros grandes hombres de la historia de México, sostuvo los ideales de la dignidad humana y la hermandad de los hombres.

Cuando el Rotary enmendó en la ciudad de Atlantic City, algunas de sus escrituras fundamentales concentrando cuatro conceptos en uno, lo que realmente hizo fué volver al punto de partida. El objetivo principal de Rotary ahora queda especificado en una frase. Fomento de la personalidad.

La definición de este objetivo es "Apoyar y patrocinar el ideal de que el servicio a nuestros semejantes es el fin más noble." Todo nuestro esfuerzo se encamina hacia el individuo. Los ideales son concebidos y llevados adelante por individuos. El servicio a los semejantes es desempeñado por un individuo también y una empresa no es más que el resultado de los actos de uno o más individuos. Una empresa carece de valor a menos que una persona actúe en ella y a través de ella. No hay idea abstracta que pueda ser realidad sin la voluntad de un hombre que la realice. El fomento de la persona fué el primer objetivo de Rotary al fundarse. Su objetivo actual no podía ser diferente.

La idea de fundar Rotary fué de un hombre que al principio pensó en si mismo. Se vió envuelto en la anonimidad de una gran ciudad y como protección pensó en la fundación de Rotary. Cuando a él se unieron los otros fundadores, buscaban la ayuda mútua. Pensaron en una organización que sirviera de ayuda a todos y cada uno, y esa fué indudablemente la semilla de la cual brotó el Rotary.

Tenemos una frase que en muchos círculos ha provocado discusiones "La caridad comienza en casa." En realidad así es. La caridad es amor, y el primer amor del hombre, es el que siente por

sí mismo. Nunca podrá decirse que el hombre deja de sentirlo por su persona. Conforme se desarrolla, esa reducida atención por su persona va creciendo hasta abarcar a sus hermanos de todo el Universo.

Por consiguiente afirmamos que la caridad sí comienza en casa, y sólo es censurable ésto cuando se limita a la casa. De esta culpa, nunca podrá culparse al Rotary que se inició en la ciudad de Chicago y de allí se extendió a todo el mundo. Al principio, Paul Harris era El Rotario. Hoy tenemos aproximadamente 350,000 socios. Sobre los hombros de cada uno, y eso nos incluye a usted y a mí, descansa el futuro de Rotary. No puede haber servicio idealizado, no puede haber empresa alguna de valor sin usted, y usted y yo. Más aún, el fomento que logremos de nuestras capacidades (la estatura moral que alcancemos, la grandeza del alma a que lleguemos y el grado de entusiasmo de que seamos capaces), determinarán el vigor con que Rotary pueda luchar por su ideal de servicio. Para simplificar, lo que nosotros somos, Rotary tendrá que ser. Lo que no tengamos, tampoco lo tendrá Rotary.

Si el fomento de la persona es principal objetivo de Rotary, veamos cómo se acomodan a este ideal los Servicios Vocacionales.

Desde los albores de la historia, desde que el pincel o el cincel intentaron representarnos, al hombre lo vemos en constante conflicto consigo mismo. Tiene dos personalidades; la mejor y la otra.

La mejor, es la que se describe como “el alma,” “el espíritu,” o su “naturaleza superior” y “lo que hay de divino en él.” Esta es la personalidad que se expresa a través de la religión, la ética, la filosofía y la metafísica. Expresándolo con vulgaridad, esta es la personalidad del hombre que usa los domingos y días de fiesta. Por lo regular se olvida de ella todo el resto de la semana.

La otra personalidad, por irónico que parezca ha llegado a ser la que usa para el trabajo y actividades ordinarias. Es la que aplica y se hace cargo de sus ocupaciones vocacionales.

Este antiguo concepto de las dos personalidades del hombre en su naturaleza han hecho que el trabajo y los negocios en general sean vistos como ocupaciones sórdidas. Tolerantemente sórdidas. La leyenda hebrea de la Creación, separa el séptimo día de los días de trabajo. Es el Día Santo; pero los otros son harina de otro costal. . . .

En primer lugar, los negocios no son una ocupación mercenaria. Cuando menos, no tienen que ser así. Toda empresa digna de llevar el nombre, ofrece un servicio, y el hombre de negocios no debe olvidarlo. Cada ocupación honrada está al servicio de la humanidad, y contribuye a nuestra existencia tal como es. Cada detalle, cada moción, y cada esfuerzo desarrollado en nuestros

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negocios, es un servicio. El trabajo vocacional no es menos importante que cualquiera otra ocupación. Si hay dioses que rijan nuestros destinos, también plantaron en nuestras mentes el deseo de luchar. La ejecución de ese deseo, por consiguiente, nunca es condenable por sí mismo.

En el vasto drama de la vida, del cual la deidad es autor y productor, no hay primeros ni segundos papeles. Cada hombre tiene un primer papel y es muy importante. La vida, y lo que en ella llamamos sociedad necesita el trabajo del hombre, y si la sociedad necesita lo que usted hace, vale la pena hacerlo bien y con honradez.

Desgraciadamente es cierto que algunos hombres se posesionan tanto de sus papeles en el trabajo, que se dejan dominar. En realidad se vuelven esclavos de su trabajo, y en estas condiciones sí es posible que su ocupación deje de ser un servicio para los demás. Estos hombres necesitan volver al entusiasmo de su juventud, porque en aquella época hicieron su trabajo con entusiasmo. Su ocupación rendía un servicio, porque se entregaban al trabajo con el entusiasmo derivado del desempeño de una tarea que embargaba su espíritu. Ponían en su trabajo lo mejor de ellos mismos, y al obrar así, coronaban sus esfuerzos con el éxito.

Pero en el transcurso de la vida, fueron perdiendo el entusiasmo hasta sentirse exprimidos como una esponja seca. Cada día era más aparente la separación entre las dos personalidades.

Veamos si no hay alguna manera de unir nuestras dos personalidades y acallar el eterno conflicto entre ellas. Me gustaría sugerir algunos puntos.

El primero, es el fomento de una vasta cultura. La tendencia del hombre durante los últimos cincuenta años, ha sido la especialización de las ocupaciones. Se dice de un humorista americano, que en alguna ocasión dijo: "Lo que este país necesita es un buen tabaco de cinco centavos." Yo diría que lo que más necesita el país, es un hombre que haga un poquito de todo, aquellos que en otro tiempo reparaban un peldaño de la escalera, ropernían el fusible de la luz, pintaban un mueble o detenían una gotera. Posiblemente no era un especialista en ocupación alguna; pero cuando menos era más humano. Gran parte del humanitarismo de un hombre desaparece con la especialización. Podemos decir que están tan intensamente concentrados observando la punta de un alfiler, que no ven el resto del mismo, y mucho menos la cabeza. . . .

La especialización tiende a encerrarnos en un perímetro limitado. Cada especialidad tiene su propio léxico, pensamiento limitado y un perímetro de comprensión que es muy suyo y no está al alcance de los demás. Nada de extraño tiene que los ciudadanos de un país no puedan comprender a los de otro. Ni siquiera pueden entenderse los que crían aves de corral de diferentes especies.

Debe contarse con una modesta cultura antes que podamos progresar hacia la comprensión internacional. Los que ya somos mayores, más allá de la edad escolar, todavía podemos ampliar nuestra cultura leyendo, en discusiones amistosas, y proponiéndonos abrir nuestras mentes a toda mejora. Nunca podremos exterminar por completo a Mr. Hyde hasta que el Dr. Jekyll se haga cargo de la situación con el mayor entusiasmo.

El hombre de negocios de nuestros días ocupa una posición privilegiada a este respecto, porque los negocios, por su naturaleza tienen una extensión internacional, con más razón que cualquiera ocupación. El comerciante recorre los caminos del mundo y en la distribución de sus artículos encuentra la oportunidad de ofrecer su buena voluntad, integridad y buenas intenciones.

Si ponemos una bomba atómica o un avión de propulsión a chorro en manos de pueblos que no saben como construirla, por lo que hace a la bomba, o manejarlos por lo que hace a los aviones; si al mismo tiempo no han sido preparados para saber cuando, por qué y con que objeto usarlos, es tanto como anticipar la destrucción de la especie humana. El decaimiento moral y cultural de estos días, es más funesto que la inflación monetaria, no obstante es muy posible que entre ambos haya alguna conexión.

La segunda forma en que podemos acallar el conflicto entre nuestras personalidades es promoviendo el vigor de una sola. En este aspecto el Rotary es una gran ayuda. En su seno es donde mejor podemos disfrutar del intercambio con personas ajenas a nuestro grupo vocacional, porque la organización del Rotary está basada en clasificación de sus socios por vocación. El Rotary es en esencia una sociedad cosmopolita. No es posible ser Rotario y estar aislado. Hasta nuestros amigos ingleses han encontrado difícil seguir afirmando que el sol sale en el Mar del Norte y se pone al este de Irlanda, dejando esta tierra más allá de toda luz.

Poco antes de la independencia de los Estados Unidos, se atribuyó al general inglés Wolfe, la siguiente frase: "Los americanos en general, son los perros más cobardes, despreciables y cochinos que uno pueda imaginarse." Desde que me hice Rotario y tuve oportunidad de hacer amigos en el Club Rotario de las Islas Británicas, he sentido que al parecer, todos quieren borrar la frase atribuída al general Wolfe.

Una generosa personalidad no implica debilidad de carácter, sino que uno está dispuesto a hacer a un lado los prejuicios e invitar a sus semejantes a convivir con él.

La tercera forma para solucionar nuestro conflicto de personalidad es la ampliación de nuestra reacción a las obligaciones de la vida.

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Uno siente estas obligaciones en las voces de los niños, en el dolor de los enfermos y de los indigentes; de los que padecen una pena y de los abandonados y afligidos. También escucha uno un llamamiento en la mala comprensión entre jefes y empleados, compradores y vendedores, entre el ciudadano y el agente del gobierno, entre el peón y el príncipe.

Aquí hay errores palpables que piden alivio en la justicia. Instintivamente nos sentimos llamados a solucionar estos problemas, pero por lo regular, acallamos ese instinto.

Pierre Van Paasen, en su libro "Los días de nuestros años," escribió: "Yo creo que el instinto humano, incluyendo el instinto de la inmortalidad, nunca engaña." El que con frecuencia obedece el llamado de su naturaleza emocional, da un paso hacia su propia paz interior y armonía espiritual. Su personalidad inferior asciende a la altura de atmósfera enrarecida donde se encuentra su personalidad superior.

La cuarta forma de llegar a la reconciliación de ambas personalidades es mediante la conciencia de nuestra hermandad hacia todos los hombres. El hombre ha rechazado su responsabilidad hacia sus semejantes. En los albores de la familia humana, Caín esquivó toda responsabilidad por su hermano, y desde entonces nunca hemos podido desentendernos de esa declaración. Stefan Zweig, en su biografía de María Estuardo dijo: "Una y otra vez encontramos que las grandes construcciones del Estado se construyen con tabiques de atropellos e injusticias. Los cimientos siempre son de sangre. En la vida política, los derrotados siempre carecen de razón y la historia marcha sobre ellos con talones de acero."

Algunas veces se identifica a los Rotarios con la gente bien. En un sentido propio de la palabra, esto puede ser cierto, y si así fuere puede interpretarse como una mojonera en el camino ascendente del Rotary. Jesús de Nazaret tuvo poco éxito durante su vida entre la gente bien. Sus mayores éxitos fueron con los pobres. Posiblemente nos dejó la misión, a usted y a mí, de esparcir su concepto superior de la vida. Posiblemente, nuestra tarea consiste en proclamar la responsabilidad del hombre por el hombre y acabar con la irresponsabilidad iniciada por Caín. . . .

Rotary nos hace llamado, para entregar todo nuestro ser a nuestras personalidades superiores. Nos conjura a apoyar con todas nuestras fuerzas su torre de luz para que brille en beneficios sobre todos los hombres, apuntando el camino hacia arriba aún a aquellos que todavía no nacen. . . .

ADDRESS—

**International
Service**

By George Ernest Marden

Hong Kong, Hong Kong

*Past Director, Rotary
International*



When I accepted the invitation to speak to you today on International Service my mind went back to some remarks made in discussion at an earlier international convention by an experienced Rotarian, who is actually present at this meeting, when he warned us of the danger of confusing international service with international affairs and it is, I suggest, particularly necessary at this present time that we keep that distinction in mind.

Our object — our sole object — is service, and the international avenue to that service is at the same time most likely to be fruitful in results and most likely, if approached in a thoughtless manner, to lead to misunderstandings.

Your present board has given much consideration to this fourth avenue of service and has set forth anew in the plainest of language our united aim and the responsibilities, both of the individual Rotarian and of the Rotary club. Our aim is simple and we should remember that it grew spontaneously within Rotary as we developed to international status — the simple wish to advance understanding, goodwill, and peace through the fact that you and I and all of us all over the world, united in thought as we are by our common membership in Rotary, might direct that united thought towards the common good of all our communities. Nothing more. The individual, the loyal citizen which we expect every Rotarian to be, will help to create a well-informed public opinion. That is the gist of it — the removal of ignorance and prejudice follows logically and with knowledge must come understanding and from understanding can come what we all desire — Peace.

The Rotary club will inevitably take cognizance of international matters; indeed it should seek to insure that its members are correctly informed upon them, but it is the very negation of international service to be drawn into action on international affairs

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which are the provinces of governments. Even discussion, particularly if it is likely to be reported in the press, should stress those points on which a measure of agreement seems possible, leaving criticism to other agencies than Rotary. Remember that what may seem to be just and reasonable comment — not even criticism — can easily be removed from context and distorted so as to create rather than to eliminate points of disagreement. Please do not imagine that I recommend any sacrifice of principle. I merely suggest that a Rotary club should deliberately refrain from aggravating an international situation in any way whatever.

The individual as such will take whatever action and make whatever statements his conscience and his convictions may impose upon him but the association of the name of Rotary with one side of a controversial international question can only weaken our aim of service. When an utterance by Rotary cannot reasonably be expected to ease an existing tension Rotary will remain silent. Indeed Rotary International itself will neither take action nor express opinion on political subjects and it seeks to insure that its position be not prejudiced by one of its constituent clubs.

There will be many amongst us advocating action or pronouncement — some will remind us that he who is not for us is against us — all in absolute conviction and good faith — and we may even be charged with appeasement. It is perhaps unfortunate that an ugly connotation has attached itself to the word “appeasement,” but I suggest that notwithstanding the changes of nearly two milleniums, peacemakers are still blessed.

I have recently attended conferences in Rotary districts where the very existence of Rotary is evidence of international service. In one of them four distinct races — many more actual nationalities — work together in Rotary fellowship. It was most impressive to observe the complete harmony and friendship and more — the ability and the will to discuss without embarrassment and without diffidence, in perfect good faith, problems of inter-racial and international goodwill affecting deeply and vitally the very clubs and members discussing them. And don't miss the importance of this close contact of differing nations — not the grandiose sweep of power conferences — any sovereign rights and high contracting parties which the word “International” conjures up before our eyes, but the simple contact of the heart between Rotarians of differing races — the same contact that you and I and all of us are enjoying at this very moment. Is there diffidence between us? Feelings of superiority inferred? No, there is only the trust and friendship which Rotary gives to us and which it is our simple aim to engender in all the world.

But most of our clubs do not provide ready-made opportunities

ADDRESS — BY GEORGE ERNEST MARDEN

for international service — it is but once a year that we meet in international convention and, although all of us here will take back to our clubs something that we have gained from our contacts, thus continuing a leavening started by participants in earlier gatherings such as this is and that is all to the good, nevertheless only a small portion of our number is privileged to receive such inspiration and we must plan for the instruction of those others in our program — a worldwide association of men engaged primarily in seeking their living but motivated by a common ideal of service. That is our object. There is no mention of the foreigner in it and how often do we find that word “foreigner” used in a bad sense? The hated foreigner, the dirty foreigner — all the derogatory adjectives in the dictionary are applied to him — all the prejudice which ignorance has fostered is apparent in the general use of the word.

It is understandable that fear and distrust of the foreigner should have survived in the old world from that period of history when it was justified but it persists here in the younger communities of the new world and it is part of our task to remove it.

Your clubs will ask you “But what shall we actually do to promote our fourth avenue of service” and “But do these simple letters to Rotarians in other countries and such things on observance of their national festivals actually accomplish anything.”

You may inform them that our object is Service and when we consider the slow transformation in the meaning of the word “service,” connoting as it did for centuries and still does in the dead languages of the world “slavery,” to the glorious meaning now given to it world-wide reminding those of us who live in the East of the Confucian illustration of the lotus flower with its root in the slime of the pond growing steadily upward until its blossom expands to the sun — I am led to believe that humble insistence by Rotary on serving will accomplish the same glorious results.

I recently heard a rebuke from the platform given at a Rotary meeting to a questioner who had asked about the special function of “foreigners” in the club. “There are no foreigners in Rotary” said this member of a young nation, “We are all Rotarians” and that is the thought I hope to leave with you today — no foreign parts or foreign ways or foreign dress, but merely other Rotarians living differently from you, of course under conditions necessitated by their geographical places in the world but actuated by the same spirit and seeking opportunities to co-operate with you in reaching our common goal.

[*TRADUCCION—EN PARTE*]

Cuando acepté la invitación para hablar ante ustedes hoy sobre “Servicio Internacional” recordé las palabras de un experimentado Rotario, cuando habló en otra convención internacional, y que hoy

se encuentra entre nosotros. Nos previno entonces sobre el peligro existente en confundir "Servicio Internacional" con "Asuntos Internacionales." Creo y sugiero que debemos conservar ambos conceptos bien apartados en nuestras mentes.

Nuestro objetivo—nuestra única meta—es el servicio en escala internacional que es cuando mayores beneficios se obtienen; pero que, si no tenemos cuidado, puede traer graves complicaciones por mala interpretación.

El Consejo Directivo en funciones ha puesto mucha atención a esta cuarta forma de prestar servicio y ha delineado en las palabras más sencillas nuestro objetivo común y nuestras responsabilidades, tanto del Rotario personalmente como del Club Rotario. Nuestro objetivo es muy sencillo y debemos recordar que nació en el seno de Rotary cuando salvó las fronteras para hacerse internacional. Fomentar la mejor comprensión, buena voluntad y la paz, basados en que usted y yo y todos nosotros en el mundo entero, unidos por el pensamiento, como lo estamos bajo la bandera de Rotary, podemos encausar ese pensamiento unido hacia el bien común de nuestros pueblos. Eso es todo. El individuo, el buen ciudadano que esperamos que sea si es Rotario, ayudará a formar una buena opinión pública. Eso es lo principal, porque el exterminio de los prejuicios y la ignorancia seguirá por lógica, y con el conocimiento llegará la comprensión y con la comprensión llegará lo que todos ansiamos—PAZ.

El Club Rotario invariablemente se preocupará por asuntos de interés internacional. Más aún procurará estar bien informado; pero sería la negación de nuestro propósito de servicio internacional si nos viéramos inmiscuidos activamente en asuntos internacionales que son prerrogativa de los gobiernos. Hasta en los debates, sobre todo si pueden llegar a la publicación, debe hacerse incapié en los puntos de interés sobre los cuales es posible llegar a un acuerdo, dejando toda crítica a cualquier organismo que no sea el Rotary. Debemos recordar que lo que puede parecernos un comentario justo y razonable, que ni siquiera llega a la crítica, puede ser fácilmente distorcionado en forma que parezca estar fomentando puntos de desacuerdo, en lugar de lo que buscamos. Suplico no se crea que estoy recomendando el abandono de nuestros principios. Simplemente sugiero que los clubes Rotarios deben deliberadamente evitar que la situación internacional se agrave. El individuo, como tal, puede hacer las declaraciones que guste y participar en las actividades que quiera y que su conciencia le permitan; pero sin asociar jamás el nombre de Rotary en ningún asunto de interés internacional discutido, que pueda debilitar nuestro objetivo de servicio. Cuando una declaración de Rotary no es probable que

suavice una situación difícil, Rotary debe permanecer en silencio. De hecho, Rotary Internacional nunca actuará ni expresará su opinión en asuntos políticos y cuidará celosamente que su posición no sea perjudicada por alguno de los clubes filiales.

Habrán muchos entre nosotros que promueven la idea de participar activamente o de hacer declaraciones, y no faltará quien nos recuerde que “El que no está conmigo está contra mí.” Sabemos que lo haría con entera buena fé, y posiblemente hasta nos acusen de apaciguadores. Es lamentable que tan fea acepción se aplique a la palabra “apaciguamiento,” pero me permito recordar que no obstante haber transcurrido dos mil años, seguimos bendiciendo a un Apaciguador.

Recientemente he tenido el gusto de estar presente en conferencias Rotarias de Distrito en lugares donde la existencia misma de un Club Rotario era evidencia de lo que llamamos Servicio Internacional. En una de estas conferencias estaban representadas cuatro distintas razas, y muchas más nacionalidades, trabajando juntas en camaradería Rotaria. Fué imponente para mí observar la completa armonía y la amistad, y aún más, la capacidad y el deseo de debatir sin pena y sin condescendencia, y con buena fé, asuntos entre las razas y de buena voluntad internacional, cada uno de vital importancia para los clubes y los miembros de los mismos que las discutían. Y no olvidemos la importancia del estrecho contacto de las diferentes nacionalidades. No se trataba de imponentes conferencias de los grandes poderes, ni se discutían derechos soberanos o tratados entre naciones como generalmente pensamos cuando leemos de Conferencias Internacionales, sino simplemente del trato cordial entre Rotarios de diferentes razas. Precisamente el mismo tipo de contacto que usted y yo y todos los presentes disfrutamos en esta ocasión. ¿Hay alguna diferencia entre nosotros? ¿Alguien ha sugerido que se siente superior? Nada de eso; sólo hay la confianza y la amistad que nosotros tenemos por medio de Rotary, la misma confianza y amistad que queremos fomentar en todo el mundo. . . .

Podemos comprender que en la remota antigüedad la palabra extranjero fuera símbolo de una amenaza y provocara desconfianza, pero aquello ya pasó y es parte de nuestro trabajo hacer que se borre esa impresión.

Los clubes que ustedes representan querrán saber: “¿Pero qué podemos hacer para fomentar esta cuarta forma de servicio?”, y también preguntarán: “¿Será posible que estas cartas sencillas de Rotarios para los compañeros de otros países y la celebración de sus fiestas nacionales realmente consigan nuestro propósito?”

Pueden ustedes informarles que nuestro objetivo es Servicio, y que cuando consideramos la lenta transformación del significado

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de la palabra "servicio," que por cientos de años fué "esclavitud," y todavía lo es en las lenguas muertas, a lo que ahora significa en todo el mundo, recordamos, los que vivimos en el lejano Este, la figura poética de Confusio que nos dice que la flor de loto con sus raíces en el lodo de la charca, se desarrolla lentamente hacia arriba hasta abrir sus flores al sol. Me inclino a creer que la humilde insistencia de Rotary en servir, logrará los mismos brillantes resultados. . . .

DISCURSO—

**“Dar de Sí antes de
Pensar en Sí.”**

Del Lic. Ernesto
Flores Zavala
Ciudad de México



El comité organizador de esta Convención Rotaria Internacional me ha encomendado la misión de exponer el pensamiento fundamental de Rotary y su aplicación en la actividad diaria de los individuos, y yo encuentro ese pensamiento esencial condensado en una sola sentencia o principio que comprende en su significado profundo y en su prolongación histórica, todos los nobles propósitos que Rotary persigue y este principio es “dar de sí, antes de pensar en sí.”

Y este pensamiento que tiene validez permanente adquiere mayor significado en aquellos momentos oscuros y tormentosos de la historia de la humanidad, en los que los valores del espíritu se encuentran en crisis y parece que lo único importante es la satisfacción de las necesidades materiales, elementales y primarias. Pero estas crisis que son a manera de jalones que marcan las etapas de la historia humana no sirven sino para purificar el espíritu del hombre y hacer resaltar su significación eterna. Por eso Fernando de los Ríos pudo decir que “la historia política de la humanidad es la obra acumulada de la ofrenda que han ido haciendo unas y otras generaciones a un ideal de verdad y de justicia” y una breve revisión histórica confirmará estas palabras.

A principios de nuestra era llega a su culminación aquella maravilla de la cultura humana que se llamó el Imperio Romano, que fué la síntesis de todas las culturas prehistóricas, que ya antes habían encontrado su más bella forma de expresión en el pueblo griego. Para los helenos lo bello no era solamente lo estético, la estética es filosofía que surge en los tiempos modernos. Para el heleno lo bello es lo perfecto, lo bueno, lo moral, lo que realiza y satisface plenamente el espíritu del hombre y por eso los valores culturales griegos se imponen a la rudeza del soldado romano y Roma vive una de esas etapas históricas en las que parece que el

hombre ha alcanzado la perfección. De la ciudad-estado de las Siete Colinas llegó a ser la soberana del orbe. Celso define el derecho como el arte de lo bueno y de lo justo y las instituciones de Justiniano son todavía fuente de enseñanza para los juristas contemporáneos. Su filosofía da nuevo sentido al estoicismo fundado por Zenón el de Citio, y los nombres de sus artistas, de sus poetas, de sus historiadores nos son todavía familiares. Díganlo si no Virgilio, Juvenal el de las Sátiras, Tito Livio, Tácito y Quintiliano pudo decir en el siglo primero de nuestra era, que "ninguna edad podía considerarse más afortunada en el azar de su nacimiento."

Pero un día todo el Imperio sufre una sacudida profunda. Los caballos de los bárbaros galopan por los llanos de Europa y todo lo que el mundo había construido y perfeccionado, tembló en sus cimientos amenazado por la invasión incontenible que asolaba las ciudades y los campos. Era una crisis de toda la cultura latina, como si todos los dioses, los antiguos y los nuevos, fueran a ser derribados; como si todas las voces fueran a enmudecer y sólo quedaran los gritos fieros de los conquistadores. Cuando San Jerónimo conoce el saqueo de Roma exclama: "estoy persuadido de que estamos en el tiempo de las lágrimas."

Y cuando todo parecía perdido, hubo voces que rescataron los valores morales e hicieron sentir su eternidad y esas voces fueron por una parte la de uno de los más grandes santos de la Iglesia Católica y uno de los más grandes filósofos de todas las épocas: la de San Agustín que señaló la perdurabilidad de las fuerzas del espíritu en aquella construcción utópica que se llamó la Ciudad de Dios y la de San Isidoro de Sevilla que es arquetipo de la cultura de la Baja Edad Media y como si las voces violentas se hubieran transformado en meditación y en plegaria y los bronce destructores se hubieran transformado en las catedrales magníficas y las piedras de las ciudades destruidas se hubieran levantado por un milagro convertido en la fortaleza de los conventos, volvió a surgir una cultura que no era nueva sino que recogía los más puros valores del pasado que unidos a la meditación, al trabajo silencioso, a los pensamientos nuevos, forjó ese yunque gigantesco que fue la Edad Media a la que tan injustamente se le llama el "período oscuro de la humanidad." A su impulso surgieron las universidades en Parma y en París, en Oxford y en Cambridge, en Nápoles y en Salamanca. El Derecho Canónico dió nuevo sentido a las estructuras del Derecho Romano, la Escolástica se desarrolla en las discusiones de los agustinianos y de los dominicos. El hombre trata de realizar hazañas inmensurables que hacen legendarios los nombres de Rolando, de Ruy Díaz de Bivar, del Rey Arturo, Europa se vuelca sobre el Oriente tratando de rescatar el Santo Sepulcro, y en torno a las castellananas, nombre inolvidable el de Leonor de Aquitania, cantan los juglares sus trovas de amor.

Pero la inquietud del pensamiento humano, la necesidad de liberarse de fórmulas que se habían anquilosado y los imperativos políticos que buscaban nuevas formas de expresión provocaron esa otra crisis del pensamiento humano que se llamó en el arte el Renacimiento, en lo religioso la Reforma y en lo político la Revolución Francesa.

Otra vez se conmovieron las viejas fórmulas, otra vez se sacudieron los viejos dioses. Se hizo surgir una nueva divinidad y ésta fué el hombre. Todo el pensamiento filosófico, todo el pensamiento político, todo el pensamiento sociológico, no gira sino en torno de esta figura central que es el hombre. El hombre aparece como la medida de todas las cosas, es el hombre el que pacta con otros hombres y crea la sociedad según la fórmula de Juan Jacobo Rousseau. El Estado se justifica sólo para lograr la felicidad del hombre, y es que en los albores del humanismo, el hombre es como un dios, es libre y porque es libre, puede disponer de todas las cosas, porque también conoce el límite de su derecho, y lo conoce porque es esencialmente bueno. Parece que el hombre ha encontrado la fórmula definitiva de la felicidad y como si un dios providente hubiera querido afirmar esta ilusión, el ingenio humano se multiplica en descubrimientos asombrosos en todos los ramos de la técnica y es como si la naturaleza toda se hubiera sometido al hombre a través de la máquina. Y hasta el Estado, el monstruo del Estado, como lo llama Mac Iver, aparecía atado por los principios románticos de la división de poderes que expresara el pensamiento político de Montesquieu.

El hombre es libre, domina el mundo, su razón aparece como una diosa de poder ilimitado, su voluntad es la suprema ley y se gobierna a sí mismo a través de individuos elegidos por él. La vida es grata y el hombre la disfruta plenamente; pero otra vez surge la crisis.

Es que dentro de aquel mundo de igualdad y de fraternidad, dentro de aquel mundo en que el hombre domina la naturaleza por medio de la máquina, han surgido dos negaciones: por un lado la del hombre que utilizando la máquina como medio ha acumulado en sus manos un gran poder económico, y por la otra, el hombre que no tiene en su lucha frente a la vida otra cosa que su trabajo. Surge así un antagonismo que destruye la ilusión de la bondad del hombre, que crea el capitalismo, que inicia violentamente la lucha de clases, que hace que el Estado intervenga cada vez más en la actividad individual, hasta que llega el momento en que parece que la única solución posible es la destrucción total de la humanidad, y ésta se destroza en dos guerras terribles.

Y una vez más pensamos que los viejos valores espirituales, que la bondad y la lealtad, que la caridad, que la entrega de sí mismo,

que la cultura está en crisis. Es natural que así suceda. ¿Qué otra cosa podría esperarse frente al espectáculo terrible de las ciudades destruidas? Si las joyas arquitectónicas más preciadas de la humanidad, aquellas que se fueron forjando piedra a piedra a través de los siglos, aquellas que con tanto amor tallaron las manos de nuestros artistas; aquellas que contemplaron los ojos de nuestros padres se han roto de pronto, destruidos por la saña humana. Si hemos visto a nuestros seres más queridos arrebatados de nuestro lado para morir en cualquier parte del mundo por ideales cuyo sentido exacto no conocemos. Si todo aquello a lo que se había ligado nuestro pensamiento y nuestro corazón es barrido por el huracán de la guerra, si las voces más autorizadas de nuestros filósofos piensan que la cultura de occidente está en crisis. Así lo dice Nicolas Berdiaef que pide un retorno a la Edad Media. Así lo dice Oswald Spengler en "La Decadencia de Occidente." Así lo afirma Hilaire Belloc, al hablar de la Crisis de nuestra civilización, y Ramiro de Maeztu en la Crisis del Humanismo.

Pero a pesar de todas estas ruinas, de toda esta angustia, de todo este dolor, que cíclicamente se reproduce a través de la historia de la humanidad, tenemos que afirmar nuestra confianza en los viejos valores. Son los mismos que se salvaron de las invasiones de los bárbaros: son los mismos que no pudo destruir el humanismo; son los mismos que nos permitirán combatir a las nuevas fuerzas destructoras: el capitalismo, la lucha de clases y el intervencionismo de Estado. Y esta fórmula eterna y salvadora es la que nosotros expresamos ahora en estas solas palabras: "Dar de sí antes que pensar en sí."

Todo lo que la humanidad ha hecho de hermoso y de constructivo; todo lo que podríamos llamar lleno de belleza dentro del significado del espíritu griego, ha sido realizado por hombres que se entregaron plenamente a los demás. Sólo así puede realizar el artista su obra exquisita. La *einfulung* estética, dicen los sociólogos, es la proyección de la conciencia sobre las cosas que incitan o admiran el espíritu. La voz de piedra de las catedrales, la dulzura exquisita de los poemas, los acordes maravillosos de las sinfonías, las construcciones más perfectas de los juristas, el pensamiento claro de los filósofos, no son sino el resultado de esta actitud generosa frente a la vida de entregarse plenamente sin pensar en sí mismo, sin pensar en el yo que limita la acción y el pensamiento. Todas las Patrias han sido la obra de hombres generosos que se entregaron plenamente. México fué por ejemplo un mosaico de culturas. La maya, en Yucatán, la azteca en el centro, la mixteca y la zapoteca en Oaxaca, la otomí en Michoacán, y sobre estas culturas dispersas se establece una cultura superior que las absorbe, que las asimila a través de la labor de hombres que se entregaron íntegramente, como Motolinía, como Fray Pedro de Gante, como

los juristas paternos de la Legislación de Indias, y estos hombres hicieron posible el surgimiento de esta patria nuestra que es la síntesis maravillosa de las viejas culturas autóctonas y de la recia cultura española.

Y más tarde, México, mi Patria, se debate en la hoguera de su purificación y en esa hora de lucha son también las voces generosas las que lo guían, la de Hidalgo y Morelos, la de Juárez y Porfirio Díaz y las de los hombres que hicieron la Revolución: Emiliano Zapata, el idealista de la reforma agraria, Venustiano Carranza, el idealista del respeto a las fórmulas constitucionales, y las de todos aquellos que lucharon porque se plasmaran en textos legales los derechos esenciales del hombre. De allí ha surgido este México nuestro que con dolor y con sangre está arrancando al desierto tierras cultivables, que está dominando las montañas con la cinta de plata de los caminos, que está rompiendo la tiniebla de la ignorancia con el edificio de sus escuelas, que está elevando el nivel de vida de sus hombres, que se está reconstruyendo piedra por piedra, metro por metro, como si la sangre de los caídos en cien años de lucha hubiera sido un abono terrible y magnífico para su tierra en la que está surgiendo esta flor exquisita que nosotros entregaremos en las manos de nuestros hijos como un México nuevo. Pero esta labor no es sólo la de los hombres guías, es la labor desarrollada día a día por cada hombre, es el esfuerzo generoso de cada uno de nosotros, porque ni la labor del genio, ni la inspiración del artista, ni el patriotismo del hombre de Estado, ni la sabiduría del legislador puede hacer nada si los hombres anónimos, si los que laboramos silenciosamente en el lugar en que la vida nos ha colocado, no adoptamos esta posición generosa que se condensa en la frase: "Dar de sí antes que pensar en sí."

Compañeros Rotarios: nuestro mundo está viviendo su ciclo de sufrimiento, de dolor y de amargura. La libertad del hombre que es su más preciado tesoro, se encuentra amenazada por fuerzas que la combaten desde distintos puntos. Pero nosotros no podemos ni debemos temer a la fuerza económica del capitalismo entendido como la explotación de un grupo social por otro, no podemos ni debemos temer a los que lanzan el grito sangriento de la lucha de clases; y no podemos ni debemos temer, a los que pregonizan el pensamiento hegeliano de considerar al Estado como un dios, porque en contra de todas las posiciones egoístas, de todas las fuerzas económicas desatadas, de todos los odios destructores, nosotros debemos presentar como una bandera de paz, como una bandera de unión entre todos los hombres, como un símbolo que haga respetable por todos y ante todos los derechos esenciales del hombre, el respeto a su conciencia, a la libertad de pensamiento, a la expresión de sus sentimientos, a la santidad del hogar, al templo del trabajo, a la vida ciudadana y a la colaboración social, esta

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fórmula que nosotros debemos desarrollar diariamente, silenciosa pero íntegramente, en nuestras relaciones cotidianas, en nuestra vida de todos los días, con el amigo y con el enemigo, ante el que nos quiere o el que nos desprecia o nos olvida, frente al patriota y frente al traidor, con el pacífico y con el sanguinario y esta bandera nuestra es: "Dar de sí antes que pensar en sí."

[TRANSLATION—IN PART]

The Convention Committee appointed me to outline before you the true principles of Rotary, and their application in each person's daily activities. I find the essence of our purpose condensed in a single phrase which frames its deepest meaning, and carries into history Rotary's noblest ideals: "Service Above Self."

This thought has a permanent value, but has an even deeper sense during certain periods of history, when the human race is torn asunder by violent crisis, during which man seems to have only one goal — the satisfaction of his physical needs and basic ambitions. But these dark moments wrenching human history, bring about the higher value of the spirit underscoring its meaning before eternity. I quote Fernando de los Ríos, when he said: "The political history of Humankind is compiled with contributions by each succeeding generation, towards the ideal of truth and justice."

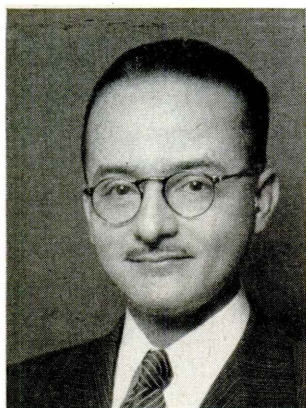
We are forced to admit that all spiritual values, goodness and kindness, charity and self surrender, culture itself, are today in great peril. What else could we expect before the terrible spectacle of demolished cities? The priceless architecture painfully built through the centuries, stone over lovingly engraved stone, irreplaceable works of art, and the pride of our ancestors, are turned to rubble by human rage. We have seen our dear ones, torn from our homes and taken away to distant lands, to fight and die for ideals whose exact meaning is not clear to us.

Everything to which we felt bound, by thought and sentiment, is swept away by the storm of war. Our most respected philosophers believe that Occidental Culture faces a new crisis. Nicholas Berdiaef agrees when he prays for a return to the Middle Ages, and Oswald Spengler in his "Decline of the West" and Hilaire Belloc in his "Crisis of our Civilization," and Ramiro de Maeztu in his "Crisis of Humanism"—each look with foreboding upon the confused trend of world affairs. . . .

Everything beautiful and constructive that the human race has ever done, everything we can qualify as beauty within Hellenic standards, has been achieved by men who gave themselves to the service of others. That is the only way an artist can reach perfection.

Esthetic *einfulung*, according to sociologists, is a projection of conscience over spiritual excitement. The silent voice of the cathedrals, the exquisite sweetness of poems, the wonderful chords of symphonies, the most elaborate structures of jurists, the higher thinking of philosophers are nought but the result of their generous attitude, applying themselves to the service of others without thought of self. . . .

Fellow-Rotarians: Our world faces a cycle of suffering, pain, and bitterness. Man's most treasured possession, which is freedom, is threatened from various fronts, but we cannot and should not fear the economic strength of Capitalism, taken as the exploitation of one social stratum by another. Neither can we nor should we fear those who scream the battle cry of class war and, again, we cannot and should not fear those who proclaim the Hegelian philosophy regarding the State as a god. We therefore oppose all selfish positions, economic forces at war, and destructive hates. We should oppose them with a flag of peace, a flag to unite all men, a symbol to be respected by all as that of human rights, his mind and the freedom of his thoughts. Ours should be the emblem of the sanctity of the home, the free expression of sentiment, the temple of labor, social unity, and citizen activity. Our front should be one, one formula to be applied everyday with everybody, silently but fully in our everyday life, with friend and with foe—before those who love us, and also those who despise us; before patriots and traitors; before the peaceful and the bloodthirsty. This flag, this symbol, this emblem should be, "Service above self."



DISCURSO—

**“Servir a su
Comunidad”**

By Jorge Fidel Duron

Tegucigalpa, Honduras

*Ex Vicepresidente, Rotary
International*

Es una verdad incontrovertible que la existencia de un club rotario en determinada localidad del globo es testimonio potencial de un afán colectivo de mejoramiento y superación, manifestación ostensible del deseo de confrontar y de atender las cuestiones y problemas de interés público y superación social que nunca faltan en una comunidad. Ahora bien, es válido preguntar: “¿Se aprovecha la comunidad de este valor en potencia en forma adecuada? ¿Qué es lo que hacen los clubes para satisfacer tan bella oportunidad de servicio? ¿Existe alguna planificación que corresponda a responsabilidad tan grande y tan hermosa?”

En una reciente publicación rotaria suramericana aparece un dato que señala de manera vívida las insospechadas posibilidades de esta clase de hechos. En ella se relata que a la oficina de correos de cierta población llegó una carta con sobre dirigido al Rotary Club de la localidad. Esta carta fué devuelta sin abrir a su procedencia con esta significativa leyenda en el sobre: “¡Lo sentimos mucho! ¡Todavía no tenemos la buena fortuna de contar aquí con un club rotario!” Quien escribió estas líneas conocía Rotary, sabía del impacto para bien que entrañaba la presencia de un club rotario en su ciudad. Seguramente le constaba también lo que el club rotario significa en la vida de una comunidad en materia de inquietud espiritual y material para mejoramiento y superación; sus saludables efectos en la pronta y eficaz resolución de aquellos asuntos de interés público que preocupan en todo tiempo a una ciudadanía consciente.

La comprensión completa y cabal de ésto que es elemental dentro del programa de un club rotario anima a pensar que así como individualmente cada uno de nosotros nos regimos por un presupuesto de actividades y labores que constituye una meta para nuestras vidas, así cada club rotario en particular, consciente de

su inequívoca e impostergable obligación para con la comunidad en que vive, debe, año con año, fijarse un plan y elaborar una lista minuciosa de los asuntos y problemas sin resolver que en cada comunidad necesitan atención, señalando los que se consideren más importantes y más urgentes que otros, postergando aquellos que pueden esperar o que requieran un plazo más largo y meditado para su ejecución.

Sin lugar a dudas, el campo de acción en la comunidad brinda y presta a un club rotario bien orientado y dirigido las más hondas promesas y las más halagadoras satisfacciones. Lo hemos visto una y muchas veces repetido en la experiencia rotaria y no habría espacio suficiente para describir con detalles lo que se ha hecho a este respecto en los años que tiene Rotary de existencia. Bastaría repasar las notas que contienen los informes de los clubes que se insertan en nuestras publicaciones para obtener rápidamente una visión clara y precisa de lo que clubes alertas e inspirados, clubes de probado espíritu cívico, han hecho y siguen haciendo en tan vasto campo de óptimas e inagotables oportunidades de servicio.

El programa a seguir es simple y sencillo. Consiste, sobre todo, una vez que se ha completado un estudio aproximado de las necesidades apremiantes y perentorias que existen, en enlistar en la ejecución de la actividad que se pretenda desarrollar a los elementos ciudadanos que se sabe sentirán honra y orgullo al ser invitados a participar en la cruzada, no sólo por su anterior experiencia sino porque han sabido demostrar capacidad, inteligencia y buena voluntad en el logro de las cosas que se realizan.

Conviene acentuar que la intervención de Rotary es constructiva, repetir que no busca en estas cosas relieve, fama ni notoriedad sino simplemente la consecución y el fruto de una obra de positivo alcance y mérito social. Vale la pena decir aquí que esta clase de labor es eminentemente contagiosa y que, del tacto y buen sistema que se observen, depende que se estimule y reaccione al medio a embarcarse en similares o mayores tareas de utilidad pública que, si no se emprendieron antes, quizá se debió a falta de calor e iniciativa.

No debe olvidarse en todo esto que se recomienda que las actividades que dependen del esfuerzo de cada rotario están más acordes con la índole de Rotary que las que requieren la acción conjunta del club como institución; y, además, que sin prohibir la acción colectiva de los clubes, se la permite con ciertas preocupaciones y con el propósito de crear un *ESPRIT DE CORPS* dentro del club, empenándolo en alguna actividad de interés público que requiera cooperación colectiva de los rotarios individuales, además de su programa de excitar a los rotarios a servir en su carácter individual dentro de la comunidad.

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Lo que es esencial dentro de este sencillo plan es que el club rotario sirva a manera de fuente de inspiración de ideas donde cada miembro puede expresar con libertad su opinión, discutir las de los compañeros y llegar a las soluciones que sean más adecuadas para un logro de determinado fin, escuchando con tolerancia lo que la experiencia aconseja y ponderando lo que esté más acorde con las necesidades locales, para que así el plan cuente con el apoyo incuestionable de útiles elementos no rotarios.

Es de advertir que esta final consideración es de valor inapreciable. En cada comunidad existen preciosos elementos de iniciativa y acción que, no siendo rotarios, en el club, en estas actividades, encuentran la expansión que buscaban para sus benévolos y altruistas proyectos, que encuentran también en él la respuesta a su afán irrealizado de evolución constructiva, el eco para su ánimo desinteresado, inclinado al bien público, elementos que, en esta forma, producen positivo beneficio a su comunidad y, a la vez hallan en las filas rotarias, la expresión fiel, práctica y dinámica, que buscaban para sus generosos impulsos y empeños de cooperación colectiva.

[TRANSLATION—IN PART]

The presence of a Rotary club in any community is a landmark of progress. This is an undeniable truth, and anyone can see that whenever and wherever a group of citizens seek to be of service to their city, a new club is founded. They meet civic problems head on and are also a major influence in social life.

Now then, I inquire, is that community taking full advantage of this potential value? What are the Rotary clubs doing to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity to be of service? And again, is there a plan of action to meet this wonderful responsibility?

Not long ago, a South American Rotary publication printed an anecdote which gives us an inkling of the various opportunities of service there are in the field of community life. We read that the postoffice of a certain city received a letter addressed to "The Rotary Club." That letter returned unopened with a curious complaint scrawled across the envelope. I quote: "We are very sorry, but there's no Rotary club here yet. We are not that lucky."

Whoever wrote that knew of the impact of Rotary and its benefits to the community. Probably he'd been a witness somewhere else, of a Rotary club's activity in social affairs and its efficient cooperation in all matters of civic interest. He knew of Rotary's ideal of service and self-improvement. He knew that all matters of community interest would also be Rotary's to tackle. . . .

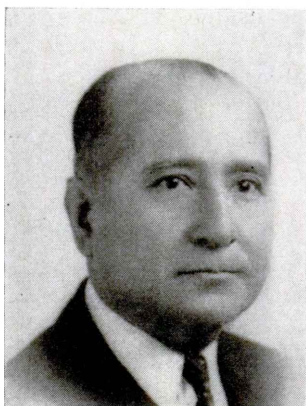
ADDRESS — BY JORGE FIDEL DU'RON

We can follow a very simple plan. After making out a list of the problems of the community, we can proceed to enlist or draft the cooperation of all persons interested in the action to be taken. We can select from among the best men, based on their previous activity. We must know that they will be honored to be selected and that they are good men in their field. . . .

We should not forget that service to the community reaches highest form with individual service which is truly the spirit of Rotary. Collective action of all members is also recommended in order to create team work and because some services must be the result of joint action. However, the club should be the source of inspiration where every member finds his own opportunity to act by himself.

It is of the utmost importance that Rotary clubs become, within this simple plan, a real source of inspiration and a favorite place for debate. The ideas of each member should be discussed freely so that a profitable interchange of ideas is possible. A Rotarian's plan of individual action may gain considerably if helped along with suggestions from other members. After consideration of mature thought, and whatever previous experience has shown, it is possible to plan intelligently and in such a way that may be attractive to our collaborators who are not Rotarians.

This last consideration is also very important because in every community we can always find very valuable men who are active in business and social affairs, but do not belong to the club. When asked to cooperate, they are willing and pleased with the opportunity to channel their own energy for the benefit of their city. They find in Rotary the ideal means of expression of their generous impulses. They find that Rotary gives them the chance to do for their fellow-man a true and great service.



DISCURSO—

**“Rotary, la Juventud
y la Comunidad”**

Por César D. Andrade

Guayaquil, Ecuador

*Ex Vicepresidente,
Rotary International*

Al echar una mirada retrospectiva a los tiempos en que Rotary inició sus primeros pasos encontramos cambios notables entre aquellos y los de hoy. Rotary nació en los albores del siglo XX. Por entonces, la vida tranquila de las naciones ofrecía un campo propicio para las expansiones del espíritu, para las enseñanzas de los pensadores, para las palabras inspiradas de los apóstoles del ideal. Parecía que el mundo iba a marchar por los venturosos senderos de la paz, enriquecido por las fuerzas creadoras de la ciencia y sus aplicaciones, acelerado por los impulsos del maquinismo y guiado por un sentimiento cristiano.

A los ojos de Paul Harris, a su clara visión de humanista sincero, debió presentarse un terreno prometedor para sembrar su ideal de amistad y de servicio, su concepción sublime de la unidad humana, fortalecida por la esperanza de exterminar las causas que originan las guerras.

Mas a los pocos años de fundado Rotary se desencadenó la primera conflagración mundial. Fueron los años que siguieron los de más dura prueba para la supervivencia del ideal rotario de amistad entre hombres y pueblos. No obstante el clima adverso para la unidad del mundo, que desde entonces se ha mantenido caldeado por una atmósfera de inquietud y de zozobra. Rotary ha logrado mantener el ideal de la amistad y del servicio en todo su vigor. Es el genuino paladín de una noble cruzada contra el egoísmo y el odio; su simiente perdurará mientras haya corazones que palpiten con la alegría de servir; sus principios irradian las deslumbradoras claridades de la razón y de la armonía.

Nuestra Institución se encuentra próxima al medio siglo de existencia. Es el momento de hacer un examen del pasado, equilibrar el presente y echar una mirada escudriñadora al porvenir. Este

examen servirá para determinar las acciones futuras. Los ideales serán los mismos, pero la táctica que conducirá al triunfo deberá estar a tono con los problemas actuales.

El Servicio a la Comunidad en cada club deberá encaminarse principalmente a dos objetivos: inspirar a la comunidad ideales grandes, generosos, y entrenar los futuros conductores de la sociedad dentro de los principios rotarios, que serán los encargados de continuar la obra plasmada y los fervorosos gestores de nuevas iniciativas.

Las instituciones se engrandecen a medida que los ideales que las animan penetran en el alma de los pueblos. Cuando los principios ideológicos arraigan en el corazón y en la mente de los hombres, es fácil la realización de obras materiales; pero, primero, hay que cimentar los ideales en la vida de la comunidad para despertar en ella sus generosos sentimientos. Esta será la labor inmediata de Rotary frente a los problemas que amenazan destruir el orden social.

El estado actual del mundo muestra una lucha enconada del materialismo sobre la espiritualidad. Parece que las necesidades biológicas están imponiendo al hombre la línea de conducta en sus relaciones sociales, modelando el orden político, atropellando el sentido moral y hasta influyendo en las normas éticas. Sus necesidades vitales en consonancia con el progreso material de este siglo determinan sus procedimientos; el logro de sus aficiones y la satisfacción de sus instintos constituyen la meta mediocre de sus aspiraciones, para cuya consecución emplea todos los medios, aún aquellos que están en pugna con el sentido moral.

Con el creciente progreso industrial y la intensificación de los adelantos científicos se ha formado una conciencia social de que el hombre, para ser feliz, ha de gozar de las condiciones esenciales que le permitan vivir dentro de un ambiente de bienestar y de seguridad que lo eleve y dignifique. Es una aspiración justa.

El hombre tiene fundamentalmente que satisfacer sus necesidades vitales para mantenerse en condición óptima de desarrollar no sólo su pensamiento sino su actividad física individual y colectiva. La idea del bienestar material de los ciudadanos, es la que está ejerciendo más influencia en la organización política de los Estados. Pero este afán exclusivamente materialista está conduciendo a la humanidad a una despreocupación del cultivo de las fuerzas espirituales. La indiferencia por la parte más noble del individuo está llevando a la humanidad a claudicaciones peligrosas que amenguan el respeto a la personalidad y lejos de exaltar al ciudadano lo subordina a la política del Estado. Si las conquistas materiales fueran el ideal supremo del hombre, el más fuerte sería el triunfador; habría que admitir el despojo y el vasallaje como reglas aceptables de conducta.

Pero la vida no es sólo la satisfacción material de sus necesidades orgánicas; es, sobre todo, la génesis y el desarrollo de una corriente de energías funcionales, de dinámica mental, de superación espiritual que distinguen al hombre de los demás seres que conviven con él en el planeta. No hay razón lógica para dar al materialismo la primacía sobre las disciplinas espirituales. Ambos procesos, psicológico y biológico, en armonía perfecta constituyen la unidad cabal, pensante y viviente, que realiza las más nobles acciones.

Los inagotables tesoros de la naturaleza y las maravillosas creaciones del hombre no bastan para garantizar su felicidad. Hay siempre un anhelo insatisfecho cuyo logro hay que buscarlo en las regiones del espíritu. El materialismo hay que subordinarlo al idealismo; hay que seguir el ritmo universal dentro del cual la materia es transmutable, el espíritu, inmutable. En la naturaleza podemos encontrar medios de sustento orgánico, pero no la fortaleza interior que pertenece a la energía espiritual. De modo que si apreciamos todas estas manifestaciones en su justo valor, es innegable que el hombre es superior por su espíritu, del que emanan sus atributos de libertad, emotividad y plena conciencia de sí mismo.

Tenemos, pues, que volver al espiritualismo, generar ideales nobles y fuertes capaces de formar pueblos cultos, amantes de la libertad y del derecho. Con ideales que tengan la virtud de influir sobre las almas las naciones se engrandecen; aunque llegaran a perder poderío material seguirían viviendo su grandeza ante la historia por el espíritu que supieron infundir a sus instituciones.

Toca a los rotarios mantener la elevada posición directriz que ocupa la Institución. Rotary no puede detener su marcha; seguirá adelante en su misión noble de provocar ideales generosos y llevarlos a la realización. El rotarismo con su interpretación clara de los beneficios que comporta la unión para cumplir el ideal de servicio, borra los prejuicios raciales y los egoismos nacionalistas por medio de la amistad y el buen entendimiento. En sus clubes se palpa la asociación heterogénea de individuos de distintas lenguas, razas y ocupaciones, todos empeñados en establecer un nexo común para el imperio de un mismo ideal. Rotary no desconoce la disimilitud que entrañan los hábitos raciales, grados culturales, rango, fortuna y más variantes del conglomerado social; pero sabe también que aparte de estas grietas existen la unidad del sentimiento y los lazos delicados de la amistad que atan fuertemente a los hombres.

Nunca estará demás repetir que la amistad y el servicio son fuentes inagotables de inspiración de los actos afectivos y generosos. Es amigo quien ama a sus semejantes; sirve quien busca el mejoramiento y la felicidad de los demás. A través de los Rotary clubs se

adquiere mayor contacto con otras personas y otros pueblos, lo cual brinda la oportunidad de rendir mayor servicio.

El convencimiento de la grandeza de la obra empeñada y la fe en el triunfo de los ideales que la sustentan deberán constituir incentivos poderosos para tomar las medidas que aseguren la continuación de la obra con el concurso de las nuevas generaciones. Al Servicio de la Comunidad dentro del club le corresponde mantener abierta la anchurosa avenida donde perennemente debe cumplirse con la ineludible responsabilidad social: la educación integral del niño, el futuro ente social, del que dependerá la orientación del mundo en el porvenir y, por consiguiente, a quien hay que educar dentro de los principios rotarios. El niño es nuestra mayor esperanza. De los hombres saturados de egoismos, de prejuicios, de pesimismo y de intolerancia nada bueno se puede esperar. Los que por hoy contribuyen con sus virtudes, son relativamente pocos en proporción al tamaño de cada comunidad.

Esbozada así la necesidad de preocuparse de la infancia, el Servicio a la Comunidad en cada club debe vigilar la educación que recibe el niño en su localidad y colaborar con medios adecuados para perfeccionarla. La educación será en su sentido más amplio, no limitada a suministrar conocimientos particulares o al mero desarrollo de las cualidades innatas; ante todo debe enseñarse al niño a comprender el universo en que vive; debe conocer el mundo de la naturaleza y el mundo del hombre; y debe estar capacitado para abrirse camino en ese mundo, sin mezquindades ni egoismos. Debe ser apto para formarse una idea propia, independiente y completa de la vida; deberá nutrirse en el amor a sus semejantes e inculcársele el respeto a la personalidad humana. Este proceso educacional es aplicable a un niño o a un joven, ya que éste no se limita a los años de inmadurez. Aunque es verdad que se dedica en gran parte a los primeros años de la vida, la influencia educativa puede extenderse hasta el adulto en sus esfuerzos por alcanzar una visión satisfactoria del mundo.

Cumplida esta misión por el Servicio a la Comunidad de los Rotary clubs, la Institución alcanzará una cima portentosa desde la cual actuará con poderoso estímulo al desarrollo de las fuerzas espirituales y alcanzará verdadero provecho en la preparación adecuada de la infancia y de la juventud, futuros guías de la Sociedad, para que cumplan noble y gallardamente, su parte en la dirección de los grandes destinos de la humanidad.

[*TRANSLATION—IN PART*]

Turning the leaves of the calendar backwards, to the first few years of the Twentieth Century, when Rotary was founded, we find astonishing changes have taken place between then and now.

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It was then a more or less peaceful world and every nation offered a bumper crop of friendship and spiritual goodwill. The teachings of our leaders found ready acceptance among the peoples of the Earth. Everything seemed to point to a long and venturesome era of peace enriched by the creative genius of Science and its mechanical appliances, and blessed by Christianity.

Paul Harris, with his clear and humanitarian vision, must have felt that the world was ready for his ideal of friendship and service. He hoped to sublimate human relations and put an end to the causes of war.

Rotary is now a leading institution. It is up to all Rotarians to keep it that way. Rotary cannot quit now. It must go on in search of noble ideals, and see that they become realities. Rotary has a clear understanding of the benefits to be gained by unity and the ideal of service. It brushes aside racial prejudices and national fanaticism through friendship and understanding.

Within the Rotary clubs of the world, we witness the association of people from the four corners of the globe, of different races, different creeds, different languages, and different occupations. They are looking for the same thing: a common ground and the pursuit of the same ideal. Rotary readily admits that there must be different points of view, where there are different racial customs, cultural level, rank, and economic position as well as other differences in any community. But it is also aware that, notwithstanding these fissures in our social structure, there are the strong bonds of friendship and the common ground of sentiment, closely uniting the human race.

It won't hurt to repeat that friendship and service are an everlasting source of inspiration for kindness and cordiality. He who loves his fellows is a good friend. Looking for the improvement of others, we perform a real service. Through Rotary we have the opportunity of knowing other peoples and other countries. Our chance to be of better service is proportionately increased.

A deep conviction in the greatness of our work as well as our faith in the ultimate success of our ideals, should drive us to insure the continuity of our efforts with the valuable assistance of new generations. Service to the Community in each Club should be responsive to Rotary's ever present influence in the training of children so that these future social units, our hope for tomorrow, are raised following the principles of Rotary. The child is our best hope. From mature men plagued with prejudices, selfishness, pessimism and intolerance nothing good may be expected. Those good men who are now giving their best to the common effort are only a very few in each community.

ADDRESS — BY CESAR D. ANDRADE

We have only sketchily illustrated the need for us to concern ourselves with the education of the child. It's up to Service to the Community to keep an eye on the training that is being dispensed to them, and do everything within its means to improve it. This education should take form in its deeper sense, never limited to fields of knowledge, or the development of inborn qualities. The child must be taught to understand the world in which he lives. He should learn the world of Nature and the world of Man, acquiring the ability to fight his way through that Universe, without bigotry and selfishness. He should be able to make up his own mind forming an independent and wholesome idea of life. He should thrive in the goodwill of his fellows and must be taught to respect the human personality.

This educational process is not limited to the child, but should be extended to the age of maturity. While we think primarily of the education of the child, it is well to remember that education can help even adults in their efforts to gain a satisfactory point of view of the world.

When Service to the Community of all Rotary Clubs has reached this goal, it will have gained the highest directive position from which to act in the development of spiritual forces, guiding the child and the young man, and preparing them for their future role of social leaders wherefrom they will be able to grip the helm of the Human Race guiding it to its true Destiny.



DISCURSO—

**Servicio Internacional
de Rotary**

**Por Joao Pedro Thomaz
Pereira**

Río de Janeiro, Brasil

Tengo verdadero gusto al estar con ustedes en esta Convención, y es un placer para mí hacer uso de la palabra. Considero que se me confirió un gran honor al seleccionarme para hablar sobre un tema tan interesante como es el Servicio Internacional de Rotary. Siempre pensé que esta vía de servicio es de suma importancia, y la consideré como base de nuestras actividades rotarias. El constante aumento de la influencia que emana de este servicio posiblemente algún día alcance la meta social más importante de todos los tiempos, que es el acercamiento y la comprensión entre los pueblos de la tierra.

La humanidad está dividida en fracciones antagónicas. Las causas que motivan semejante situación son muchas. Primero está en la distancia, y como si no fuera suficiente, están las barreras que representan las distintas lenguas, costumbres, trajes y también la falta de comprensión. Hay una desconfianza nacida del temor de no ser comprendido. El nacionalismo no parece permitir la hermandad de los hombres que es el objetivo ideal.

Somos hermanos, aunque nacidos en diferentes partes del mundo; pero parecemos haber olvidado nuestro origen común. Esta condición desdichada de la Raza Humana nos hace pensar en un funcionario de los servicios diplomáticos de su país, que abandonara a sus hijos en cualquier lugar donde por primera vez vieran la luz del día y pasara luego a prestar sus servicios a otra nación. Nunca debemos olvidar que somos miembros de una sola familia, y debemos buscar la forma de acercarnos. Creo que en la cuarta recomendación de Rotary podemos encontrar el camino hacia la hermandad. En el artículo cuarto de nuestra constitución leemos que debemos dedicar nuestras energías a la unidad de los hombres en cada ocupación y luchar por las mejores relaciones entre los

pueblos de la tierra. Estudiemos estos puntos por separado, con objeto de hacer más clara su exposición.

Como Trabajar en "Servicios Profesionales."

No encuentro muy difícil esta tarea y pienso que está al alcance de todos nosotros. Los hombres de la misma vocación no son necesariamente amigos entre sí. Es nuestro deber que se conozcan y puedan apreciar sus respectivas capacidades dentro del ramo que representan. Los Rotarios somos por naturaleza amigables y debemos hacer uso de todos nuestros recursos para acercar a los hombres de las diversas profesiones, de manera que al conocer cada uno el trabajo del otro, nazcan el respeto y la admiración que deben tenerse, así como el deseo de ayudarse entre sí para que su labor como sector social se supere constantemente. No quiero decir, que una vez que los hayamos acercado, podamos abandonarlos. Para obtener los mejores resultados de la colaboración entre individuos de la misma profesión, tenemos que continuar nuestro esfuerzo, ayudándolos en todo lo que podamos y también colaborando en los esfuerzos que cada uno de ellos realice por ayudar a sus compañeros de profesión. Por ejemplo, los mejor preparados pueden ser de gran ayuda a los demás. De esta manera logramos crear un ambiente de camaradería y de mutua comprensión que eventualmente abarque a los miembros de cada profesión en todo el mundo.

Relaciones Internacionales.

¿Cómo podemos fomentarlas? Debemos dar énfasis a la importancia de los contactos personales y darnos cuenta que mientras más frecuentemente veamos a nuestros amigos, seremos a la vez mejores amigos. Podemos fomentar más frecuentes reuniones, estableciendo círculos de interés común y ayudando al intercambio de toda clase de informes. Cada Rotario presente en esta convención debe aprovechar la valiosa oportunidad que se le ofrece para el intercambio de toda clase de informes con otros Rotarios que se dedican al mismo negocio o profesión. Nunca debe abandonar ese contacto personal, sino aprovecharlo para mejorar su inmediato futuro.

Una vez que hemos hecho nuevos amigos en este ambiente de hermandad no debemos olvidarlos, sino hacer todo esfuerzo, y a cualquier costo, visitarlos nuevamente, o cuando esto no sea posible, escribiendo cartas con frecuencia. La buena voluntad que aquí nos trajo debe conservarse viva si hemos de seguir el verdadero camino de Rotary.

Nuestras convenciones Rotarias son dignas del mayor sacrificio, no sólo porque nos congregamos como Rotarios sino porque apren-

demostramos a vivir mejor y la experiencia de los demás nos ayuda en el camino que conduce a la meta común.

Estas asambleas internacionales, como la que esta vez se celebra en la hermosa ciudad de México son el mejor abono para las raíces de nuestros ideales Rotarios. Encontramos en cada convención una nueva fuente de inspiración para seguir los pasos de Paul Harris, para seguir con inquebrantable fé, buscando ese sueño de comprensión mundial que hizo al primer Rotario famoso e inolvidable. En realidad, nada supera a una convención Rotaria para impulsar mejores relaciones, y es a la vez la mejor forma de enterarse de asuntos de interés común. Nos da la oportunidad de hacer averiguaciones, recopilar estadísticas, y tener un valioso intercambio de datos profesionales. Pero sí hay otra forma de impulsar las relaciones internacionales y una mejor comprensión entre los pueblos. Me refiero naturalmente, a las caravanas de la amistad.

Los grupos profesionales pueden lograr mucho con caravanas de la amistad, si se organizan con suficiente frecuencia. Los miembros de grupos profesionales deben verse con más frecuencia, visitando a sus colegas de otros países, a los que pueden llevar muestrarios de sus productos. Pueden establecer exposiciones e impulsar el trueque internacional. Pueden celebrar sesiones en las que se den conferencias sobre los asuntos de su profesión, ilustrándolas con películas de cinematógrafo, ejemplares de sus trabajos y toda clase de literatura alusiva. De estas juntas sería lógico esperar la consolidación de muchas amistades, así como el intercambio comercial.

Nunca olvidaremos el éxito de la convención de 1948, celebrada en Río de Janeiro, porque se obtuvieron los mejores resultados, y uno de los principales sin duda fué el entusiasmo que sintieron los Rotarios del país, que los animó a hacer el viaje el año siguiente para estar presentes a la convención de Nueva York. Ciento sesenta delegados del Brasil estuvieron presentes en la convención de 1949, y todavía un año después la animación de mis conterráneos, originada en las convenciones de 48 y 49, podían notarse en el entusiasmo demostrado para la organización de caravanas de la amistad. Corría el año de 1950, y en esos días la Republica Argentina celebraba su independencia. Con ese motivo, una caravana de la amistad, compuesta por cien Rotarios y sus familiares, vistió las ciudades de Buenos Aires y Montevideo.

Entusiasmado por este creciente éxito, me permito sugerir que hace falta celebrar más convenciones en otros países, aparte de los Estados Unidos. La convención de Río nos enseña que otros países necesitan sentir más de cerca la influencia de Rotary. A raíz de cada convención, el entusiasmo colectivo es propicio para la organización de caravanas de la amistad. Esto es ROTARY ciento por

ciento y queda comprendido en la idea original que tuvo Paul Harris hace muchos años en Chicago.

Rotary, por su naturaleza, nunca puede detenerse, no puede descansar, ni ver hacia atrás, o contar sus éxitos y sus amarguras. Sólo se le puede describir como energía siempre en movimiento. Nos hemos convertido en una gran organización, pero no nos hemos envanecido con el éxito. Desde luego, sentimos orgullo por el alcance que han logrado nuestros actos al servicio de la humanidad y por la forma en que hemos podido ayudar a la comunidad en su eterna lucha por vivir mejor. Rotary no tiene propósitos que le rindan utilidad, y mucho menos, secretos. Si viéramos nuestra organización como una casa sin puertas ni ventanas estaríamos en lo justo, porque a ella se entre por cualquier parte, con la única limitación que marca un elevado concepto de responsabilidad personal dentro de la profesión de cada Rotario. Los más destacados elementos de cada profesión u oficio, siempre son bienvenidos al Rotary.

Sin embargo, Rotary no es un refugio, sino más bien un templo del trabajo, y éste tan duro que en nuestro yunque pueden hacerse pedazos aceros no bien templados. Rotary exige sacrificios porque fué fundado para proporcionar servicio. Trabaja de dentro hacia afuera, y considerado desde un punto de vista simbólico, vive y late en sus propias acciones. No es posible medirlo, ni medir su alcance en forma convencional.

Paz y Cooperación entre las Naciones.

¿Qué hace Rotary para lograr la mejor comprensión entre las naciones del mundo? Creo sinceramente que desde que Paul Harris tuvo la idea de fundar un club para fomentar la amistad, pensó en una organización de proporciones mundiales capaz de ayudar a todas las naciones en la solución de sus problemas. El sabía muy bien que desde los albores de la historia, las dificultades internacionales se arreglaban a sangre y fuego, y que aún los conflictos intestinos causaban derramamientos de sangre, como sucedió en España y aún se sigue viendo. Paul Harris también sabía que las guerras debilitan a las naciones, incapacitándolas para producir y deteniendo su progreso intelectual y físico. Seguramente adivinó que Rotary sería de gran servicio en ese aspecto, y también le confirió la misión de congregar a los hombres de buena voluntad y hacerles ver que la Especie Humana no fué creada para sufrir la agonía de su propia destrucción; demostrando que cualquier problema puede solucionarse amigablemente y con honor, siempre que usemos la razón y la buena voluntad.

Rotary no es ni tiene el poder de un Estado, es una esperanza que trabaja en colaboración. Es un deseo en movimiento,

respaldado por hombres de amplio criterio; pero no tenemos la autoridad del Estado, sin la cual no podemos hacernos responsables de la paz. ¿En qué forma podemos cooperar para mantener esa paz?

Yo digo que simplemente apelando a la movilización de hombres libres; para mayor precisión, hombres libres que representan un negocio o profesión. Estos son los constructores de toda obra en sus comunidades, y también son los que aspiran por una vida mejor para sus congéneres. Reuniendo estos elevados valores humanos y ayudándonos a conocerse entre sí podemos destruir la desconfianza, hacer olvidar viejas diferencias, subsanar dificultades y crear un ambiente de camaradería en el que puedan florecer los valores espirituales. Cuando los hombres nos vemos con más frecuencia, aprendemos a conversar en vez de discutir. Los 360,000 Rotarios del mundo deben visitarse lo más posible, aunque estén diseminados por todas partes del mundo. El hombre moderno debe hacer algunas concesiones, con objeto de encontrar un nivel común, o de lo contrario esconderse en rígida coraza y, provocando desconfianza, exponerse al exterminio.

Siguiendo el camino de la amistad y de la comprensión, pueden obtenerse mucho mejores resultados. No es preciso que dos competidores sean enemigos, pues podemos ser amigos que sepan hacerse la competencia, reconociendo como meta principal la perfección en su trabajo. La competencia con enemistad tiende a alejarnos de una línea recta de progreso; pero cuando lo que se busca es la perfección en nuestras labores aunada a las mejores relaciones humanas, se forman los más firmes vínculos entre individuos de la misma profesión.

Rotary presta particular atención a la gente joven en cada comunidad, y entre otros servicios prestados, podemos mencionar las becas escolares que se les confieren. Pienso que los beneficios que Rotary derrama en beneficio de los jóvenes pueden ampliarse para incluir también a la niñez. No solamente debemos plantar la semilla del ideal Rotario en las tiernas mentalidades de los hijos de los Rotarios, sino de todos los niños de las escuelas. No debemos olvidar que el mundo pertenece a esas pequeñas criaturas, que apenas inician sus primeros pasos en un mundo hostil. Debemos procurar que sus vidas, desde el principio, se desarrollen en un ambiente de amor fraternal, basado en sólidos principios, el respeto por el derecho ajeno y todas aquellas ventajas que nuestra generación no tuvo. Me parece que éste es un objetivo digno de nuestra organización.

Trabajemos incansablemente por lograr la amistad de los hombres de buena voluntad y por constituir una guía para los niños, en tal forma que algún día logremos el ansiado ideal de una humanidad unida y sin fronteras espirituales.

ADDRESS – BY JOAO PEDRO THOMAZ PEREIRA

[TRANSLATION – IN PART]

I am happy to be here at this convention, even more so now that I address you. I consider it a great honor to have been chosen to speak on such a fascinating subject as Rotary's International Service. I have always regarded this avenue of service as of the highest order, and the real base for all Rotary's activities. The ever-increasing influence of this service may some day achieve the greatest social reform of all time, bringing all peoples closer together in a mutual understanding.

The human race is divided against itself. The circumstances that bring about such a state of affairs are numerous. There is distance, and to make it worse, there is the difference of languages, custom, and dress, and the lack of understanding. There is also a backwardness born of fear. Twisted national jealousy seems to prevent us from attaining brotherhood which is the ideal objective.

We are brothers even if born at different places all over the world; but we seem to forget our common origin. This particular misfortune of the human race makes us think of an official in the diplomatic service of his country who abandons his children wherever they are born, and goes on to the next post. We must never forget that we are all children of the same family, and find a means to get together.

I believe that the fourth recommendation of Rotary points the way to brotherhood. In this object we read that we should work for the unity of men in each line of endeavor, and strive for better relations among the peoples of the world. Let us deal with each subject separately for the sake of a better understanding.

How to Work in Professional Services

The way I see it, it should be an easy task for any of us. Men in the same profession are not necessarily close to one another. We must see that they meet and acknowledge each other's capabilities or skills. We are naturally gregarious and we should employ every means to get these men to know each other. From the knowledge of one another's work, a mutual admiration is bound to bloom, as well as team pride and a natural desire to improve whatever service that particular group renders to the community. I do not mean that once they know one another, we can leave them alone. In order to obtain the best results, we should keep an eye on them. Help them all we can, and help them also to assist their fellow-professionals. Those who are further ahead in their line, can be of great service to the rest. Thus we create an environment where better understanding is bound to establish a universal fellowship of each profession.

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International Relations

How do we work at it? We must emphasize the importance of personal contacts and make it quite clear that the more we see of our friends, the better friends we shall become. We can promote more frequent meetings, establishing centers of common interest and encouraging the exchange of information. Each Rotarian attending this convention should take the opportunity to exchange valuable information with other Rotarians of the same profession, and never let go of that personal contact. His future relations should be greatly improved.

Once a new friend is made in this atmosphere of brotherhood, he should never be forgotten. Every effort should be made and at every cost to keep in touch, by frequent visits or by mail. The good will that brought us here should be kept alive if we are to follow the Rotary spirit.

Our conventions in Rotary are worth every sacrifice, not only because we meet here as fellow-Rotarians but because we learn to live better, and are helped along the road to our common goal. . . .

We shall never forget the successful 1948 convention at Rio de Janeiro. The best results were obtained there and one of the best was, undoubtedly, the enthusiasm with which Rotarians of the country prepared themselves to attend the next convention in New York. One hundred and sixty delegates from Brazil were there, and the following year, these two conventions of 1948 and 1949 were still showing results. It was in 1950 and the Argentine Republic was celebrating its independence. We organized Friendship Caravan with 100 Rotarians who visited Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

Encouraged by this increasing success I might suggest that more conventions held outside the United States are to be desired. The 1948 convention at Rio explains why other countries need that close contact with Rotary. That warm meeting encouraged the organization of Friendship Caravans. This is Rotary in its fullest meaning, and truly following the original spirit promoted by Paul Harris so many years ago in Chicago.

Rotary, by the very nature of its aims, can never stop, can never rest, and will never look back nor count its achievements. It can best be described as a continuous and flowing movement. We have become a great organization, but success has not gone to our heads. We are proud, of course, of the length to which we have gone to be of service to the community and to help humankind in its struggle to find itself. Rotary has no gainful aims or veiled purposes. We would be right if we took Rotary as a house with open doors and windows enclosing no mysteries, but I believe we would be nearer the truth if we see ourselves as a house without locks. A house wide open day and night where admittance is restricted.

ADDRESS — BY JOAO PEDRO THOMAZ PEREIRA

Only men with a high degree of responsibility in their respective vocations are welcome.

But Rotary may not be taken as a haven. It's rather an anvil where hard work can shatter to bits all tools but the very best. Rotary demands sacrifices, because it was founded to serve. It works from the inside out, and from a symbolic viewpoint, it lives in what it does. No precise point of reference may be adequately applied to measure Rotary. . . .

I say that, simply by recruiting all free men, and more precisely, free men with vocations all over the world. The future of nations is in the hands of its vocational men. They are the builders and the planners of a better standard of living. Getting them together and helping them to know one another, we are killing distrust, healing old difficulties, bridging misunderstandings, and creating a favorable atmosphere where true friendship is possible and spiritual values may gain the upper hand. Meeting each other frequently, men learn to speak friendly instead of arguing bitterly. The 360,000 Rotarians of the world should see as much as possible of one another, even if they are scattered the world over. Modern man must yield to some changes in order to meet other men on common ground, or else hide within a shell of prejudice and encourage his own extinction.

Following the road of friendship and understanding, we can get much better results. It is not necessary that all competition be done with gnashing of teeth and between bitter enemies. We can be friends and competitors at the same time, meeting the challenge for quality as a basis for competition. Unfriendly competition is liable to distort the true line of progress, but striving for perfection within the best of human relations can only lead to the firmest vocational bonds.

Rotary has paid particular attention to the young people of each community, granting scholarships, among other services. I believe that the benefits given by Rotary to young men and women, should be enlarged to reach the still younger set, where the seed of the Rotary Ideal may be planted not only in the minds of our children but every child in school. We should not forget that the world belongs to those small creatures, who are now barely sailing forth in a hostile world. We should strive to make their lives, from the very beginning, one of brotherly love based on solid moral principles, respect for others' rights, and every advantage we ourselves have missed. It seems to me, this could be a very worthy cause for the Rotary organization.

Let us work indefatigably for the friendship of men of goodwill and the guidance of our children so that some day we may reach the long awaited ideal of human brotherhood united in spirit.

ROTARY FOUNDATION FELLOWS FORUM

A Report, in part, of the Proceedings of the Rotary
Foundation Fellowship Forum held during the
Fourth Plenary Session

I. B. (Tom) Sutton of Tampico, Mexico, past president of Rotary International, who served as moderator for the Rotary Fellowship Forum.



PRESIDENT SPAIN: While the story of the Rotary Foundation is well known to all of you, perhaps that phase of its program which is more widely known and has the greatest appeal, is the student fellowships project.

Today we are to have the pleasure of seeing and hearing four Foundation Fellows—Rotary ambassadors of good will—who bear witness to the fact that the Fellowships program is a most effective avenue through which to develop a common understanding between the peoples of many countries—the basic step leading toward the attainment of world peace.

Past President Tom Sutton, of Tampico, will act as moderator of this forum, in which two Spanish-speaking and two English-speaking Foundation Fellows will participate.

MODERATOR SUTTON: President Frank, Ladies, Señoras, Fellow-Rotarians, Compañeros Rotarios: We have four young men who will participate in this Foundation Fellowship Forum. The first one, from the Argentine, will speak in Spanish, the next two, from the United States and from England, will speak in English, and the last one, from Mexico, will speak in Spanish. There will be no translations of their talks from this platform.

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These four promising young men who participate in this Forum are bringing us their impressions—in the limited time assigned to them—a cross-section, so to speak, of this most interesting activity, the principal objective of our Rotary Foundation.

To be able to see them and to hear of their progress at first hand is a dividend you are about to receive on this priceless work destined to promote understanding throughout our vast family of nations of many races, languages, and varied interests.

Because our organization is based upon the individual and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation, no matter how humble, or, as one eminent jurist has expressed it, “in the personal God-given integrity of each man in a classless society,” we Rotarians take pride in extending friendly cooperation to as many students of merit as possible.

We believe that freedom of the individual is essential. Personal liberty and personal incentive to advance in every way are sparked by education and through the Rotary Foundation and our Rotary Fellows we have dedicated ourselves in this work to foster understanding and good will in all lands. These are magic words when given their full interpretation and these young men will tell us how they are succeeding and, equally important, how they plan to cooperate in the future towards the fulfilment of this Rotary ideal.

Moderator Sutton introduced the four Rotary Foundation Fellows: Sr. Juan Héctor Hunziker, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, who is studying the classification of plants, Department of Genetics, University of California, Berkeley, Cal., U. S. A.; Robert Lee Humphrey, of St. Joseph, Mo., U. S. A., who is studying international relations and diplomacy at Mexico City College, Mexico City; Paul William Glover, of Coalville, England, who is studying the economic geography of the southern Appalachian coal industry, at the University of Alabama, University, Ala., U. S. A.; and Lic. Rogelio Luna, of Guadalajara, Mexico, who studied banking (1950-51) at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr., U.S.A.

Each Rotary Foundation Fellow spoke, in turn, as follows:

JUAN H. HUNZIKER (Buenos Aires, Argentina): Es para mí motivo de gran placer y honor hacer uso de la palabra en esta magnífica convención de R.I. Y lo es en grado sumo porque nos brinda la oportunidad, a nosotros los becarios de la Fundación Rotaria, de agradecer a un núcleo representativo de rotarios de todo el mundo el magnífico esfuerzo que realizan al instituir estas becas y al mismo tiempo nos permite pagar tributo de agradecimiento a todos aquellos que nos han brindado cordialidad y hospitalidad en la tierra extraña donde estamos estudiando.

Patrocinado por el Rotary Club de Buenos Aires, mi ciudad natal, fui favorecido con una beca para estudiar herencia y clasificación de plantas en la división de genética de la Universidad de California, en Berkeley, E.U.A.

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El día que desembarqué en Nueva Orleans comencé a sospechar que aparentemente había una confabulación de amabilidad y hospitalidad para hacer mi estadía en los Estados Unidos lo más agradable posible. Como habría de darme cuenta más tarde, los conspiradores — si se me permite llamarlos así — han sido legión, no sólo rotarios sino muchos otros de diferentes actividades en la sociedad norteamericana.

Pero si en general al extranjero le llama la atención la cordialidad que recibe, el estudiante o el hombre de ciencia quedan gratamente sorprendidos por la amistosa bienvenida que recibe de otros científicos en los laboratorios y la extrema confianza que encontrará en ellos.

Una de las características más salientes de la Universidad de California es su espíritu cosmopolita, el cual es estimulado contrando profesores visitantes en el extranjero. Por otro lado, muchos estudiantes de todas partes del mundo vienen atraídos por este espíritu de bienvenida y por el renombre académico de la Universidad. La Casa Internacional de Berkeley constituye una manifestación concreta de ese espíritu cosmopolita. Instituciones como la Casa Internacional donde gente de todas partes del mundo convive en una atmosfera de camaradería y amistad, contribuyen a derribar barreras entre diferentes razas y nacionalidades. De esta manera el estudiante tiene la oportunidad de comprender la idiosincracia de personas de otras razas y esto conduce a un mejor entendimiento de sus actitudes y opiniones.

Estudiar en un país extranjero es provechoso en muchos sentidos, entre ellos, la simple apreciación de las cosas características de nuestra patria y que añoraremos cuando estemos lejos de ella. Por otro lado aprendemos a apreciar mejor los defectos de nuestro terruño y la manera como podrían ser disminuídos. El reconocimiento de estos hechos destruye toda tendencia hacia un exagerado nacionalismo. Ricardo Güiraldes, un destacado escritor argentino ha definido la actitud contraria, esto es, ver como defectos las diferencias de un país extranjero con el propio, como un "provincialismo de alma que hace que tanta gente se encierre en su terruño como un tumor en su membrana o como un topo en su cueva."

Finalmente, quisiera expresar mi esperanza de que en mi estadía en tierra californiana lleque a ser algo más que un mero estudiante extranjero que visita la Universidad de California. Más que eso desearía llegar a ser un modesto embajador de buena vecindad entre mi país, el más meridional de América, y los Estado Unidos, la nación más septentrional del continente americano.

ROBERT LEE HUMPHREY (St. Joseph, Mo., U.S.A.): *Me han pedido que hablase en inglés, pero primero yo quiero dar mis más*

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expresivas gracias a los Clubes Mexicanos por el tiempo inolvidable que he pasado en su país.—Mil gracias.

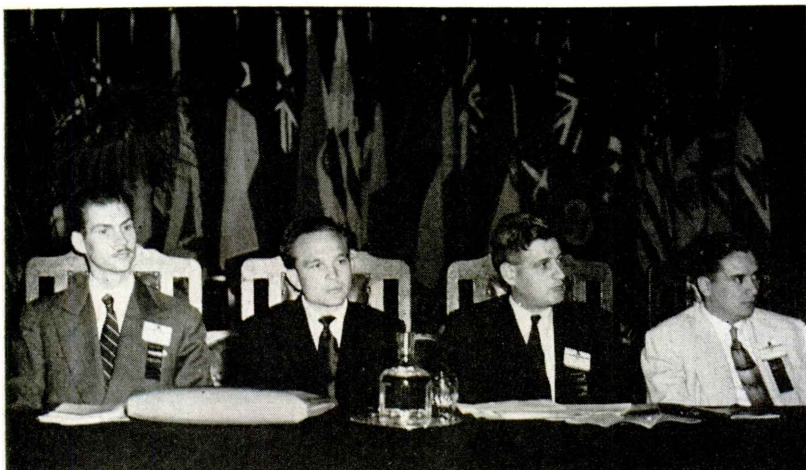
Mr. Frank E. Spain, president of Rotary International, has stated, in essence, that the basic purpose of this convention is to study how the cultures throughout the world may be blended into a simple philosophy in order to assist mankind in its march toward a higher civilization.

From my contact with Rotary, it is my opinion that this is not only the purpose of this convention, but also the living philosophy of Rotary throughout the world. And it was because of my appreciation for this philosophy that I have devoted the major portion of this year's study to the consideration of this idealistic philosophy and to its possibility of ultimate success. I would make two observations. First, that with your cultural approach, you are on the most sound, the most basic track. And second, that you must have much aid ultimately if the real goal of a truly higher culture is to be realized.

You must enlist the aid of every institution which has any effective contact with the minds of men. That is why you must depend, first and foremost, upon our educational institutions for support. They should support you by the development of the minds of our children, not only intellectually as in the past, but also morally and emotionally, i.e., culturally. They need allot a definite and substantial amount of time to the cultivation, the elevation, and the development of those emotions or "drives" in man which are socially desirable such as *love*, *sympathy*, and constructiveness; and to *discourage* those undesirable "drives" which are the source of all of our troubles, such as fear, hate, and destructiveness.

Now if you can enlist this one aid in your search for a higher civilization, I am convinced that we can actually see our world advance from this present age—the age of intellect and science—as I would call it—to a new and more desirable age—the age of culture. Consider these suggestions and if they appear to have virtue, talk them over and consider them with your educational boards at home. Call it "moral and emotional education." When the necessary demand is forthcoming, modern social science stands ready with the necessary details to promote such a program.

This is the most important of my observations during my scholastic undertakings while on this very excellent Fellowship. However, there is another incident which I have had the pleasure of experiencing and which has been an inspiration to me as a result of this award. A month or so ago I realized that I was going to have a little money left over from the money which I had set aside as a book fund. Also over the year I had become acquainted with a little Mexican boy—very young and very poverty stricken—who also



These four Rotary Foundation Fellows participated in the Fellowship Forum: (left to right) Juan Héctor Hunziker, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Robert Lee Humphrey, St. Joseph, Missouri, U.S.A.; Paul William Glover, Coalville, England; Rogelio Luna, Guadalajara, Mexico.

suffered from near blindness as a result of terribly defective eyes. I told him one day that some men called Rotarians had given me some money with which I could have his eyes straightened if he was not afraid of the operation. Through tear-filled eyes he smiled his deep emotion of approval, remarking only that the other kids teased him a great deal about his eyes.

Today that little fellow went to the hospital to undergo that operation but before he went, he came over to see me with an unexpected message for you. He said, "Mother told me that those Rotary men are in town now. I wonder if you would tell them for me when they come to your house that I said—thanks very much." Those are also my sentiments to you, gentlemen of Rotary, thank you very much.

PAUL WILLIAM GLOVER (Coalville, England): I feel it a great honor to be able to come here to Mexico City to the 43rd Annual Convention of Rotary International. The memories of the convention—warm and happy—will long remain with me. To the Rotary Club of Mexico City many thanks are due; in the city which the host club serves I have found, and I believe many of you too have found, the essence of true happiness of spirit and the essence of a full and rich life. With sincere gratitude I add my thanks to those of others: to the Rotary Club of Mexico City for making this Convention possible and assuring its success.

ROTARY FOUNDATION FELLOWS FORUM

Beyond the Convention, however, I acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the whole movement of Rotary International for giving me the opportunity of achieving a year of experience of study—in the broadest sense—in the University of Alabama, in that State and in the great United States. During my stay on this continent, I have grown to understand many of the ways of the peoples of my host nation, and it is my hope that, the more the peoples of my host country have grown to know me, the greater has been their appreciation and understanding of the British people—that by our greater mutual understanding, the strands in the web which lies between us, and which embraces the whole of the democratic world, have been drawn tighter and made stronger.

It is almost unnecessary of me to say, I believe, that my reception by the compatriots of President Frank Spain in Alabama has been most warm and sincere; it is unnecessary for me to say too that in that State, and beyond its confines, I have found a genuine interest and a genuine mutuality of spirit in my Rotary relations. Everywhere I have traveled a door has been thrown open and a friendship has developed. At all the meetings I have addressed in six states of the Union—57 meetings in all—my reception has been most cordial and as a result a mutual flow of ideas and impressions has taken place.

I have often been questioned on the extent to which speaking engagements have interfered with my academic work. With my purely bookish studies, I would not hesitate to say that the interference has been of some degree: if one is to take as criteria what one has achieved in purely bookish studies previously. However, I feel it not invidious to say that I have accomplished satisfactory results in my course work at the University and I think that I have laid firm foundations for my doctoral dissertation.

I believe, however, that along the road to what in the United States is known as a “full and rounded education” purely bookish studies become of less and less importance; and that experience, wide and various, becomes of greater and greater importance. I have the impression that the Foundation Fellows with whom I have come into contact do not see a real clash of interest in their duties to themselves, in the academic world, and in their duties to the world, in the sphere of international understanding. The broader and richer experience of life which lie in the realms of human contact and travel—which serve so well the free world and the individual—form the really insatiable desires.

I have during my stay at the University of Alabama had much contact with international students and I have seen in them the same great opportunities as exist in the Foundation Fellow—opportunities which make it possible for almost every community to be

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of service in the sphere of international understanding. Each international student potentially is an ambassador and I believe that the Foundation could well observe and indicate to the individual Rotary club the means by which this potentiality everywhere can become a reality. I know in many communities much is done, but I know that in my own country and in my host country more could be done to make every international student an ambassador of good will and understanding.

In but two months' time I shall be leaving the United States for my homeland. I shall leave with an understanding of the American people which I hope will serve me and my country well. I have learned this year—more than I have ever learned before—to tolerate differences—for understanding involves great tolerance of differences. I shall leave with an appreciation of the work of the Foundation in the cause of international harmony—with an appreciation of its world-wide significance—with the belief that if the name of Rotary is to find but one place in history then with that word will be two more: the first, Foundation—the second, Fellowship.

ROGELIO LUNA (Guadalajara, México): Soy ex becario de la Fundación Rotaria, del año lectivo 50-51. Fui enviado a la Universidad de Nebraska, del estado del mismo nombre de los Estados Unidos. Se encuentra ubicada en su hospitalaria y limpia capital, la Ciudad de Lincoln. Cursé ahí un excelente plan de estudios de índole bancaria y a decir verdad, este viaje a Norte América ha sido mi más grande e inolvidable experiencia internacional.

Tuve la impresión de que el pueblo de los Estados Unidos es uno de los más bondadosos y nobles de la tierra. A menudo recibía invitaciones a comer de parte de familias que ni siquiera me conocían.

Los estudiantes de la Universidad, probablemente debido a sus carreras demasiado especializadas, acusaban a veces cierta ignorancia mezclada con algunos prejuicios en relación con el mundo exterior y sobre todo de México, pero tengo la convicción de que esto desaparecerá a medida que se vaya aumentando nuestro conocimiento mutuo. El programa de la Fundación Rotaria es el método ideal para destruir toda clase de ideas falsas en conexión con los demás, y para que fluya más libremente la estimación universal.

Los profesores me parecieron altamente preparados en sus respectivas materias y como están bien remunerados y poseen autonomía y estabilidad, se les crea un elevado sentido de responsabilidad y de su misión cultural.

No puedo dejar de citar al Dr. G. W. Rosenlof, secretario general de la Universidad de Nebraska y presidente a la sazón del Rotary

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Club de Lincoln. Me invitó a concurrir a las sesiones de su propio Club y a otros de la localidad, a conferencias interciudadinas y a conferencias de distrito, en las cuales me escucharon con atención, me llenaron de deferencias y yo les obsequiaba algún banderín de mi club de Guadalajara o de mi país.

Visité en audiencia especial a Mr. Val Peterson, Gobernador del Estado de Nebraska y al Canciller de la Universidad, a quienes entregué sendas cartas de salutación del Gobernador de Jalisco, mi estado natal, Sr. Lic. J. Jesús González Gallo y del Rector de la Universidad de Guadalajara.

En mis discursos siempre tuve presente a México y en cumplimiento de la cuarta avenida de servicio de Rotary International, me esforcé por que se le conociera mejor en el extranjero.

México es efectivamente un país de libertad, paz y trabajo, y es ideal para hacer en él inversiones lucrativas, porque su desenvolvimiento económico es rápido y vigoroso, a la sombra de su estabilidad política actual. Pero los mexicanos deseamos que los capitales que se finquen aquí, no vengan a competir y a desplazar al capital nacional, sino a cooperar con él en la noble e histórica tarea de elevar hacia planos más justos el nivel de vida del pueblo de México, haciendo honor a los principios de desinterés y servicio universales de Rotary International.

Aquí, en México, los costos de producción son muy bajos y su mano de obra es quizá la más barata del mundo, con excepción, desde luego, de los países asiáticos. Hay garantías bastantes y los impuestos prácticamente no existen en comparación de los que se pagan en los Estados Unidos o en Europa. Además estamos libres de belicismo y psicosis atómica. Dentro del clima más bello del mundo, México se desenvuelve pacíficamente y basa su política internacional en un acendrado respeto a la soberanía de todos los países de la tierra. México no planea guerras y lo más probable es que nunca las tenga.

¿Existe pues paraíso más bello y seguro sobre la faz del globo?

Ya es tiempo de que los Estados Unidos comiencen a cambiar su política de invertir fundamentalmente sus capitales sobrantes en los mercados de Europa y de Asia y vuelvan sus ojos hacia la América Latina, donde está mejor garantizado el sistema de libre empresa. En Europa y en Asia, la tesis del control creciente del Estado sobre la economía, acabará por eliminar el régimen de iniciativa privada en un tiempo más o menos breve y si estallara repentinamente una tercera guerra mundial, el avance del Ejército Rojo y sus gerifaltes impediría, tal vez en forma definitiva, la posibilidad de retirar oportunamente cuantiosos intereses radicados ahí. Hoy por hoy, esta política es prudentemente aconsejable. Ante

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la Eurasia decadente, como en el siglo XVI, el porvenir está de nuevo en la América de Cristobal Colón.

La Fundación Rotaria, instituída visionariamente por Arch Klumph en la Convención de Atlanta de 1917, es una institución cuyo funcionamiento, administración y organización no pueden ser más perfectos, pero es obligación de todos los rotarios del mundo incrementar su patrimonio hasta una cifra no de tres o cinco, sino de cincuenta o cien millones de dólares, para que no sean cientos sino miles y miles los jóvenes becarios de todos los países de la tierra. Este es un objetivo que podemos y debemos realizar. El método estriba en un aumento de los donativos, en el establecimiento de cuotas anuales per cápita universales y obligatorias, en cuotas especiales para los socios de nuevo ingreso, etc., etc.

Para terminar quiero afirmar desde este alto y esplendoroso Valle de México, que Rotary International podría prescindir de todos los grandes servicios que presta a la Humanidad, pero bastaría un solo acto, la creación de su Fundación, para obtener un pase, merecido e incuestionable, a la vida inmortal.

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On Proposed Enactments and Resolutions

PROPOSED ENACTMENT 52-5: To make the Nominating Committee of Rotary International more representative.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: I now have the pleasure and the great privilege of presenting to you Past President Tom Warren who will be your chairman, and who will now bring forward the report of the Council on Legislation on Proposed Enactment 52-5.

T. A. WARREN [Chairman, Council on Legislation]: Proposed Enactment 52-5: The purpose of this proposed enactment is to make the nominating committee for president of R.I. more representative.

This Proposed Enactment 52-5 is the plan submitted by the committee to devise a plan to make the nominating committee for president more representative.

This committee was appointed by the president on the instruction of the 1951 convention. The action of the 1951 convention, with the terms of reference to the committee will be found in the report of the committee on pages 26, 27, 28 of the printed booklet of proposed legislation. It is felt that the key words in its terms of reference are "devise a plan to make the nominating committee for president of R.I. more representative."

The members considered very carefully the intended meaning of the two words "more representative" as applied to the composition of the nominating committee and decided that the nominating committee would be constituted more representatively if (1) provision were made for a larger geographical distribution of the members of the committee; and (2) greater participation were provided for member clubs in constituting the membership of the committee.

In the report of the committee it will be noted that the committee states: "In submitting this plan, the committee desires to be on record that it is not necessarily 'for' or 'against' the proposal, as contrasted with the existing or other plans for constituting the nominating committee, but rather is carrying out the mandate of the convention which caused the committee to be appointed."

This Proposed Enactment 52-5 is being submitted by the board

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Interior view of the Palace of Fine Arts, where convention delegates held lengthy debate on the various proposed enactments and resolutions. Chairman of the Council on Legislation, Tom Warren, presided at one of the longest convention sessions in Rotary's history.

of R.I. in accordance with the instructions of the 1951 convention.

Under the action taken by the Atlantic City Convention "the board fully retains its powers when submitting the committee's proposal to make any further submissions it may desire or even to submit, at their discretion, any alternative plan."

Now, in accordance with the rules proposed for procedure by the president, and approved by you, I have pleasure in calling on Al Brush to move or to say what he has to say on 52-5, and I point out that the Council on Legislation recommends to the convention that 52-5 be rejected.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: The chair will recognize Past Director Al Brush to make the motion.

AL G. BRUSH [Laurel, Mississippi, U.S.A.]: I move for the adoption of Enactment 52-5, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Council on Legislation.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: Do I hear a second to that?

BILL HUGO: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: It is seconded. I recognize Past Director Al Brush who will present to you his speakers on this subject.

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AL G. BRUSH [Laurel, Mississippi, U.S.A.]: I want to call, first, Past President Bill Manier who will speak for the proponents of 52-5. Bill Manier!

WILL R. MANIER, JR. [Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.]: President Frank, Chairman Tom Warren of the Council, Members of the Board of Directors of Rotary International, Delegates to this Convention: 52-5, the enactment which you are now considering, is designed to so amend the by-laws of Rotary International relating to the nomination of the president of Rotary International as to make the committee that nominates him more representative and more democratic.

As a matter of actual fact, it is difficult to show how the present committee is nominated because the plan is so involved. I think I can best illustrate it by giving you the constitution of the present committee, the one that nominated our president for election at this convention.

It consists of nine men, one of whom was from the United States clubs and a first vice-president last year and elected to the board and served on the board last year; two of whom are directors from the United States serving on the board this year, and one of whom is a past director from the United States who was elected by the board this year, thus putting four citizens of the United States on the committee. And then a director from Canada who has never served as a district governor nor an officer of Rotary International but was chairman of the Canadian Advisory Committee. And then the director this year serving on the board as a representative of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland; then the chairman of the Advisory Committee for Europe; and then a director serving his first year from Ibero-America, and another serving his first year from Asia. Thus putting on the nominating committee a majority of the members who are present board of directors members, and all of the others elected by the board, except the chairman of the Canadian Advisory Committee and the chairman of the European Advisory Committee.

One of the objections to the present plan is that the nominating committee is so largely constituted or controlled by the present board of directors of Rotary International.

The plan proposed by 52-5 is designed to make the system both more democratic and more representative, by creating a committee of twelve instead of a committee of nine, representing the twelve major regions of the Rotary world: Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, Continental Europe with the Mediterranean section included; South America which has no direct representation on it now; and Central America and Mexico, and one from Asia and one from Australia.

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PRESIDENT SPAIN: Pardon me, South America does have a director—Arturo Damiron Ricart. The point of order I raise is that the statement should be that South America does have a director on the board in the person of Arturo Damiron Ricart.

WILL R. MANIER: I am talking about the nominating committee. One from Australia and New Zealand and the Fiji Islands, and five from the United States.

The plan of Enactment 52-5 provides that the five directors from the United States, instead of being board members or appointed by the board, which includes everybody from other parts of the world, shall be elected by the five areas in the United States by mail ballot. It also provides that the member of the nominating committee from South America and the member of the nominating committee from Central America and Mexico, if the clubs wish, may be elected by them, thus making the committee far more representative than now and giving it a democratic base.



Will R. Manier, Jr., of Nashville, Tennessee—one of the leaders in convention debate.

In advocating the adoption of this enactment, I am the spokesman for a group of Rotarians who for a number of years have been seeking the result that this enactment seeks. They are men without any axe to grind, sincere Rotarians who are thinking only for the good of Rotary, who have served their terms, most of them, and have no further ambitions.

More important, I think I am speaking for a great number of Rotarians scattered the world over who want to see this movement of ours truly representative of the clubs and of the Rotarians and want to see our officers have a democratic base.

Actually, I have not been one of the informal group that has conducted this agitation for so long, for the reason that, when I ceased to be president of Rotary International, I thought that it was my duty, having gone through the chairs, to efface myself from this movement. I felt I owed a duty to my family and to my business, to give my attention to them.

So, after I served my term and had gone through the chairs, I

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ceased pretty well to attend conventions. And I only became interested in this movement when, by chance, I attended the Atlantic City convention last year and, again by chance, not having intended to come to this convention, one of the delegates of my club who had a private plane last Friday invited me to come, and I came unexpectedly, without credentials or without reservations even, to be here.

While I have not been a member of this group, I support them unreservedly on grounds that are largely philosophical and on principle far more than this particular enactment itself.

I am one of those, as many of you know, who has been more concerned with the growth of totalitarianism throughout the world, than with anything else in the world.

Years ago, when I was president of Rotary International, I read Hitler's "Mein Kampf" and I read the chapter on the leadership principle in which he undertook to diagram the leadership principle in the form of a pyramid, with a fuehrer or the leader at the top and the people at the bottom, and then to elaborate the principle that nothing good can come from the bottom of the pyramid; the people don't know what they want. They are inefficient. And everything good and effective must come from the leader at the top.

Personally, I am a democrat—with a small "d." I believe that all good things come from the base of the pyramid, and that, in order to retain our liberties and everything else, we must put up with the inefficiency of democracy in order to have it bipartite.

So, I deprecate any tendency toward the totalitarian regime, and yet even in democratic countries we are unconsciously affected by the impact of the totalitarian idea.

One of my pet gripes in the last three decades, in my own country, has been that we have been putting all of our emphasis on "rights" and too little on duties and responsibilities [applause] forgetting that rights and duties are co-relative and you can't retain your rights and your freedoms unless the individual exercises the responsibilities that are laid upon him.

It used to be in my country that, if we had a problem, we appointed a committee or group to solve it locally. What do we do now? We appoint a committee and send it to Washington and such, I fear, is true in many of these other countries. You cannot retain your rights unless you exercise your responsibilities. Anything that takes away from citizens their responsibilities deprives us of the democracy which we value so highly. And, unconsciously, too, under the impact of the totalitarian idea, I fear that we in

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Rotary have been abdicating the responsibilities of the Rotary clubs that are the basis of Rotary—the responsibilities of the Rotarians that make up the Rotary movement and make it effective—and have been all too willing to leave to our leaders, under the pyramid and the leadership principle, everything to be done.

Under our established policy for years, things have originated with the grass roots—every great Rotary program. They did not come down from the top. I think we must not abdicate our responsibilities as clubs and as Rotarians, if we are to retain this great movement as it is, no matter how fine our leaders may be or how fine they have been.

I realize that, in a measure, this is the most controversial enactment to come before this convention because, after all, it is designed to deprive the board of some of the powers it has been exercising. In a measure, the contest is between the board and the Rotarians.

I am proud of Rotary in saying that I believe Rotarians can disagree without being disagreeable. And I believe that we can go through with a difference with the board without anybody getting his feelings hurt, and everybody accepting the result in the good Rotary spirit.

Now, I think we come to several things that we must consider here, and I am going to try to interpret to these delegates and to our board of directors and next year's board of directors what I conceive to be the feeling of the people who favor Enactment 52-5, and I think it needs interpretation.

I believe, under the impact of the totalitarian idea, we have gone far too far, and not because we won't get good representatives, no matter how they are selected, but because we will lose the initiative in Rotary if the individual clubs and the members do not retain their responsibility.

I want to point out sympathetically some of the views of those who advocate this resolution, and some of the criticisms that they have. In so doing, I hope I shall be objective, and that nothing that I shall say shall be said with rancor or that it may hurt anybody's sensibilities.

These are some of the things: We used to elect our president by delegates. The answer was that people said they didn't know how to elect, but they went to their district governor and their district governor-nominee and old-timers and found out, and hundreds of past officers and past district governors were helping to guide this Rotary movement.

Now the president, as a past president of Rotary pointed out to

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me, is nobody's president except that of a nine-member nominating committee, whereas under the old regime he was everybody's president, even if he had a contest, because they were good sports and joined with him, and hundreds of people helped him to be elected.

Then, too, this thing we are discussing now, 52-5, is just part of a pattern, every bit of which tends to totalitarianism. Presented to this convention shortly will be other enactments proposed by the board of directors that still further tend to centralize the control of this Rotary movement. There is a two-year term for directors.

Granted that a board composed of men of experience may be more efficient, it is better to put up with a little inefficiency and have more people participate in it. [Applause]

Then there is a two-year term proposed for district governors. That was defeated in the council. It is far better to have these men come on year after year and be trained in Rotary. A man might be more efficient the second year but he won't be as enthusiastic and he won't be able to give of his time.

Then there is the making of the committees all two-year terms, and the nominating committee for district governor, which still further takes away from the delegates and the clubs their democratic privilege of electing those who are going to serve them.

Now, too, I think I should interpret to the delegates, and I hope I will do it with restraint, the feeling on the part of many of those who are supporting this enactment that there has been a desire to squelch it.

It first came up at the San Francisco Convention in 1947 when a resolution came from a district conference in Texas, asking that the board do something to make our method of electing the president more democratic. That was reported by the Council on Legislation for adoption, and, in the convention, amended, requiring them to make a report to the next convention at Rio de Janeiro, after referring it to the committee on constitutional documents.

No report was made to Rio de Janeiro by the board or anybody else, but at the Rio de Janeiro convention another enactment was passed directing the board to appoint a committee and report to the New York Convention which followed.

That committee drafted a plan but, instead of the board reporting to the New York Convention—and I think, while I am not too sure of that so I won't state it, but, instead of reporting what was prepared, they reported that, in the opinion of the board, no change was necessary. And the New York Convention got no chance to vote on that.

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Leobardo González, of the Rotary Club of Havana, Cuba, was the official Spanish translator for the convention. He has served Rotary for many years at both international conventions and assemblies.

Then came the Laurel plan to go back to the old system, which appeared at the Detroit Convention and was referred to the board, and no action came of that.

Because none came of it at the next convention in 1951, there came the Laurel plan again, and the council recommended that the convention in Atlantic City, which I happened to attend—and that is where I got involved in this—pass a resolution for the president to appoint a committee to draft the kind of plan you have got before you.

Unfortunately, and I believe that, with all kindness and deference, President Frank was wrong, instead of appointing a committee that favored the adoption of such a plan, three of the members of the committee were opposed to any change whatsoever.

It would have been far better, for the good of this movement, if the men appointed on that committee had been men who favored a change, rather than a majority of them who did not. [Applause]

Then this resolution came before the conferences. And, as he had a right to do, and I approve of his doing it, President Frank sent his representatives to these conferences, and to each one of them he furnished a speech on “pink” prepared by the board or himself, advocating the defeat of this resolution. District conferences received personal representatives from the president, designed to defeat this.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: Take your time out. The president would like to correct Past President Bill. The speech was written; it is available for inspection. There was no recommendation for or against 52-5. There was an announcement that anybody seeking

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information could have it on request. I therefore rise to a point of personal privilege to say there was no recommendation that 52-5 should be defeated. [Applause]

WILL R. MANIER, JR.: I happen to have heard that speech several times, and I read a copy of it, and it is true, but the effect of that speech was to advise the delegates what they should do on these resolutions that are coming before this convention. [Applause and cheers]

Then when some of the districts—and I have it here with me—I don't want to take the time to read it—undertook, as the by-laws of Rotary give them a right to do, to pass resolutions expressing support for this resolution, President Frank wrote them a letter, of which I have a copy in my pocket and could read, if I could take the time, that they should not do that.

It is perfectly proper for him to take that position, if he wants to, but the by-laws give it to the clubs—and it is part of the totalitarian plan, that we can't discuss these things.

I think it improper for them to bind their delegates, but they certainly have the right to discuss them in their district conference.

Then we come here to the convention. There was discussion in the Institute, and I have no criticism of anybody, but we never took a vote in the institute other than a viva voce vote as to whether we wanted this resolution or not. We never got a division. One reason was that we did not want to get into a parliamentary jam, and I don't believe in parliamentary jams, but I believe you had better use a little parliamentary law to make this thing operative. Certainly, anybody who wanted a division and wanted to know who was for 52-5 was entitled to know, and we never did have that vote in the council.

Then we come to this convention where we have the right to have a clean-cut vote on this resolution. I approve of what you have done this morning perforce because there was nothing else, practically, to do, but we ought to have this resolution presented; a motion made to adopt it, and a ballot on it, and had it determined before we had two motions pending before the house at the same time.

While I don't, for one moment, make the charge that it was the purpose, there are people who believe that 52-6 was introduced in an effort to muddy up the waters. We come here at a delegate convention where it is the year to have, every other year, a delegate convention, and give the delegates the time to debate resolutions, and what time do we have to do it? Just this one day in a three-day convention, and the delegates are just here as auditors for speeches instead of debating.

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We hold it in a convention hall where, when I came in here, there were great numbers outside that couldn't come into the convention. We will be talking resolutions all the afternoon, and then you are going to go somewhere else to vote for them.

When we have a delegate convention, we ought to have time for the delegates to make their own motions. You are just going to have to listen to me and some other canned speeches on this subject as it is, instead of having your own participation in it, as I think surely you should do. [Applause]

While this ballot has been submitted to you and you have agreed, and there is nothing else to do about it, look at that ballot and study it. We ought to have a chance to vote on whether we want 52-5 without including it with 52-6. And who has proposed any resolutions at this convention to decide whether we wanted a change or not? Was anything of that sort suggested in the council? It was put on this ballot, and we are going to have to vote it as it is. But if you fellows vote for a change and then, if you vote for 52-5 on this ballot and don't vote for 52-6, we can still win this fight, and I hope every one of you will be prepared to do so. [Applause]

Then I call your attention to more of the totalitarian pattern. At the Rotary Institute, where past governors meet at the time of the assembly and have for the last several years, the rules have provided that they could not discuss resolutions. What is better than to have men discussing these resolutions, right or wrong, and educating themselves?

In the old days there used to be an informal gathering in every Rotary convention where past governors and all past officers got together. It didn't take action but discussed pending resolutions and pending enactments. That is what we ought to do. We ought to have the convention program set up, particularly for the delegate convention, where the delegates do have a chance to discuss them. Then, if they do, it doesn't matter what the result is, it will probably be all right, because I have got the greatest faith in the world in the Rotary clubs and in the Rotarians. [Applause]

I am so much of a democrat that, even when I can't see the result, if there has been a fair presentation and a fair vote, I believe I was wrong even though I lost! [Laughter]

And now I think the time has come to start a little bit of change, to give Rotary back to the Rotarians, not so much because those who have been operating Rotary are not doing it well as because if we don't retain our rights of citizenship, the movement will dry up and wither away.

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Exterior view of the famed Palace of Fine Arts—scene of many convention functions, including the fourth plenary session for the consideration of proposed Rotary legislation.



When I was president of Rotary International and had given a year of my life, I kept wondering what it was all about. To justify myself for doing it, I posited a threefold goal for Rotary, and I want to close with that, more or less.

First, the organization of a Rotary club in every community in the world that can maintain it, and that means, to me, any community where a Rotary club with clean-cut qualifications and men of Rotary caliber can be formed, in the first instance.

Second, the filling by every Rotary club in the world of every classification wherever there is a worthy business and a worthy man in it to be found.

Third, the development through Rotary Education or Rotary information, of every Rotarian in the world, every member of a Rotary club into a real Rotarian.

If you could just do that and go ahead with this program, keep our clubs interested and our delegates interested, leave personalities out, we could accomplish almost anything.

One of the disturbing things to me in the council, when they were discussing the raise in per capita dues, I undertook to point out, not as an argument or as any attack at all on anybody, that, under our present constitution and by-laws, while we had a uniform per capita tax which, under the constitution, should be paid by everybody, the by-laws provision permitted the board, wherever it was equitable, to remit certain of them. And some of the delegates there were afraid that it might apply to them—this raise; and that in our per capita tax we in the United States pay \$4.50 and the English, R.I.B.I.,—and I am not criticizing the fact they do—pay \$1.50. And I wanted to know, and thought the delegates ought to know, whether this \$1.50 raise was going to apply

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only to those of us here in America. And it took some argument to smoke it out that only one-third of it is going to apply to the British.

Then I was charged with trying to break up international fellowship. Not at all! We in America can be good friends with all of these English and pay our full part, and I hope we do. They can be good friends and pay their full part. As far as I am concerned, if no other country pays its part and we need the money, and it is shown we need it, as far as I am concerned, I am willing for America—which has nearly three-fourths of all the clubs—to carry the entire burden. But I think it ought to be known what the facts are. When it is known, I don't think that anybody ought to be charged with trying to break up the great Rotary fellowship.

I can disagree with Tom Warren and Tom Cashmore and Edwin Robinson and Stanley Leverton and all these good friends of mine, and it isn't necessary to conceal the fact, because if \$1.50 is all they ought to pay, well and good, but knowing the fact that this is all they do pay, any effort to conceal it would be bad.

I think it is better to bring the Rotary problems out in the open, as I am trying to do it here, and let us understand where we are, and let the consensus of these Rotarians determine them, as they rightfully will be determined, if we do.

I stood in the council and heard resolutions proposed by the board, argued by the board and argued by the Englishmen, backwards and forwards, pitcher and catcher.

I think these delegates want to get into this thing and play their part, too. [Applause]

I have got four minutes more. I don't think I have four minutes more talk, but I may take the last three in rebuttal. In any event, I urge you to go to the polls. We are going to be confronted with a lot of proxies here. You go to the polls and vote your sentiments and let's give Rotary back to the Rotarians, and let's keep this a great movement of Rotary fellowship, and let's achieve the goal of Rotary.

Go to the polls and vote for a change, vote for Enactment 52-5 and don't vote for Enactment 52-6. Unfortunately, there is no place on there to vote against 52-6 and, unfortunately, we ought to settle 52-5 before we ever get to 52-6.

Circumstances make it such that we can't do any better but go there and do our best. In any event, let's let our boards of directors know that this movement is a grass roots movement and that, without reflection on them, we want the people in Rotary to retain their responsibilities and their interest in Rotary.

Thank you. [Applause and cheers]

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PRESIDENT SPAIN: Your president has said that he has no desire to influence the way you vote on any subject.

Bill, I want you to stand by because I want to call you on some points here.

Your president is the referee of this quarrel, and it is his responsibility to see that this thing is decided on facts and not on errors, and I am quite certain that he has made one himself.

First he wants to begin by apologizing for that, because I interrupted Past President Bill to say something about an Ibero America member on the board, when Bill was talking about the nominating committee. So, the president stands corrected and apologizes to Bill and asks that one minute be taken off of his time for the interruption.

Number two: Bill says that the seven-man committee report on the method of nominating the president of R.I. was submitted to the board of directors and never submitted to the convention.

I want to say, in the hearing of all here, for the keeping of the record straight, and I am sure Bill had no desire in the world to misrepresent anything—he wouldn't know how to misrepresent, I simply say he made an erroneous statement: the seven-man committee report was mailed to every Rotary club in the world. Six replies came back to the board. The board took it to the convention; in the Council on Legislation they recommended that the method should not be changed. The Council on Legislation so voted, and the convention confirmed that report.

It was not right to say the New York Convention got no chance to vote on the seven-man committee report. It could, by defeating that recommendation of the Council on Legislation, have brought the committee's report to a vote.

Now the third thing I want to say: Bill says that he stood out there this morning and there were no seats, while the throngs of people were trying to get into this house.

You read in your Daily Bulletin, I believe—it should have been in there—that there would be no admission here except of voting delegates. There are, I believe, upwards of 2500 seats in this house. There are slightly under 2,000 voting delegates registered. The sergeant-at-arms denied admission to any but voting delegates until ten-thirty. Therefore, I submit to you that anybody who implies that any voting delegate was denied a seat in this house is making a very erroneous statement. I know Bill wouldn't do it intentionally, but he has left that impression on my mind.

Now, again he mentioned there ought to be time to speak. The president stated to you, in beginning this report, that this conven-

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tion had to be set up two years ago, before this legislation was ever contemplated. The arrangement had to be made with hotels and all authorities and transportation companies for a fixed period of time. There was no way to lengthen that time. The time had to be determined before the convention program was made. If Bill was dissatisfied with that, he had an opportunity on Monday, when you adopted the convention program, to have come forward and said, "I move some other alternative," and he did not.

Finally, Bill made an erroneous statement about the British. He said it was kept under cover and it should have been brought out into the open. (Bill just tells me that I am wrong there. Then I withdraw the statement, Bill.) But he did say the British would only pay one-third of the per capita tax increase, and that is not so. I know Bill would want me to correct it, if he is wrong; I am sure he would. He is here saying so, bless his heart, that he would.

I want to state the facts about the British, about R.I.B.I. In 1938 or '39, I think it was, R.I. and R.I.B.I. made a treaty with respect to per capita tax, whereby R.I.B.I. agreed that it would maintain the London office of Rotary International at its own expense; that it would render other services to Rotary International, too numerous to enumerate here but they are enumerated in that agreement, in consideration whereof it would remit to R.I. \$1.50 instead of \$4.50, retaining the \$3 as a fair adjustment of those services and that office provided by R.I.B.I.

The author of that agreement was Bill Manier, and he presented it and got it approved at Ostend. [Applause]

Now, what are the facts with respect to the proposed per capita tax increase? If the proposed per capita tax is increased from \$4.50 to \$6, then, under the agreement that Past President Bill made back yonder at Ostend, the R.I.B.I. Rotarians would pay \$2 instead of \$1.50, fifty cents being additional for them.

At present that \$1.50 which they are paying amounts to \$45,000 a year. They are receiving back in services from R.I. \$30,000 a year. So that they are paying into the treasury of R.I., on this one-third basis and in addition to the services they render to us and the office they maintain, \$15,000 more than is paid back in services to them.

Under the proposed arrangement they would be paying us \$30,000 more. In other words, if the per capita tax increase is voted, then, under the agreement which Bill made and the board would respect, the British would be paying \$60,000 in per capita tax in addition to maintaining the European office and would be receiving back only half that amount in benefits. That is the record.

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Your chairman has no desire to influence your vote, but he would challenge anyone here on the facts. I know no one would make an unfair statement here knowingly, and Bill least of all. But I deem it my duty that this issue be settled on facts and not on misinformation.

Thank you. [Applause]

WILL R. MANIER, JR.: May I have a word?

PRESIDENT SPAIN: With the permission of the house, I would ask that Bill be given the opportunity to reply, and it should not be counted against his time. [Applause]

WILL R. MANIER, JR.: I suppose all of you know that, for no purpose in the world and under no circumstances would I knowingly make a misstatement.

The story of R.I.B.I. and the per capita tax is not nearly as simple as stated by President Frank. I did not negotiate the agreement as to the per capita tax. I was chairman of the resolutions committee which undertook, but failed, to take out of the constitution of R.I. the provisions allowing national units to be formed by clubs in any nation, thus saving to R.I.B.I. its existence. But as to the payments by them, I was not a part of that because that was negotiation between the board of Rotary International and the board of R.I.B.I.

The negotiations were that they were to pay—the dues were raised after that, too—\$2, and in consideration of their paying \$2, the rest of it would be to support the secretariat of R.I.B.I. They were then remitted fifty cents of the \$2 on consideration that they were performing international services. That is the basis. It was \$2, and fifty cents remitted.

Were there any other questions, Frank, you asked me, because I want to correct them, too, if there be any others. [Applause]

ALFRED O. MORTENSON [Cantonment, Florida, U.S.A.]: President Frank, I rise to a point of special privilege. I come here with a mandate. May I state my point, President Frank?

PRESIDENT SPAIN: No, you may not at this time because the debate is within the control of the leaders.

Past Director Al Brush has been heard, his side has been heard, and I declare, under the rules you adopted this morning, the next speaker will be the speaker put forward by Director Wayne Graham on behalf of that proposal.

I am sorry I can't give you permission to speak, under the rules. Director Wayne Graham will now announce his speakers, and they will have thirty minutes.

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F. WAYNE GRAHAM [Morris, Illinois, U.S.A.]: President Frank and Members of the 1952 Convention of Rotary International: I appear before you as the first, the number one, of six speakers to speak against Enactment 52-5. I will be followed, in order, by Arthur Mortimer, of England; by Walter Shultz, of Cincinnati, Ohio; by Joaquin Serratosa Cibils, of Montevideo, Uruguay; by Pierre Yvert of Amiens, France; and by A. Z. Baker of Cleveland, Ohio.

President Frank and fellow-Rotarians, on Monday afternoon of this week, 175 members of the Council on Legislation met and debated for three and one-half hours this subject of Enactment 52-5.

Those 175 men, leaders of districts from every part of the Rotary world, explored and debated, from every possible angle, the subject of 52-5.

At the conclusion, the vote was an overwhelming defeat for the proponents of 52-5.

You have just a short while ago heard the report by the chairman of the council. I ask you to support the council in its finding. If there had been only a slight margin of difference, one might easily understand the proponents of 52-5 carrying this matter forward to this convention.

Your board of directors has every confidence that you, too, will make a decision exactly like that of the council, namely, to defeat 52-5.

The by-laws in Article IV, Section 1, charge the board of directors with the duty of "doing whatever may be necessary for the preservation of Rotary ideals, ethics, and its unique features of organization."

Therefore, the board is under the mandate of the convention and of the by-laws to discharge its responsibilities in the preservation of the nominating committee—one of the unique features of Rotary's organization.

The board notes that 52-5 does not represent the judgment of the seven-man committee as to the best method of selecting the president-nominee but that it contains several features which destroy the nominating committee principle and revives the old free-for-all elections which disturbed conventions and harassed the Rotary world in years gone by, and eventually led, in effect, to the setting up of the nominating committee principle.

If 52-5 is adopted, zones in the United States will be inevitably forced into voting for individuals pledged to specific aspirants. 52-5 will re-create in the districts and zones the old free-for-all fight I just referred to, for the selection of Rotary's president.

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So long as every club in the Rotary world, in conjunction with other clubs, has the right which it now has under the by-laws, to be a nominating committee for R.I. president and to make a nomination of its own in opposition to the nominating committee's candidate, why subject the Rotary world to the confusion, expense, and harassment of solicitations for nominating committee members, without any demonstrated need for such confusion and expense?

Why do this merely to satisfy a group of Rotarians who have avowedly tried to destroy the nominating committee principle and have been three times defeated in the council on legislation and convention?

52-5 is not more representative but less representative than the existing plan. Under the existing plan, the nominating committee has one member for each approximately 50,000 Rotarians in the United States.

Under 52-5, two nominating committee members would each represent about 6,000 Rotarians outside of the United States.

Under the present plan, there is one nominating committee member for each approximately eight to nine hundred clubs.

Under 52-5, at least four nominating committee members would represent less than 325 clubs. The enactment of such a proposal will be the first step in breaking down the internationality of Rotary.

52-5 encourages political jockeying in the United States zones, invites the activities of self-seeking aspirants to the presidency, and forces the zones into voting for individuals *pledged* to specific aspirants.

52-5 destroys the present tried and proven nominating-committee principle and substitutes an unwieldy, impractical, and expensive plan in place of it.

I have never heard the most rabid and radical critics of the present plan claim that it has not produced presidents who have proved to be devoted, conscientious, and able men.

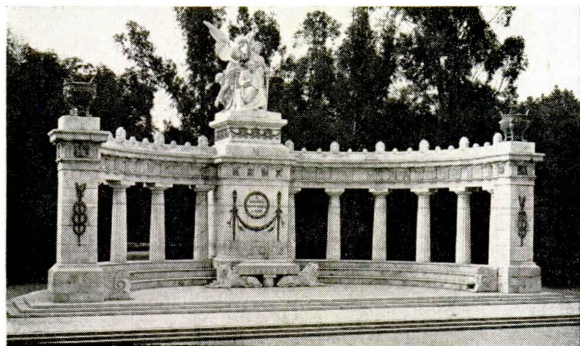
The board recommends that 52-5 be defeated.

Thank you. [Applause]

PRESIDENT SPAIN: Rotarian Joaquin Serratosa Cibils, of Uruguay, now has the floor.

JOAQUIN SERRATOSA CIBILS [Montevideo, Uruguay]: Statement in Spanish, which was translated as follows:

I wish to state not only to my comrades who have the right to vote but, also, to all the ladies and to all my other colleagues that



Visitors were impressed with the beautiful monument, in Alameda Park, erected to the memory of Mexico's national hero, Benito Juárez.

have come here from our sister republics that we have the honor of expressing the opinion and of having the responsibility of Rotary in Latin America.

In this matter of 52-5, we are given the opportunity of proving our idea of what pure democracy is, and in our own characteristic manner of maintaining, as we have up to now, a clear principle in our Latin American attitudes in all matters in Rotary International.

I therefore go on and repeat the ideas that were exposed by me at the Council on Legislation which rejected this Proposed Enactment 52-5, because we have been benefited by American Rotarians with their cooperation; and we have been able to organize our clubs, having as many as three representatives in the secretariat to help us in the organization of new clubs. They have helped us in the multiplication of our districts, permitting us to increase the number of our governors. And, thanks to the American Rotarians, we have been able to create, maintain, and strengthen our own *Revista Rotaria*. And, without ever presenting any claim or protest, thanks to their cooperation, we have been able to carry on the great task of organizing more Rotary clubs, subdividing Latin America—Ibero America—into more districts and to have more governors. I repeat our thanks to the contribution of the 240,000 Rotarians of the United States of America.

Consequently, this matter of 52-5 is an affront to the democratic concept of the right of the majorities over the minorities because they, with 240,000 Rotarians, would have five representatives in the aggregate of twelve members, while we, with only 24,000 Rotarians would have two members. That is to say, we with only 10 per cent of the number of American Rotarians, would have one-half of the members which the American Rotarians would have. Would this be just? This would be a clear affront to the pure and honest

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concept of democracy that some day we would consider ourselves enemies if we took a wrong attitude today. I deplore the spirit of taking advantage of the discretion and the probity of those who are generous, to take away from them the things which justice and reason dictate belong to them. I, as all of you, want fair play. The cards are on the table.

So, I hope we may continue being as we are, we Ibero American Rotarians within Rotary International, an example of dignity and probity in our conquest, struggling for equality in all our benefits which we have always claimed, together with equality in our obligations. Therefore, we believe in this opposition to 52-5, that we are serving right and democracy.

We all recognize the wonderful presidents of Rotary International which, thank God, we have had under the present plan, and the place that we occupy, in a great measure, is due to the magnificent activity of our two genuine Ibero America presidents, Armando de Arruda Pereira and Fernando Carbajal.

For all this, because this matter of 52-5 seems to be unjust and fallacious, and that we have a greater representation that is being given us, and because it is really an attack on the right of the 240,000 Rotarians of the United States, I ask my comrades in Ibero America to support and ratify the recommendation of the Council on Legislation once again, voting against 52-5.

And, of course, also, I pray all my dear fellow-Rotarians to vote against 52-5. [Applause]

PRESIDENT SPAIN: I now recognize Arthur Mortimer, director of Rotary International, of the Rotary Club of St. Pancras, London, England.

ARTHUR MORTIMER [St. Pancras, London, England]: President Frank, Fellow-Rotarians: Before I commence the speech I intended to make, I would like to answer Past President Will Manier for what he said about the British, in one sentence. That is, that it is just as much the duty of a Rotarian to avoid taking offense as it is to avoid giving offense. [Applause]

I also want to suggest one other thing in the statement he made. He said that he had seen thousands of men from the grass roots, voting delegates to conventions, who did not know how to vote, and they asked their leaders, the older members. If one of the older members is the man who wrote this [holds up paper] and sent it all over the world, which is just full of misstatements, half-truths, and innuendoes, he couldn't lead them very well. But if there is that need for leadership, what are your boards of directors for? Why do you elect them? Surely, they are there just for the very leadership that Bill Manier was saying was so much needed. And that

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is what your nominating committee is for. They have the knowledge, the ability to know all that is going on and to know the people, and they can choose, out of their wisdom, somebody who is best suited for Rotary at that time.

As a member of the nominating committee, I want to tell you what happened at the last nominating committee meeting. Men from six countries met in Chicago. From amongst ourselves, we elected a chairman who was a member of the board. He read to us our terms of reference and discussed with us the method of procedure.

Then, from amongst ourselves, we elected a secretary. He asked permission, through the chair, to ask a few questions. The first question he asked was this: "Is any member here under a promise to support the candidature of any man?" The answer everyone gave individually was "No."

He asked a second question: "Have any of you here been approached by the president of Rotary International or any member of the board to support the candidacy of any man? Or have you even been talked to by other members of the board about any man?" And, again, everybody answered "no."

And the third question: "Do any of you know the name of any man who has been submitted by any club for presidency of Rotary International?" Six of them said "no"; three of them said "yes"; one said, and he was the first to speak, "I was at a club where I was speaking just recently and the president and some of the members told me that they had proposed one of their members."

Another man said, "I was at two or three clubs recently where I had been told just the same, that their members had been proposed. So I know three whose names will be before us."

And the third one said, "The area from which I come is a large one but every club, so far as I can tell, who has proposed a member for the presidency, has sent me word so that I know four or five who are being proposed."

So, the following question then went: "Have any of you three been asked to support those candidates or have you given any pledge to support any one of those candidates?"

Every one of those men said, "No."

Now, you see, these are the very people you send, and you do send them, because the board is elected by you. In my own country I was sent by my people to the board, and it was well known at the time when I was elected that I would be elected to the nominating committee. It comes right down from the grass roots, if only you will look at it in the wisest and proper and true sense of the word.

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These are the men who do their best. And these are the men that the proponents of 52-5 are suggesting can't be trusted. Of course, they can be trusted. What are they there to do? They are not there to help office-seekers; they are there representing the presidential chair of Rotary International, and they look around and they weigh up. They don't weigh up man against man, Rotarian against Rotarian; they weigh up the characteristics and the character of the men to see if they can find the best man in the whole of the Rotary world to fill that presidential chair for the following year. And that is what they are there for.

Now, what about 52-5? I have heard its supporters say quite bluntly, "When this plan is passed, there will never be another president of Rotary International except from the United States of America." Many of you have heard the same thing, I am not the only one because I have been told it twenty times since I came to this convention.

I can see, looking at their plan, that with five men out of twelve who are pledged to support one candidate, five out of twelve, and the other seven are unorganized, from all parts of the world, they could very well do what they think they can do. Do we want that kind of thing?

If you vote for 52-5 and those people can do what they say they can do, you are putting a dagger right into the heart of Rotary International and you will be cutting out the "International."

Many of us are in Rotary International because of its international flavor, because of what it has done internationally.

If you want to take the first step toward splitting Rotary from top to bottom, you vote for the Laurel plan. If what they say is true, had this plan been in force some years ago, we should never have had as presidents, Sydney Pascall, Crawford McCullough, Ferdie Carbajal, Angus Mitchell, Maurice Duperrey, Arthur Lagueux, Armando Pereira, and Tom Warren. I say that Rotary and the world would have been poorer without these men as the president of Rotary International.

We want no king-makers in this organization. If you agree with me, then you must vote against 52-5. And it doesn't matter how you voted in the Council on Legislation; you have another chance. You have heard arguments and you will hear more arguments. And, when you have finished, do not be bound too badly or too hardly by any suggestions made before you came. You came as a free-will man, with a free-will vote, to vote as your conscience dictates.

Then they say, "Ah, well, there are too many Britishers in the movement."

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I ask you, which of the British presidents would you have done without? Would you have done without Sydney Pascall or Tom Warren? It would have been a funny thing if we hadn't had a Tom Warren in this movement.

Those men have done a great deal. You know, just between ourselves, if it comes to that, Britons have made a fairly good contribution to this movement. And, if it comes to that, I believe half the people who were in this hall this morning have British blood coursing through their veins, and they are proud of it. [Applause]

If you want Rotary to be truly international, vote against 52-5. If you want to choose your leaders from the whole Rotary world, then vote against 52-5. If you want Rotary to continue to work, not just for a league of nations but for a world-wide league of brothers and sisters pledged to the ideal of service, then vote against 52-5.

I plead, with all the seriousness that I have, that we stand together as a united front against 52-5, so that Rotarians can continue in their self-appointed task of helping to bring to the world a peace that not only passeth understanding but a peace that passeth all misunderstanding. [Applause]

PRESIDENT SPAIN: Now I have good news for the house. The leaders up here have been conferring with your president and tell me that, when one more speaker has spoken against 52-5, they will close the debate on that subject. And then better news to follow, there will only be two speakers in favor of 52-6, and Al tells me they will require not more than ten minutes in rebuttal. So, you see, we are making progress. [Applause]

PRESIDENT SPAIN: The chair now recognizes Past Director A. Z. Baker, of Cleveland, Ohio, who will be the final speaker against 52-5.

A. Z. BAKER [Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.]: President Frank, My Fellow-Rotarians: I will make it as brief, as simple, as any Rotarian can.

I am opposed to Proposed Enactment 52-5 to change the method of nominating the president of Rotary International and any other of the proposals that have so far been put forward to change the method that has proven so beneficial in the years gone by.

This is a great Rotary convention. It is symbolic of the internationality of Rotary. It gives you a fine idea of some of the difficulties that are incident to all of the administration and the programs of Rotary International. It fails to give you very much of an idea of the very great difficulties that are encountered in the administration of the program and the administration of the affairs

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of this great organization that must be undertaken by the directors and the president of this great organization which has spread around the world, with more than 7,500 clubs now in 83 different countries.

Nor does this well planned and smooth-running convention give much of an idea of the complex problems that are incident to all of the things that are connected with Rotary.

Proposed Enactment 52-5 is a proposal to change the present method of nominating the president of this great world organization. I have no objection to a change, if a change is needed and would be beneficial to all concerned. And I would not object to a change in the basic laws and programs of Rotary if it would better advance the program of Rotary and the extension of Rotary throughout the world. But I do object to any change merely for the sake of change, and particularly a change such as is proposed by Proposed Enactment 52-5, which would complicate, confuse, and impair the effectiveness of the selection of the most capable man available for this highest office in Rotary International.

Proposed Enactment No. 52-5 would constitute a nominating committee composed entirely of past directors. I am a past director of Rotary International, and I served as a member of the nominating committee which nominated Angus Mitchell. My club presented my name; my son nominated me, and the Rotary clubs of the whole world, feeling that I was trustworthy, elected me as a director to serve them all, both as a director and, if chosen, as a member of the nominating committee.

Like every Rotarian who serves as a director or a member of a nominating committee, I served with but one object in mind—to do the best that I could for the whole of Rotary.

The supporters of 52-5 imply at least that I was or might have been unfaithful or unreliable as a director. But now that I am a past director, I am not only eligible, but presumably I would be acceptable as a member of some future nominating committee.

As a director of Rotary International, I was familiar with the problems of Rotary International, and they are many and complex, and with tremendous demands upon the president of this great business of extending Rotary throughout the world.

I am only four years removed from that office, and I have been active in trying to advance the position of Rotary ever since. But some of the past directors who would be eligible under 52-5 are twenty or more years removed from that office and have, for one reason or another, done very little in Rotary.

I believe that no past director is as well qualified as a director to serve on a nominating committee or to select the best man for the office of president.

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In your own business corporation, just as in Rotary, your stockholders who are members, elect a board of directors and holds it responsible for the conduct of the business. The board of directors in your corporation elects the president, based upon his qualifications and not upon his political popularity.

Surely, the directors of Rotary International are qualified and trustworthy enough to select, and serve as members of the nominating committee to select a president for this great business organization, especially when the right to nominate another president of his own choosing is expressly reserved to each individual Rotary club.

At the 1939 convention, for which my own club was host, I saw a political campaign, and the election of a president of Rotary International by the so-called democratic method. I didn't like it then; I don't like it now. And that convention decided that Rotary should seek the best man for the office rather than that the man should seek the office, and they adopted the present plan for the selection of a nominating committee and the nomination of a president, which has given us a whole series of fine presidents of Rotary International, starting with Armando Pereira and ending up with Frank Spain.

I submit to you that that plan has produced capable, devoted men, and there is no demonstration of any need for a change.

By strange coincidence, I was elected a director of Rotary International in 1947 at the same convention which adopted a resolution asking for a more democratic plan for the selection of a president for Rotary International.

That board, and all succeeding boards, have been burdened with the obligation and the responsibility to search out and to try to satisfy a continuing series of proposals to make the selection of the president more democratic. And every convention has been plagued with some sort of a proposal that has come forward. That board strove tirelessly to find a better plan and concluded that the existing plan was better than any other plan proposed. And I am still of that opinion.

Various schemes have been advanced for the abolition of the nominating committee and a return to the so-called democratic method.

Proposed Enactment 52-5 is a step in the direction of the elimination of the constitutionally established and universally known nominating committee and the return to the selection of a nominee by some anonymous group. And I hate anonymous groups. You may rest assured, in such a far-flung organization as Rotary International, some small group, known or unknown, will select a

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nominee for president. I prefer to know who is doing the nominating so that I may hold him or them responsible. That is why I want to preserve the duly constituted nominating committee made up of men who are qualified and responsible to all of the clubs of Rotary International.

Rotary has grown strong under the present plan, both in numbers and in influence for good.

In the twelve years since we have been operating under this particular plan, Rotary has grown 50 per cent in number and has extended its influence around the world.

The first step to destroy that plan will be the first step in the disintegration of Rotary International, and I love Rotary too much to risk that step.

With all the earnestness at my command, I urge you to vote against any change in the plan for the nomination of the president of Rotary International. [Applause]

PRESIDENT SPAIN: The chair now recognizes Past President Bill Manier, of the Rotary Club of Nashville, Tennessee, who will close the debate on 52-5.

WILL R. MANIER, JR. [Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.]: President Frank, I understand I have four minutes. I am going to take just a few seconds. I don't care to debate the matter further. I hope we all leave in the best of spirits. I join entirely with Arthur Mortimer in saying that in Rotary we should neither give nor take offense.

As far as I am concerned, nothing in this debate has caused me to take offense, and I hope sincerely that nothing has given offense to anybody in this group. As far as our British friends are concerned, except for remote Huguenot French ancestry, every bit of blood in my veins is British.

Just as I have often said to my younger brother, if I were ever in a tight crack, I would want him to be with me; I say to our British friends, if we in America are ever in a tight crack and we can only have one ally, I hope it is going to be Britain. [Applause]

There is not a man in this audience who has more affection for the British, individually and as a nation, than I. [Applause]

PROPOSED ENACTMENT 52-6: To modify the provisions relating to the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: The chair now recognizes Chairman Tom Warren, chairman of the Council on Legislation. [Applause]

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T. A. WARREN [Chairman, Council on Legislation]: Proposed Enactment 52-6.

The purpose of this Proposed Enactment 52-6 is to modify the present provisions of the R.I. by-laws relating to the nominating committee for president of Rotary International by eliminating all board members from the nominating committee, except the three directors who come a great distance to attend in one trip both the nominating committee and the board meetings.

This 52-6 is the alternative plan to the committee's plan in 52-5. It is submitted by the R.I. board in accordance with the following explanatory note which accompanies the printed text of 52-6 in the booklet of proposed legislation. It is only a short note and I could easily say "Read your book." I prefer, with your permission, to read it to you.

The committee authorized at the Atlantic City convention to devise a plan to make the nominating committee for president of R.I. more representative has gone on record in its report that it is neither for nor against its proposal. The convention authorized the board to make any further submissions it may desire or even to submit at its discretion any alternative plan.

Finding that the existing plan is economical, that it results in the selection of good presidents, and that it provides equivalent representation of clubs by regions, the board sought to find in the convention debates the real basis of criticism and, having found it, the board considered ways and means of removing it.

The responsible criticism was directed against a majority of the nominating committee being chosen from the incumbent board.

Eliminating all board members from the nominating committee except the three who cross oceans to attend in one trip both nominating committee and board meeting, will remove this objection without destroying what has had general approval.

The board therefore presents an alternative plan embodying this change and recommends it to the convention.

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that Proposed Enactment 52-6 be rejected.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: Now I have some more good news for you. When you see me negotiating back here, I am not trying to influence votes. I am trying to save you some time. [Applause]

As the result of my last negotiation, I have gotten agreement that there will be no time used on the retention of the present plan, that there will simply be one statement.

Now, then, the chair recognizes Director Wayne Graham.

F. WAYNE GRAHAM [Morris, Illinois, U.S.A.]: President Frank and Fellow-Rotarians: Following the pattern adopted on Enactment 52-5, I appear before you to move the adoption of 52-6.

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PRESIDENT SPAIN: Is there a second?

RAY E. COLLETT [Old Town, Maine, U.S.A.]: I would like to second that motion of Director Graham.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: The motion is made and seconded. We will proceed with the debate. As I stated, there will be two speakers in favor. There will be fifteen minutes in favor and then there will be ten minutes in rebuttal.

F. WAYNE GRAHAM [Morris, Illinois, U.S.A.]: Thank you, President Frank and Fellow-Rotarians. The statement I have to make to you will be very brief. I have only one desire, to underscore the statement that was read by Chairman Tom of the Council on Legislation, and I again wish to repeat that one little section: "The board sought to find in the convention debates the real basis of criticism and, having found it, the board considered ways and means of removing it. The responsible criticism was directed against a majority of nominating committee members being chosen from the incumbent board."

I assure you, fellow-Rotarians, that your board of directors has tried to do an honest job of work on this matter. And in the proposal presented to you, in substance, it means the removal from any incumbent board—and, after all, the board of directors of Rotary International is a continuing body, only having changing personnel. But it was a determined attempt on the part of the board to present for your consideration a plan whereby the effectiveness of any board that is extant at any moment would be removed from the nominating committee composition.

It is my pleasure now to present to you Vice-President Harold Thomas of Auckland, New Zealand, who will speak further on this subject.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: The chair recognizes Vice-President Harold Thomas. [Applause]

HAROLD T. THOMAS [Auckland, New Zealand]: President Frank and Fellow-Rotarians: It is my considered view that we have heard far too much during this debate about the powers of the board of directors and far too little about the duties of the board. And those duties are set out very clearly in the constitutional documents of Rotary International.

The present board, I would say, in common with all previous boards, has made an honest attempt to carry out those duties in placing this legislation before you. The board has done nothing more than its duty in bringing before the convention Enactment 52-5, although unanimously opposing it and believing that the majority of Rotarians throughout the world would be opposed to it.

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Recognizing a further duty to be discharged to Rotary clubs and Rotarians, too, throughout the world, whatever their views may be, wherever they may live, the board has worked out what appeared to be the best possible compromise between the present plan of nominating the president of Rotary International and the plan embodied in 52-5, just in case this convention should indicate a desire for a change.

It is the considered opinion of the board that, if we are to have a change—and that question is in your hands, not in ours, and a contingency therefore that had to be provided for—then 52-6 provides the widest possible change consistent with the preservation of this particular one of the many unique features of Rotary, and the preservation of the unique features of Rotary is one of the primary duties of the board.

Now, at the conclusion of this debate, you are going to be asked to vote, using a ballot that contains two parts. You are already familiar with it, but just to restate it, it is as follows, using my own words: “(a) Do you favor change in the present method of nominating the president of Rotary International? (b) Should a majority favor a change, which do you prefer, 52-5 or 52-6?”

The board has done its duty in submitting 52-5 and in proposing 52-6. Now, on account of the peculiar position we are all in—that applies to every one of us here—I should say—brought about purely on account of the weaknesses in our legislative procedure, the board believes at this moment it has another duty to perform, and that is to tell you, in plain language, how the members of the board will vote on these questions, and that is very simply stated.

We believe that, while no perfect answer is to be found to this problem, the present system of nominating the president has worked well in practice and has proved to be adequate and satisfactory. Therefore, the members of the board will be voting against a change. But, believing that if any change is desired by convention, 52-6 represents the utmost limit we may go, having in mind the preservation of the unique features of Rotary, we shall vote for 52-6, in case the convention desires a change.

I repeat here, the board will vote against change in Part 1 and will vote for 52-6 in Part 2 of the ballot.

In voting for 52-6, we have in mind what would appear to be the best possible compromise under the circumstances, but I wish to make it clear that we are definitely against change.

In what I have to say from now on, I am stating my personal opinions but I have every reason to believe that the board would unanimously agree with me. But I begin by asking delegates to consider the whole question before you on the broadest possible

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basis—to consider it in terms of Rotary International, of Rotary world-wide, and on the basis of what is best for Rotary.

Rotary, at the level of the individual, the club, the district, and at the international level, has many unique features, but, in my view, the most important, the most significant of those unique features is the very real loyalty which has been built up among Rotarians in all lands to one truly international organization.

Membership in Rotary presupposes that the individual should first be a loyal, deserving citizen of his own country. That, we take for granted, just as we take it for granted that a Rotarian favors the use of soap and water. But the true Rotarian has developed horizons wide enough to enable him to approach world problems in a world-minded manner. So we find in Rotary something that the whole world is seeking, found only, as far as I know, in Rotary. And in the world as we know it today, it is an immeasurably precious thing, a loyalty to an international organization which reaches around the world, a loyalty which transcends national boundaries.

The plain duty of the board of directors, I submit, and of this great international convention, too, is to preserve this unique example of international understanding, good will and cooperation.

I submit that the introduction of political activity, of electioneering tactics in any part of the Rotary world endangers that situation. Political thinking and electioneering methods, whatever may be their effect at the club or district level, if introduced at the international level, will lead inevitably to regional or zonal and to national thinking in Rotary. No greater disservice to Rotary could be conceived.

Political activity within one district, one zone, or one country may be merely unpleasant. Introduced at the international level, it would be disastrous.

Under our present system, Rotary has proposed at all levels, and at the international level it is providing the living example to the world that it is possible for men of all races and all colors and all creeds to come together in a spirit of friendliness and of good will and of good faith and to work together for the common good. That has been and still is Rotary's great contribution to world thinking. And if Rotary had never done anything else in the forty-seven years of its existence, that one contribution to world thinking would have made the whole of our combined efforts well worth while.

I submit that no one has shown that we stand to gain anything by changing the present system of nominating the president of Rotary International. Why not leave well enough alone and turn our thoughts to constructive channels while we have this golden

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opportunity right here, presented by this great international gathering of each doing what is possible to preserve what we have and then to go forward, advancing the true program of Rotary in particular, through our fourth avenue, the advancement of international understanding, of good will and of peace. Let us do it right here while we each have the opportunity.

I repeat again that the board will vote against change in Part 1 and will vote for 52-6 in Part 2 of the ballot.

Thank you. [Applause]

PRESIDENT SPAIN: The chair now recognizes, for the closing of the debate on Enactment 52-6, Past Director Al Brush of Laurel, Mississippi.

AL G. BRUSH [Laurel, Mississippi, U.S.A.]: President Frank and Fellow-Rotarians: The question is whether there shall be club participation in the formation of a nominating committee or whether it shall be done altogether by the board of directors. That is the question, I think, that is before us now.

The board of directors, as you probably know, is partly a self-perpetuating group, seven members of whom are self-perpetuating; seven of them are elected.

The 52-6 that is being spoken of here is no change from the old plan that is now in existence. The board still controls the nominat-



This group of young Mexico City Rotarians were responsible for the planning of the youth social activities which were so thoroughly enjoyed by the sons and daughters of visiting Rotarians from many countries. Enrique Mereles (second from left, back row) served as chairman of the youth hospitality committee.

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ing committee. In the 52-6, while there are 1,784 clubs that have the right to name their own directors, 5,643 clubs, over 75 per cent, have theirs named by someone else. Great Britain and Ireland have a say, a voice, in the naming of eight of the nine members of the nominating committee. They also have the right to name their own member of the nominating committee. Canada has that right with 277 clubs. The clubs of the United States, with 4,241, have no say. That is one member for every 1,060.

There is no desire on the part of those advocating a more representative method which, by the way, is the committee plan, the committee being composed of two past presidents, four past directors and the chairman as a past vice-president, to bring about chaos or any election excesses, but it is to form a committee of past directors who are acquainted with Rotarians throughout the world, and let them, in their experience, nominate a man who will represent Rotary and, in many cases, will be the same as the nominating committee now would do.

The main thing is that the clubs would be participating—that is the point—and, also, that 5,643 clubs that pay something like 80 per cent of the dues of Rotary, of the expenses of Rotary, would have a chance to vote.

Apply the Four Way Test to this. I ask you to do that, especially the two middle parts of it. Is it fair to all concerned? Will it build better friendships and better relationships and better good will? I will leave that thought with you. When you go to vote, remember that. This is a case of club participation. That is something we need to develop in the clubs and to develop an interest in the individual Rotarian. Thank you for your attention.

Don't forget, by all means, to vote because there are many groups that have a great number of proxy votes. They are very influential. Unless the individual votes, the vote may be lost. Thank you for your attention. [Applause]

PRESIDENT SPAIN: Now the debate is satisfied, according to the rules you adopted at the beginning, which rules apply only to these two items, 52-5 and 52-6. I don't know whether it will be said again, as it has been said in times past, that the proponents of change got shut off, but so far as it lay in the power of your president, every moment available has been given to debate and none to quibbling over procedure. [Applause]

I would like to think that by that acclaiming, you consider that they have had a fair hearing. [Applause] And I would certainly hope as much about the ballot because, if the ballot had been in accordance with the by-laws, as we found out at Denver, the motion would have been to sustain the action of the council on

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legislation and then, when you went to the polls, if you voted "no" you meant "yes" and if you voted "yes" you meant "no."

So far as it lies in the power of your president and the board of directors, you have got a ballot that can be understood, and I hope no one can feel that he has just cause to say he hasn't had his cause voted upon when you go to the polls. [Applause]

I would like to announce that the polls will open at four o'clock, which is about an hour and five minutes from now, and will remain open for at least three hours. And if, at the end of three hours, there is a queue, the last person in that queue will get an opportunity to vote but, I beg of you, we have a hard-working Election Arrangements Committee and I ask you, if you will, be sure and vote at that time and be there within those hours. [Applause]

PROPOSED ENACTMENT 52-9: To provide for an increase in per capita tax.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: Now, then, looking ahead, it looks like you haven't gotten rid of but two of twenty-one items, but I think we will be able to move rapidly through most of them. There is one, however, concerning which your president has been put on notice that a written ballot will be requested. Not to be technical about it, I think I would be quite certain I expressed your sentiment and the sentiment of the board of directors that, in a matter so important as the per capita tax, we would not want to quibble about whether that ballot were called for or not. So, the board of directors has authorized me to print a ballot, and a ballot will be available.

I would like, with your permission, to bring forward 52-9, I believe it is, which is the per capita tax. Then if there could be some debate, and some limitation of debate, I would think we should certainly get through with that in time for those who want to go to the polls at four o'clock, or between four and six, so that the earliest there at the time would be accommodated.

Will you give me your permission to bring forward now 52-9, per capita tax? [Agreed]

I will recognize that response as your approval of that order of business.

The Chairman will now recognize Chairman Tom Warren.

I am going to say here is one of the grandest Rotarians and he does one of the finest jobs in Rotary. [Applause] Year in and year out he comes to our international assembly, uncompensated, and does a superb job there, and now he is here in the convention and he is doing a swell job here. I just wanted you to know that we appreciate it. [Applause]

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Now the chair will recognize Chairman Tom Warren of the council on legislation who will bring the report on 52-9.

T. A. WARREN [Chairman, Council on Legislation]: A good deal has been said about the British this morning. While I have been over here people have said, "Is it true you just get one ounce of cheese a week and one egg in the winter and twenty-five cents worth of meat?"

I say, "Well, it is true, but we are all right."

By George, I am glad for it this morning, existing on just a piece of chocolate! [Laughter and applause]

Proposed Enactment 52-9. The purpose of this Proposed Enactment 52-9, proposed by the board of R.I., is to provide for an increase in the semi-annual per capita tax from \$2.25 to \$3.00. This increase would be first payable on 1 January, 1953, in accordance with the by-laws of R.I. which provides that amendments to the by-laws "making any change in the amounts payable as per capita tax by member clubs shall not become operative until January first following the convention wherein such changes have been agreed."

The council on legislation recommends to the convention that Proposed Enactment 52-9 be adopted. And much more daring than I was in 52-5 and 6, I so move on behalf of the council. [Laughter]

PRESIDENT SPAIN: You have heard the motion that Proposed Enactment 52-9 be adopted. Is there a second?

A. E. C. de GROOT van EMBDEN: I second the motion, President Frank.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: The motion is seconded. Is there any discussion?

JORGEN CARL [Østerbro, Denmark]: I am president of the Østerbro Rotary Club, of Denmark. President Frank, Chairman Warren, and Fellow-Rotarians: Being supposedly one-eighth of Scottish descent, my first concern on receiving this paper on proposed enactments and resolutions was: What will it cost?

The Proposed Enactment 52-9 to provide for an increase in per capita tax is a heavy blow to most clubs in Continental Europe and, as a club president, I immediately took up the matter with my district governor who, agreeing with me, has again taken it up on a higher level.

The result has been that the council on legislation now puts forward a proposal according to which a club can submit an application to the board of directors for exemption from the increase.

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May I ask you, my friends, is this a dignified way of solving this problem? Most of you may not know now what the problem is, but I shall explain it to you.

In September, 1949, the British Government devalued the British pound sterling and most European countries were forced by circumstances to follow suit. The cost of living rose because what we imported in dollars became much more expensive. And this applied to the membership of Rotary International also.

In Denmark, the per capita tax had been levied at \$4.50 or 21.64 Danish kroner a year, the rate of exchange being 4.8 kroner to the dollar. After the devaluation the value of the per capita tax had gone up to 31.14 Danish kroner or an increase of about 44 per cent.

It was at the time felt that some measures ought to be taken to amend this sudden increase of cost of membership of R.I. but with no avail.

And now we have a proposal of a 33% per cent increase of the per capita tax. My friends, do you know what that means to Rotary in Denmark and in other devaluated areas? It means an extra increase of 48 per cent of our 1948 per capita tax, or that in total the per capita tax from these areas has been increased by 92 per cent over 1948 rates.

It is quite true that Chicago only gets its usual amount in dollars but the hardship is felt not at the receiving end but at the paying end, which has had nothing but higher cost of living from the devaluation, and it is thus to add insult to injury to insist that these areas participate fully in a general increase of the per capita tax.

I have come here today to put this before my fellow-Rotarians. I believe in Rotary and want Rotary to become an even greater factor in the progress of humanity toward peace and good will among the peoples of this world.

And I want to do my utmost to forestall what, in my opinion, is one of the heaviest blows directed against the understanding and good will between the Western Hemisphere and Continental Europe. In money, this may seem to you an absurdly minor problem, but this attitude—already in 1949 at the time of the devaluation—left bitterness and disappointment in the hearts of many European Rotarians, a feeling of being taken by the Americans.

I have come a long way to say this to you, my friends, and I would submit to you that the proposal, also in its amended form, be sent back to the board and council for further consideration, with a recommendation that due consideration should be taken in the wording of the by-laws itself to changes in the monetary values within the different areas.

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Thank you for your attention. [Applause]

PRESIDENT SPAIN: Carl, I want to be sure that you understood what was the situation with respect to the currencies. You heard the president in the council show a statement which had been carefully prepared by the staff showing the variations in monetary values in all the countries of the world. Did you understand that?

JORGEN CARL: I did.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: And you understand the by-laws give the board of directors the power to deal equitably with disturbed currencies?

JORGEN CARL: I understand that, too, but, at the same time, I think it is not dignified that a district governor should come to the board and ask or, rather, come as a beggar, to be exempt from this increase. I would rather have this power in the by-laws, not just given to the directors. [Applause]

PRESIDENT SPAIN: Now, the Chair is going to have to rule here that within the limitations that have been made known to you today, it was not possible to print a ballot before knowing that this suggestion for an amendment would be made.

The Chairman stated to you that the ballots had to go to press yesterday at nine o'clock. We have only a fraction of those who opened this meeting. I submit to you we will have absolute chaos if we now attempt to amend something and then go to the polls and vote on something different. It is physically not possible, and what is physically not possible cannot be good orderly procedure. I therefore suggest to you that the power has been made clear to the proponent of the amendment that the board does have the power. It was so stated in the council on legislation. It was stated that the board always in the past dealt equitably with those matters.

Wishing that I might, but stating that, physically, I cannot create chaos, by accepting the amendment, the Chair will rule that the amendment is out of order and that, of course, will put you to the necessity, if you differ with the Chair, of casting a vote against the council on legislation, but I have no other alternative physically possible.

JORGEN CARL: I understand it is physically impossible to move the amendment. In that case I shall ask the delegates to vote against the proposed enactment. [Applause]

PRESIDENT SPAIN: Thank you, Carl.

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There will be a ballot on Enactment No. 52-9. It will be similar to your other ballot I mentioned, on 52-5 and 52-6. It will be entitled: "Enactment 52-9: To provide for an increase in per capita tax. Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International."

There will be a place for indicating your vote for or against the tax and the Council on Legislation's recommendation.

Is there further discussion? I recognize Director Pierre Yvert.

PIERRE YVERT [Amiens, Somme, France]: President Frank and Fellow-Rotarians: The previous speaker has pronounced several times the word "Europe" or "Continental Europe." I, as immediate past chairman of the European Advisory Committee, would like to say that, to my belief, there is only one country in Europe that would be opposed to the raise of the per capita tax, and that would be Denmark.

HERRICK L. GIBSON [Grandville, Michigan, U.S.A.]: President Frank, Chairman Tom, and Fellow-Rotarians: Most of you have already read the letter sent out by the Grand Rapids, Michigan, Club wherein they state that, after thorough study of the past six financial reports from Rotary International, they feel that the board of directors of Rotary International should give the clubs more concrete information as to why this increase is needed, in view of showing a surplus of over \$800,000 U.S. funds. And I quote from their letter:

"It is our opinion that there should be an opportunity for all clubs to fairly consider the Rotary International directors' reasons for this increase."

District 218 is solidly behind this action on the part of the Grand Rapids Club. As this district is mostly composed of small clubs, an increase of this nature is serious to them, and I am sure it will be to many throughout the United States and Canada, who are the ones who will carry most of the burden. We do not feel we are being unfair when we ask that the board of directors either appoint a committee of auditors to study the matter and report back to our next convention, or else they take it upon themselves to furnish us with a clear-cut and sound explanation of why this increase is necessary. If the need can be shown, I am certain that not only Grand Rapids and District 218 but all clubs in the United States and Canada will then be willing to accept a reasonable increase, but until this is done we ask that this increase be denied. [Applause]

PRESIDENT SPAIN: Now, your president has stated he does not want to participate in debate but only to keep the facts straight.

The letter from the Grand Rapids, Michigan, Rotary Club was read to you as argument. You should know the whole facts about

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the letter. Grand Rapids is two hours from Chicago. Their letter stated that they had employed a certified public accountant, nationally known, to advise them in the matter. An inquiry was made of them by your president, by letter, in respect to the letter they had mailed out wherein they said they would revise next year's budget and avoid a deficit. The inquiry was made of the Grand Rapids Rotary Club, by your president back yonder, three or four months ago, as soon as the letter was mailed: "Please let me know what items of expenditure you would omit in order that I may submit them to the Finance Committee and get their recommendation, and then present them to the board of directors with your reasons. I will be glad to do so."

The letter was never answered. Then I asked further of representatives of that club, if they knew that the number of the staff in the secretariat in Chicago is the same now that it was in 1940, since when the number of clubs has increased by 50 per cent? I got no reply to that inquiry. I asked if they felt that it would be unwise for the board to spend an excess of \$100,000 over and above their income next year to have a great convention on the Continent of Europe. I got no reply to that one.

I don't make any argument; I simply state those facts have been submitted to the authors of that letter, and that letter will be considered by you in light of the fact that the inquiries have not been answered.

JOHN WHEELER [San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.]: Mr. President, just a point of information. I may have misunderstood the gentleman from Denmark but I understood him to say that, when the pound was devalued, effecting an increase of about 44 per cent in their tax, they petitioned the board of directors for equitable relief, and that petition was denied. Is that correct?

PRESIDENT SPAIN: It is my information it is incorrect. I will be glad to have him state whether it is correct.

JORGEN CARL: That is incorrect.

JOHN WHEELER: I misunderstood him. I wanted to be sure.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: The chair now recognizes Director Ed Long of Missouri.

EDWARD V. LONG [Bowling Green, Missouri, U.S.A.]: President Frank, My Fellow-Rotarians: I want briefly to state to you the position of the board on Enactment 52-9. I want to say to you briefly that, in my judgment, although we have considered and will consider some serious and important matters to the future of Rotary here today, our action on 52-9 is perhaps the most important matter that we will consider because, as a result of our

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action here today, we must either decide whether or not Rotary will maintain the position it is in now or whether or not it will go forward and advance and meet its destiny.

The board feels and knows that you people are the stockholders, you Rotarians are the stockholders of this organization, and we want you to know the facts and understand the financial condition of your company. For that reason, we want to lay the cards strictly on the table. We want you to see and know and understand the entire situation that faces the financial condition of Rotary at this time.

Your board has made a lengthy study of this matter, and I want to interpose this to you. While the questions have been asked, "What will you do with this money?" I want you to see for a moment the position the board is in.

This money would not start coming in until next January, and this board would have no say as to what it would do. Certainly, we would not presume to bind the board of 1952-53 or 1953-54 or from there on out, but we can say, and some of the other speakers would say, perhaps, what we would have done with the money if it had been available to be included in our budget.

This is not a new matter to Rotary. The last three finance committees have each one rang the bell and blown the whistle that the matter of finances facing Rotary was serious.

Last year, when I was a member of the board of directors, we considered the matter carefully and thought, perhaps, there was some way we could avoid submitting this proposed increase to the convention, that perhaps conditions would be changed or some way could be worked out.

It was not submitted last year but was recommended for further consideration to the 1951-52 board, of which I am a member. This board went into the matter rather fully, and the finance committee again reported the need for this proposed enactment. For that reason, then the board felt we were obligated as trustees of Rotary as directors, to call to the attention of this convention the serious financial condition that affected Rotary, and leave it up to you to determine whether or not you were satisfied to stay as we are and to even go worse than we are because, as you know, the financial conditions are getting still worse. Or whether, on the other hand, you decide that Rotary goes forward as a great international organization and grows and expands around the world.

There is one man who served as chairman of the finance committee that worked on this matter and has given it a great deal of attention, and I am sure he can bring you all the information you desire. I would like to ask, President Frank, that Francis Kettaneh

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who was chairman of the finance committee that originated this plan, bring to this convention the detailed information that I am sure they desire and should have. [Applause]

PRESIDENT SPAIN: I have been asked by Director Long to recognize the past chairman of the finance committee, Francis Kettaneh. The chair recognizes past chairman of the finance committee, Francis Kettaneh of Beyrouth, Lebanon.

The chair has announced we will close the debate after the speaker who is at the microphone here and the one which is waiting at that microphone, and the house, by its applause, has given its assent to that, and we will have no more debate after these two.

FRANCIS KETTANEH [Beyrouth, Lebanon]: Fellow-Rotarians, a wise man once said that there were three kinds of truth: "The truth as I see it, the truth as every one of you sees it, and the absolute truth as only God sees it."

I hope that, with these few notes, the truth as I see it will approximate the truth as you see it, and I hope you will keep an open mind until I have finished giving you some of these details.

Let me remind you that the present per capita tax of \$4.50 was fixed way back in 1926. During the intervening years, the purchasing power of the dollar has been cut in half. Rotary has been able to carry on without an increase, mainly because the phenomenal increase in membership during those years has almost compensated for the drop in purchasing power. I purposely say almost, because during those years, we had to gradually eliminate, or cut down on some very worthwhile projects.

When your finance committee prepares your yearly budget, they determine the yearly income, then build up the budget around that figure, making quite sure that they do not budget in the red. Deficit budgeting may be a luxury indulged in by governments, but in a business firm, such deficit budgeting would lead to bankruptcy for the firm, and jail terms for those who thus budgeted. Therefore, however worthwhile and desirable certain projects may be, they have to be cut out in the interest of a balanced budget. This year's budget is balanced within \$3,500 and that is too close budgeting in case something unforeseen crops up.

I know that some of you will point to the fact that last year's surplus amounted to over \$100,000, and that Rotary International today disposes of a surplus of more than one million dollars.

May I point out that last year's surplus was partly due to the fact that quite a large sum, budgeted to cover the traveling and other expenses of board and committee members, was not expended because such members did not attend the meetings for which the budget was made and at which their attendance was desirable.

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Another large sum was saved because we held the convention at Atlantic City. Next year, when we go to Europe, we will have to dig into the reserves to the extent of more than \$150,000, which more than wipes out the \$100,000 saved so far.

Finally, may I say that Secretary General Phil Lovejoy is such a careful planner and administrator that, however tightly his budget may be drawn, not only will he live within it, but he will come up with some savings and surpluses.

May I also say here that some of our large surpluses were rolled up during World War II, when restrictions on travel and conventions were the order of the day. Even so, our general surplus fund is inadequate. Only \$800,000 of it is liquid; the rest is blocked. Adequate corporate financing demands that reserves should equal the total of one year's budget, and we still have a long way to go before we reach that goal.

At this point I hope you will bear with me whilst I repeat something I touched upon when I spoke to the assembly in Chicago two years ago. Seventy per cent of the total membership of Rotary International is made up of Rotarians residing in the North American continent. They contribute, roughly, 76 per cent of the total income of R.I. The remaining 30 per cent of the world's Rotarians contribute, theoretically, the other 24 per cent of income. I said "theoretically," because, with the exception of a few countries, most of that income is in blocked currencies, which lose anywhere between 10 and 95 per cent by the time they are translated into free, i.e., spendable currencies. I assure you that we gave anxious and careful thought to ways and means of unblocking these funds, and using them for the purposes of Rotary, without going to jail for it.

I must, in all fairness to our overseas Rotarians, point out here that they now have to pay several times what they used to pay in olden days to buy dollars with which to pay R.I. Thus, a Frenchman used to be able to buy a dollar for 15 francs in 1934, for 35 francs in 1939, and he now must pay 350 francs at the official rate for the same dollar. And, although they are having to pay more than our friend who just spoke recently, they are not kicking about it. Most of our European members are not.

From the point of view of equal sacrifice, our overseas members are doing their fair share, you will admit.

I am sure, before voting on any increase in the per capita, you would like to be told what this extra money is needed for and what good it could accomplish. In the short time at my disposal, I cannot spell out for you a detailed program complete with all specifications. I would, however, like to brush a quick picture of some of the worthwhile projects.

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1. We talk about understanding, friendship, and consideration for the feelings of our fellow-men and yet we go to our fellow-Rotarians overseas with literature printed in a language other than theirs. I still remember the days when the Manual of Procedure used to be available in German and French, besides the English and Spanish editions. Why should our fellow-Rotarians in India, in Burma, in Japan, or even in France have to be given the basic facts and information about Rotary in English? Would it not be more courteous and more effective to hand this literature over to them in their own language?

2. Another worthwhile project that we had to give up because of lack of funds was regional conferences.

If Rotary is to effectively fulfill its mission of bringing people together in mutual trust and friendship, I submit that we must in the off years, when we hold a delegates convention, also hold regional conferences, say, one in Europe, one in Ibero-America, one for Asia and one for New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. These regional conferences bring together Rotarians from a whole continent and through acquaintance lay the foundations for mutual understanding and friendship.

3. Another worthwhile project that we had to give up for lack of funds was the one of encouraging the small mixed inter-country committees; thus we used to have one committee functioning between the French and the Germans, one for France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and quite a few others.

A few are being revived now through the great-hearted gesture of our president who contributed funds personally for restarting this worthwhile project, but we cannot rely on the kindheartedness and charity of our presidents. We should be ready to assume our burdens and face our responsibilities, if we really want to serve in the field of international relations.

The next project may be controversial. You realize that Rotary spent a lot of time and money in bringing the governors-nominee to the assembly, training them and sending them out to administer their respective districts. A budget is set up for each one of these governors, and these budgets are, on an average, over \$2,000 each. After a governor has given his time and effort, and often the best in him, to make his year a successful one for Rotary, he becomes a really experienced officer of R.I. That is the time when his opinions and his judgment are of the greatest import for Rotary legislation and for planning Rotary's future. Recognizing this, we in Rotary have appointed these outgoing governors as members of this council on legislation where they can serve Rotary best with their acquired experience and insight.

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However, many of these men are unable to come to the council because of the heavy expenses entailed, especially when the convention is held far from home. Is it fair to ask a man, who has given a whole year of his life, to shoulder the additional burden of paying his expenses to the convention after he has already given so much? I know that some districts pay the expense of sending the outgoing governor to the council, but why should the district have to assume that added expenditure?

Looking forward constructively, I envision the day when we will hold Councils on Legislation every other year and in the off years, and I feel strongly that it is Rotary's responsibility, in its own best interests, to pay the expenses of bringing these fine, experienced men to the council where they can be of such tremendous value to Rotary.

I believe the incoming governors present here will agree with me that it is far better to have the outgoing governor sitting in on the council rather than to have him substitute for himself the incoming governor, who has still to pick up all the experience that his predecessor acquired during a year of hard work and self-sacrifice.

Gentlemen, I do not want to take up much more of your time. May I mention in passing that Rotary had to restrict greater international representation on R.I. committees so as to save on the expenses of bringing men from far-away corners of the earth to these meetings. Many governors could do a very efficient job if they had a more adequate budget but here again we had to cut to the bone when making out their respective budgets. We could make a big effort in the field of extension overseas, but that would also call for increased expenditures.

Let me point out here that moneys spent on organizing new clubs in those regions of the world where clubs are scarce or non-existent is casting our bread upon the waters, and it will certainly bring Rotary and humanity rich rewards in the future.

In closing, let me point out that the \$1.50 that you are asked to pay represents barely three cents additional expense to each Rotarian each time he meets, fifty-two times every year. Gentlemen, you spend at least a dollar and often more than \$1.50 for each one of those meals. How many of you spend quite a little money each time you meet on a cocktail or a drink? Is it too much to ask you as good Rotarians to contribute three cents for each meeting to help Rotary continue its upward march?

Thank you.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: The president has said he wants to keep the record straight. The announcement has gone out to the world that an anonymous giver made possible the inter-country com-

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mittees in Europe this year. I am sure that anonymous giver would feel very much aggrieved if he felt your president was getting credit for his gift.

RAYMOND S. MAUK [Houston, Texas, U.S.A.]: I should like to say to you, and to all of you delegates as respectfully and sincerely as I know how, that regardless of what has been said and done heretofore, I believe the majority of the delegates here do not know enough about this problem or this subject to vote upon it intelligently.

This is a very, very important thing. You are talking about taxation; you are talking about something that the man at the bottom is interested in. It affects 300,000 Rotarians—\$450,000. When we go home, we are going to have to make some explanation to our people as to the action taken at this convention.

I call your attention to the fact that this building is now about two-thirds' empty. Those of you who may think the bottom floor is nearly full can't see upstairs. There is nobody in the second or third balcony. So, the explanation which we have just heard did not reach the majority of the delegates.

In view of the fact, and I do not wish to argue the merits of the motion to increase the dues' because I frankly do not know enough about it—in view of the fact that I believe the majority of the delegates do not have sufficient information to vote on the subject, in view of the importance of it, I would like to move that the motion to increase the dues be tabled, and then sufficient time will be given to Rotary International to notify the various clubs throughout the world as to the need and the reasons for increasing their dues. I am quite sure that, if good and sufficient reasons are given to increase them, Rotarians will vote to increase them.

Therefore, I would like to make the motion that the motion to increase the dues be tabled. [Applause]

[The motion was regularly seconded.]

PRESIDENT SPAIN: The motion is out of order. You told me you wanted a ballot. The ballot has been printed.

The polls will open at four o'clock. Your chairman announced that the polls would open at four o'clock and this debate would be closed before four o'clock. At the risk of having you defeat the per capita tax, the chairman will rule the motion is out of order. This house, according to the statement of the speaker who just sat down, would not have the power to convey the impression to anybody's mind how many votes were in favor of tabling and how many were in favor of going to the polls. You couldn't ascertain it without going to the polls. A ballot was requested; a ballot was

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printed. The polls will be open at four o'clock. We are going to terminate this debate in two minutes. Then you can vote on the increase of the per capita tax. Your chairman hates to be unreasonable or seem unreasonable, but I submit to you that we must have order, and we cannot live in chaos, and chaos exists when you print ballots and set up the polls, and people have gone out expecting to go there, and then you attempt to reverse the matter on what has admittedly been declared to be less than enough votes to decide the matter. [Applause]

I thought everybody was against me, but I was still going right on. [Applause]

Now the chair will declare the debate closed on the per capita tax, reluctantly. We have to go on.

We are going to run through the rest of the thing as rapidly as we can. I ask your cooperation; I ask you not to have longer debate. If you are going to speak on any other subject, come immediately to the microphone as soon as it is announced.

I now recognize Chairman Tom Warren of the Council on Legislation.

The Chairman of the Council on Legislation presented proposed enactments 52-4, 52-7, 52-8, 52-13, and 52-10, with the committee's recommendations that they be adopted, in which the convention concurred, without debate, by viva voce vote. The enactments as adopted are printed elsewhere in this volume, under the heading of "Convention Legislation."

PROPOSED ENACTMENT 52-11: To provide for a two-year term for directors of Rotary International.

T. A. WARREN [Chairman, Council on Legislation]: Proposed Enactment 52-11. The purpose is to provide for a two-year term for all directors of R.I.

The R.I. board consists of fourteen members. Under the present provisions of the by-laws, directors serve for a term of one year except that, in rotation, one of the directors from the five zones in the United States and one of the directors nominated by the R.I. board, hold office for two years. The president of R.I. also serves as a director for two years, one year as president and one as immediate past president.

The proposed enactment is submitted by the board. It is the opinion that the administration of R.I. would be better served if the terms of all directors were changed to two years.

The Council on Legislation recommends that 52-11 be adopted, and I so move.

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GEORGE ERNEST MARDEN [Hong Kong, Hong Kong]: I second it.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: It is moved and seconded. As many as favor say "aye"; opposed "no." I guess we will have a count. As many as want a ballot say "aye"; as many as do not want a ballot say "no." There will be no ballot. I declare it adopted. [Cries of "No."]

How can your chairman rule on a matter if you won't give a ballot? We will have a ballot unless you consent that it is adopted without a ballot. I offered you a ballot. Will you have a ballot? ["Yes."]

A ballot will be held commencing at four o'clock. We will ballot on this subject. We will get the ballots prepared. It is four o'clock now and the balloting will continue until seven.

BILL ALEXANDER [Melrose, Massachusetts, U.S.A.]: I think you have misunderstood the intention.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: I am trying to understand but you realize the difficulties under which we are working here.

BILL ALEXANDER: President Frank, I think you have misunderstood the intention of the men here. The men here feel, if you want a show of hands or if they will rise up, they can very easily settle this point immediately.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: All right, I am willing to try, but how would I know, Bill? [Cries of "Count."] All right, if it is overwhelmingly preponderant, I will take the count. [Cries of "We want a ballot."]

I think we had better stand on the ballot, Bill. The ballot was announced; the ballot was called for. I put it to a pretty good test. I don't think we can temporize with it. I think we had better go to the polls and vote. There will be a ballot there. The ballot will be there at the polls at five o'clock because it will have to be run on the mimeograph. We will have the ballot at five o'clock. The polls will close at eight o'clock.

There being no debate on proposed enactments 52-12, 52-14, 52-3, 52-1, and proposed resolution 52-18, they are omitted from this section on "Convention Debate." The action of the convention will be found elsewhere in this section under the heading of "Convention Legislation."

PROPOSED ENACTMENT 52-2: To amend attendance credit provisions.

T. A. WARREN [Chairman, Council on Legislation]: 52-2 is an endeavor to protect the unbroken attendance record of a Rotarian when his absence is caused by illness or accident. It would provide

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that such Rotarian be given a like number of weeks following his recovery in which to make up the meetings he missed by attending a Rotary club other than his own.

This proposed enactment is submitted by the Rotary Club of Hammond, Louisiana, which club also submitted 52-16 on the same subject.

The Council on Legislation recommends that 52-2 be rejected, and I so move.

RAY E. COLLETT [Old Town, Maine, U.S.A.]: I second the motion.

MYRL M. LUMBATTIS [Mt. Vernon, Illinois, U.S.A.]: Mr. President—

PRESIDENT SPAIN: Are you the proponent?

MYRL M. LUMBATTIS: No. It is my understanding that Rotary has advanced through the education of members by attendance, and every liberalization we have made upon the attendance rules has increased our Rotary attendance and resulted in men attending more meetings throughout the year.

I have no particular desire to take care of us old fellows who have a long attendance. General MacArthur said we will fade away, so don't worry about us. But what I am thinking about is that our rules of Rotary have a tendency to discourage young men from coming into the Rotary club because they felt the attendance rules were too strict, and they would run to the other club, some of them.

I also feel, when you get a fellow, if you give him a halfway chance to make an attendance record, he is going to be interested in building up an attendance record. I say, let's forget about us gray-haired fellows and let's get some young fellows into Rotary and give them a chance to make an attendance record.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: Ready for the question? Those in favor say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it, and it is rejected.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 52-21: To indicate the approval of the convention of Rotary International to amendments to the constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.

T. A. WARREN [Chairman, Council on Legislation]: 52-21 comes from Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Council on Legislation is recommending that this be adopted as amended, by deleting two paragraphs which are not in harmony with the provisions of the constitutional documents of R.I.

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The text is not in the printed booklet but it is in the daily bulletin which I think you have in front of you. It might be well for me to say here that should any enactments of this convention be adopted which make the constitutional documents of R.I.B.I. inconsistent with those of R.I. it will be necessary for the conference of R.I.B.I. to amend its own constitutional documents consistent with such enactments before their provisions become operative in Great Britain and Ireland.

Having made that perfectly clear, I move that 52-21 be adopted as amended.

GEORGE ERNEST MARDEN: Hong Kong, Hong Kong: I second it.

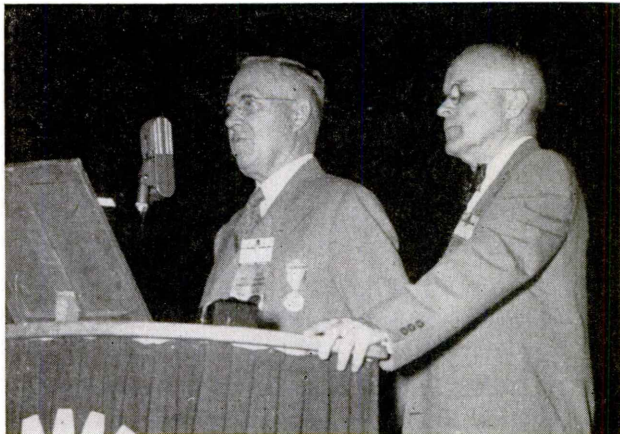
PRESIDENT SPAIN: As many as favor that will say "aye": opposed "no." It is adopted as amended.

Since there was no debate in the convention on proposed resolutions 52-15, 52-16, 52-17, 52-19, they are omitted from this section. They are printed elsewhere in this volume under the heading "Convention Legislation," with the convention action indicated.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 52-20: Relating to the Headquarters of Rotary International.

T. A. WARREN [Chairman, Council on Legislation]: 52-20 is important. The purpose of this proposed resolution, proposed by the Rotary Club of Salt Lake City, is (1) to disapprove and nullify the action taken by the board in January, 1952, relating to purchasing or erecting an R.I. headquarters; (2) to authorize and direct the incoming board of R.I. to appoint an R.I. Headquarters Committee to investigate and report back possible locations; (3)

President Spain has just introduced Allison G. Brush, of Laurel, Mississippi, past director of Rotary International, one of the leaders in the convention discussion on proposed legislation.



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to provide that no board of R.I. shall determine the site of R.I. headquarters building without first obtaining approval of the R.I. convention.

This Proposed Resolution 52-20 was received after the printed booklet of legislation was published. The text of 52-20, therefore, does not appear in the booklet but will be found in the convention daily bulletin.

The Council on Legislation recommends that 52-20 be rejected, and I so move.

GEORGE ERNEST MARDEN [Hong Kong, Hong Kong]: I second it.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: The Chair recognizes President "Bill" Fisher, of the Rotary Club of Salt Lake City.

H. H. FISHER [Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.]: When the news that the directorate had selected a home or headquarters for R.I. was first brought to us, we in Salt Lake felt and we still feel that a matter of such importance should have come before the clubs and before the delegates in convention assembled. That is the essence of 52-20.

Perhaps, being amateurs in resolutions, we bungled and got things incorporated in there that should not have been incorporated, such as the financial end which will now be discussed, as I understand, by President Frank, in Proposed Resolution 52-20 (a). Is that not correct?

With the introduction of 52-20 (a), to all ostensible purposes, our purpose in 52-20 was accomplished. The matter now comes before the delegates for discussion. We feel, as I say, that our purpose has been accomplished, that the matter of a discussion will now come before the house.

I move you, President Frank, that Resolution 52-20 be considered as withdrawn.

GEORGE ERNEST MARDEN [Hong Kong, Hong Kong]: I second it.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: You have heard the motion. As many as favor say "aye"; opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is considered as withdrawn.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 52-20 (a) Relating to the Headquarters of Rotary International.

T. A. WARREN [Chairman, Council on Legislation]: This is Proposed Resolution 52-20 (a). This proposed resolution is being proposed by the Council on Legislation. It does not appear in the

CONVENTION DEBATE

printed booklet but the text is in the daily bulletin. It reads as follows:

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its forty-third annual convention that the action taken by the board of directors of Rotary International at its mid-year meeting in January, 1952, relative to purchasing or erecting a Rotary International headquarters in or near Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., and any and all relevant actions taken subsequently be and hereby are confirmed, endorsed, and ratified.

You can please yourself as to what is the difference between "confirmed," "endorsed," and "ratified," because I don't know, but they are all there.

The Council on Legislation recommends that 52-20 (a) be adopted, and I so move.

A. E. C. de GROOT van EMBDEN: I second it.

PRESIDENT SPAIN: It is moved and seconded. Before you could vote intelligently upon that, as Bill has suggested, the facts should be made known to you and, since the negotiations were in the hands of your president, without making any argument or seeking to influence your judgment, would you give him five minutes to tell you what the facts are? [Applause]

A year ago, when the board met after the convention at Atlantic City, we were confronted with a recommendation from the finance committee that we should give serious consideration to the question of our headquarters.

We were confronted with another fact, that within three years the existing lease on our quarters in the Pure Oil Building at 35 East Wacker Drive will expire. One of those years is already gone, so now we are within two years of it. You know that the board of directors must provide a headquarters, a staff headquarters, a secretariat.

Faced with those facts, we were confronted with another fact that rents have gone up. The renewal of the lease would be at a higher rate. The terms of the lease could not be determined until negotiations, but would probably extend for either five years or ten years. In view of the probability that there will be some depression within ten years, it is probable that landlords would want the longer term. So, accordingly as the landlord would require a five-year term or a ten-year term, the board of directors will imperatively have to commit either \$450,000 or \$900,000 of your money within the next twelve months, because I feel the lease must be renewed within that time unless other provision is made.

In light of those facts and in light of a very advantageous interest market, the board considered the possibility that something might be done better than renewing the lease.

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We were confronted with another fact, that our headquarters in Chicago, downtown in Chicago, where, by reason of the increase in population common to all the world, busses are simply inadequate, the streets are not wide enough to carry them and people come to their work at the punishment of standing, and hanging on straps, sometimes forty-five minutes coming and forty-five minutes going, and spending eighty-five cents to get to and from their work. And the board considered that was an inhuman thing to do to the magnificent staff we have got in Chicago.

There was this further fact, that many nationally recognized institutions, similar to us, have been looking elsewhere for quarters and had chosen the dormitory city just north of Chicago, namely, Evanston. We went out and surveyed that situation and found that several, in fact one whole area, one whole street in Evanston is being gradually developed into that kind of a home-office situation.

We learned that the American Bar Association was looking that way; the National Funeral Directors had gone out there and built a nice three-story Georgian type house, two stories, with half basement so the light is down below, such as we could use, if we were going to put our heavy printing presses, paper and things of that kind, in it.

We investigated, also, the fact that Northwestern University has a very large number of students who, if we come into a depression and even now many of them want to earn part of their education and could do a lot of part-time work on a very high plane of intellectual and moral character.

We found, too, that we could find a beautiful site out there in the neighborhood of \$150,000 of cost, within about three or four blocks, maybe five or six blocks—don't hold me to the accuracy of figures this late in the day—I am not too sure—but right about that distance from the lakefront—where our staff, if they would go out to lunch could even take a box lunch, walk down to the park overlooking the lake, and eat their lunch.

We found, too, we could build at about \$15 a square foot the type of building we wanted, quite simple, not a building for every purpose but, certainly, a multi-purpose building that could be used by us as long as we want to stay there and then sold to a readily absorbing market.

We also found that, by reason of those arrangements, we could spend about \$750,000 and have the ownership of our property instead of spending \$900,000 for staying ten years where we are.

We found, also, and this happened to be in my sphere because it is part of my livelihood in life to deal with financial matters, we

CONVENTION DEBATE

could borrow two-thirds of that cost at a rate of interest somewhere between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, depending upon the market, when we get ready for it; that we could take \$50,000 a year of existing \$900,000 rent and amortize a cost of \$829,000 in twenty-five years, if the rate should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or amortize—and, mind you, I am talking about amortizing the whole cost not just what we borrowed—\$800,000 if the interest rate should be 4 per cent, and amortize \$750,000 if the interest rate should be $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Therefore, if we should take this step, we would then be committing, of your money, the sum of \$50,000 whereas the lease would call upon us to commit \$90,000 a year for rent.

Now, the other \$40,000 would probably also be spent because, after we got our building built, we would have to janitor it and heat it and light it, and we expect we would have to spend not a great difference from what we are now spending but the saving of money was not the primary thing; it was the getting of habitable, decent quarters, convenient, airy and light, and we would not spend more than we are now.

However, if depression should come—and depression will come—we might have a larger factor, namely, \$40,000 that would be variable, whereas our rent, if committed, would be fixed.

We decided to option for the ground, and then came "Bill" Fisher's protest, which was a perfectly proper protest. I hope the day will never come when Rotary clubs will not appeal from decisions of the board to convention, when they are convinced of their rightness. When that came in, immediately we said, "Stop that option until we have settled this matter in convention."

We felt the board had the right to do it, but we did not want to do it against the protest of a club such as "Bill" Fisher's club, if the convention wouldn't stand back of it.

So, we rewrote the option and made it a condition of the option, if you do not approve it, then we will get our money back. So, it is absolutely in your hands. You can reject what we have done. If you do, then there will be no cost to Rotary by reason of what we have done.

Conversely, let me say one thing more: We found that thirty-one times in the history of Rotary there had been options taken on properties for a place for our secretariat. Every one of those thirty-one properties would have been a great profit had we exercised the option.

Every day that I have been in Chicago, and I spent the most of my days there this year, I looked out from the window of my bedroom onto a building overlooking Lake Michigan, occupied many years ago by a life insurance company and, when vacated, was

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offered to us for between six and seven hundred thousand dollars. We had the option, and we were prevented by convention action from buying it, and it was bought by the United States Government for its Circuit Court of Appeals. It couldn't be bought today, if it were on the market, on any fair appraisal, for less than two and one-half million dollars—a beautiful building.

I submit to you it is not practicable for a convention that meets here this year in Mexico, and next year in Paris, to deal with this situation. And the board felt that, by doing what we had done, we would not put you at any risk. If, after the building were occupied you felt you wanted to move away from Chicago, we felt you would find a ready market at a profit.

The Chair recognizes “Bill” Fisher.

H. H. FISHER [Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.]: May I have one final word? Had everything you said been incorporated into Resolution 20 (a) prior to Sunday night, there would have been no Resolution 20. I hope we are still friends. [Applause]

PRESIDENT SPAIN: Fine, “Bill.”

Are you ready for the question? I believe it has been moved and seconded. As many as favor it say “aye”; opposed “no.” It is carried and the resolution is adopted.

T. A. WARREN [Chairman, Council on Legislation]: President Frank, I have no more.

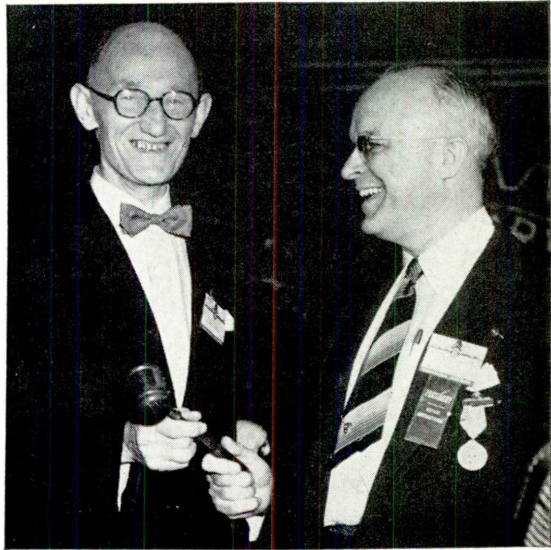
PRESIDENT SPAIN: Gentlemen, if your Chairman has seemed the least bit restive or impatient with you, please forgive him. It has been a hard job.

I again say to you we must, *we must*, simplify the legislative processes of Rotary somehow, if you don't want to kill a few presidents. [Applause]

Thank you very much for being a marvelously patient audience. If I hear nothing more to be taken up, I will now declare this session adjourned to convene tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. Now we will go to the polls and vote. Thank you. [Applause]

CONVENTION LEGISLATION

President Spain presents gavel to Chairman Tom A. Warren at the opening of first session of the Council on Legislation.



CONVENTION LEGISLATION

Including Recommendations of Council on Legislation

All proposed enactments and such resolutions as had then been submitted to the secretary of Rotary International were submitted in printed form to all clubs 90 days previous to the opening of the convention, and copies of all proposals were available at the convention for use by the Council on Legislation and club delegates.

On this and the following pages are given the recommendations of the Council on Legislation on each proposed enactment or resolution together with the action of the convention in each case.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT 52-1

To provide that residence and attendance requirements shall not apply to a Past Service Member who does not hold club office.

Proposed by the 1951 Conference of R.I. District 160 held at Pasadena, California, U.S.A., May, 1951.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Enactment 52-1 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN BY THE PROPOSER.

THE CONVENTION CONSIDERED THE PROPOSED ENACTMENT AS WITHDRAWN BY THE PROPOSER.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT 52-2

To amend attendance credit provisions.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Hammond, Louisiana, U.S.A.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Enactment 52-2 be REJECTED.

CONSIDERED AS REJECTED BY THE CONVENTION.

ENACTMENT 52-3

To excuse past service and senior active members from attendance requirements because of ill health or impairment.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Enactment 52-3 be ADOPTED.

THE CONVENTION ADOPTED THE ENACTMENT, AS FOLLOWS:

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its forty-third annual convention, that Section 7 of Article IV of the *standard club constitution* be and hereby is amended by striking out the text of said Section 7 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 7—Termination—Non-attendance.

(a) The membership of any active, past service, or senior active member, except as hereinafter provided, who is absent from four consecutive regular weekly meetings of this club shall automatically terminate, unless such absence is made up as hereinafter provided, or he is excused by the board of directors for good and sufficient reason. Absence at a regular meeting of this club may be made up by attendance at a regular meeting of any other Rotary club on any of the six (6) days immediately preceding the day of absence, on the day of the absence itself, or on any of the six (6) days immediately following the day of absence, provided notice of such attendance is given to this club.

(b) The membership of any active, past service, or senior active member, except as hereinafter provided, whose percentage of attendance is less than sixty per cent during the first or second six months of the club's fiscal year shall automatically terminate, unless he is excused by the board of directors for good and sufficient reason.

(c) Any past service or senior active member who, because of protracted ill health or impairment, is physically unable to comply with the provisions of this section may, during the period of its continuance, upon application to the board of directors, be excused from complying with attendance requirements and the absence shall not be computed in the attendance record of the club.

ENACTMENT 52-4

To simplify and clarify the text of various provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

CONVENTION LEGISLATION

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Enactment 52-4 be ADOPTED.

THE CONVENTION ADOPTED THE ENACTMENT, AS FOLLOWS:

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its forty-third annual convention that Article VII of the *constitution* of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out Section 4—*Attendance* and by renumbering the remaining sections, namely: Sections 5, 6 and 7 of said Article VII to become, respectively, Section 4—*Votes*; Section 5—*Delegates-at-large*; and Section 6—*Council on Legislation*.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Article II of the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out Section 1—*Non-Attendance* and by renumbering the remaining sections, namely: Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of said Article II to become respectively, Section 1—*Non-Payment*; Section 2—*Discipline*; Section 3—*Resignation*; Section 4—*Failure to Function*; Section 5—*Reorganization* and Section 6—*Surrender*.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Article I of the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the text of Section 3 of said Article I and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 3. *Standard Club Constitution.*

(a) Rotary International shall adopt and prescribe a standard club constitution and said constitution, as amended from time to time, shall be adopted by all member clubs admitted to membership after the sixth day of June, 1922.

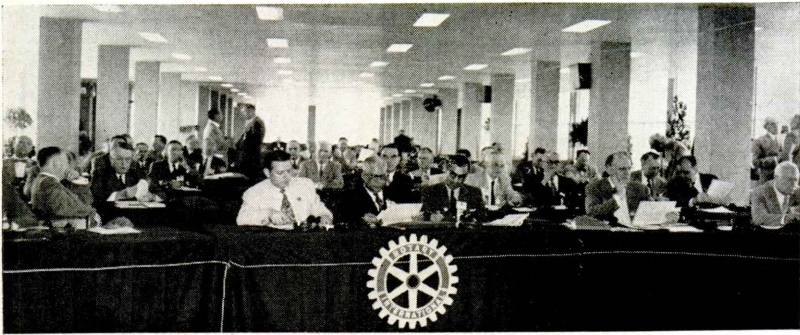
(b) A member club admitted to membership prior to the sixth day of June, 1922, shall not change any provision of its constitution except to make such provision conform to the standard club constitution and any amendments thereto.

(c) The standard club constitution may be amended at any convention in the manner prescribed for the amendment of these by-laws. Such amendments shall automatically become a part of the constitution of each member club which has adopted the standard club constitution.

(d) Under exceptional circumstances, the board of directors of Rotary International may at any meeting of the board, by a two-thirds majority of the members present, approve provisions in a club constitution which are not in accordance with the standard club constitution and amendments thereto, so long as such provisions do not contravene the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International.

(e) The board of directors of Rotary International may permit such changes in the constitution of any member club as may be necessary to comply with the laws and customs of any nation, state or province so long as such changes do not contravene the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International.

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Meeting place of Council on Legislation, at Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, where many extra hours were given this year to deliberations on measures which involved important aspects of Rotary procedure.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Article IV of the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the text of Section 6 of said Article IV and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 6. *Executive Committee.* The board of directors may create an executive committee to be composed of not less than three or more than five members of the board of directors and appoint the membership thereof. The board of directors is empowered to delegate to such executive committee authority to exercise, between meetings of the board of directors, the power to make decisions, on behalf of the board of directors, in matters of an executive or administrative character where the policy of Rotary International has been established by the convention or the board of directors. The executive committee shall function under such terms of reference not in conflict with the provisions of this section, as may be prescribed by the board of directors.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Article VI of the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the text of Section 1, Section 2 and Section 3 of said Article VI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 1. *Time and Place.* Pursuant to the provisions of Article VII, Section 1 of the constitution, the board of directors in each year shall determine the time and place for holding the convention in the calendar year commencing eighteen months after the expiration of the term of office of such board of directors and shall be empowered to make all arrangements for the holding of such convention including the making of all necessary contracts in connection therewith.

Section 2. *Call.* The president shall issue and the secretary shall mail to each member club the official call for the annual convention at least six months prior to the convention.

The call for a special convention shall be issued and mailed at least sixty days prior to the date thereof.

Section 3. *Officers of the Convention.* The officers of the convention shall

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be the president, vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer of Rotary International and a sergeant-at-arms, who shall be appointed by the president.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Article VI of the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the text of Section 9—*Sergeant-at-Arms* and by renumbering Section 10 to become Section 9—*Credentials Committee*.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Article VII of the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby is amended as follows:

By striking out all of the text of Section 2. *Council on Legislation*.

By renumbering Section 3 to become Section 2. *Special Assemblies*.

By striking out the reference to Section 2 of Article VII in the second and in the fifth paragraphs of Section 1 (d) and substituting in lieu thereof the word and figure "Article VIII."

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby are amended by striking out the title and all of the text of Article VIII—*Hotel Arrangements at Conventions* and substituting in lieu thereof a new Article VIII to read as follows:

ARTICLE VIII

Council on Legislation

Section 1—*How Constituted*. The council shall be composed of members as follows:

(a) one representative of the clubs of each duly constituted district of Rotary International, such representative to be the outgoing district governor or a member of a Rotary club of his district thereto designated by him.

(b) the president of each national or territorial unit of Rotary International, and one representative of the clubs in each district comprised within such national or territorial unit.

(c) the chairman of each regional advisory committee authorized by the board of directors of Rotary International or other representative thereof thereto designated by him.

(d) not more than three representatives of the non-districted clubs, members of such clubs or possessing special knowledge of them, the number to be fixed and the representatives to be appointed by the president of Rotary International.

(e) the president, the other members of the board of directors and the secretary of Rotary International.

(f) the chairman of the council on legislation appointed by the president to serve in his place, the chairman of the constitution and by-laws committee, and the nominee or nominees for president of Rotary International.

(g) three representatives at large, members of Rotary clubs, of long experience, to be appointed by the president of Rotary International.

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(h) all past presidents of Rotary International and any voluntary past secretary of Rotary International, holding active, past service or senior active membership in a Rotary club.

Section 2—Officers. The president of Rotary International shall be the presiding officer of the council; the president, however, may appoint a chairman of the council to serve in his place. The secretary of Rotary International shall be the secretary of the council; the secretary, however, may appoint a secretary of the council, to serve in his place.

Section 3—Notice. At least thirty days prior to the meeting of the council, the secretary of Rotary International shall publish the membership of the council for the next ensuing convention and at the same time notice of the time and place of the meeting of the council shall be mailed to each member thereof.

Section 4—Quorum. One-third of the representatives of the council shall constitute a quorum. Each representative shall be entitled to cast only one vote on each question submitted to vote.

Section 5—Debate. (a) The rules of debate for the council shall be the same as those regulating the procedure of the annual convention.

(b) The council may by rule or resolution grant the privilege of debate to a non-member of the council.

Section 6—Procedure. (a) All proposed enactments shall be transmitted by the secretary to the council on legislation provided however that the board of directors shall examine the text of all proposed enactments and, on the advice of the constitution and by-laws committee, shall advise the proposers of any irregularities in the text of any such proposed enactments.

(b) The board of directors shall examine the text of all proposed resolutions and shall direct the secretary to transmit to the council such proposed resolutions as the board of directors determines to be within the framework of the program of Rotary International. In the event the board of directors, on the advice of the constitution and by-laws committee, determines that a proposed resolution is not within the framework of the program of Rotary International the proposer shall be so advised preceding the opening of the council and such proposed resolution shall not be transmitted to the council or the convention for consideration unless the proposer thereof shall have secured the consent of two-thirds of the members of the council to have the proposed resolution considered by the council and the convention.

(c) The council shall consider and act upon all proposed enactments and proposed resolutions transmitted to it for consideration, with or without amendment, and shall report its action thereon to a session of the voting delegates of the convention for such action as they may determine.

(d) The report of the council to the convention shall be presented by the chairman of the council or someone designated by him.

(e) All proposed resolutions received by the convention subsequent to the final session of the council shall be considered as the convention may decide.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Article XI of the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out Section 13. *District Governors—Meeting* and by renumbering Section 14 to become Section 13. *District Governors—Vacancy*.

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IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Article XV of the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the text of Section 2 of said Article XV and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 2. *Use Restricted.* Neither the name, emblem, badge or other insignia of Rotary International nor the name, emblem and badge or other insignia of any member club shall be used by any member club or by any member of a club as a trade-mark or special brand of merchandise or for any other commercial purpose. The use of such name, emblem, badge or other insignia in combination with any other name or emblem is not recognized by Rotary International.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED by Rotary International that Article XVI of the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the text of Section 3 of said Article XVI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 3. *International Assembly.* (a) *Time and Place.* There shall be held annually an international assembly for the purpose of conference and planning cooperatively the work and activities of Rotary International and its member clubs for the ensuing year. The board of directors shall determine the time and place for the meeting of the international assembly and shall prepare the program therefor.

(b) *How Constituted.* The international assembly shall be constituted as follows: The president, the other directors, the president nominee, if any, and the directors nominee, the secretary, the treasurer, the district governors nominee, the members nominee of the general council of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, the chairmen of the committees of Rotary International, and such other persons as the board of directors may designate.

(c) *Special or Sectional Assemblies.* To meet an emergency or special condition, the board of directors may change the time and place for holding such an assembly of governors nominee, or governors elect, or governors, and other persons, or may arrange for the holding of two or more such assemblies, or of sectional assemblies as may be determined by the board of directors, at such times and places as the board of directors may prescribe.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT 52-5

To make the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International more representative.

Submitted by the Board of Directors of Rotary International in accordance with the instructions of the 1951 (Atlantic City) Convention.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Enactment 52-5 be REJECTED.

FOR ACTION RELATIVE TO THIS PROPOSED ENACTMENT SEE NOTE UNDER PROPOSED ENACTMENT 52-6.

PROPOSED ENACTMENT 52-6

To modify the provisions relating to the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Enactment 52-6 be REJECTED.

THE CONVENTION VOTED ON THIS PROPOSED ENACTMENT BY BALLOT.

NOTE—FROM REPORT OF ELECTION ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE: In accordance with the agreement of the convention, a ballot adopted by the convention on Wednesday morning, 28 May, was used by your committee to obtain the wish of the convention as to whether there should be a change in Sections of Article IX of the by-laws relating to the nomination of the president of Rotary International.

3,425 votes were cast of which 2,246 were against a change and 1,179 were for a change. It had been expressly understood that if the voting in Part 1 was against a change, the voting in Part 2 would have no effect. Nevertheless, the convention should know that those who voted indicated that if the majority had desired a change, the voting for the preference as between 52-5 and 52-6 indicated 2,206 would have been for 52-6 whereas 1,208 expressed their preference for 52-5.

The committee, however, states again that this vote by agreement of the convention Wednesday morning is only an expression of opinion since the majority of those voting were against any change whatsoever in the method of nominating the president of Rotary International.

ENACTMENT 52-7

To modify the provisions relating to meetings of the board and the transaction of business by the board and committees.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Enactment 52-7 be ADOPTED.

THE CONVENTION ADOPTED THE ENACTMENT, AS FOLLOWS:

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its forty-third annual convention that the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby are amended as follows:

ARTICLE IV, SECTION 4: By striking out the text of Section 4 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 4—*Meetings.* (a) The board of directors shall meet at such times and places as the board may determine, or upon the call of the president. Notice of meetings shall be given by the secretary to all directors at least thirty (30) days preceding the day of the meeting unless such notice shall have been waived. At least two meetings of the board shall be held in each fiscal year.

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(b) An interim meeting of the directors-elect shall be held immediately following the close of the annual convention at a time and place appointed by the president-elect, of which he shall cause the directors-elect to be notified. The secretary shall cause to be mailed to each director-elect at his home address a copy of the minutes of said meeting, and whenever on any day subsequent to the first day of July the directors at a meeting, at which a quorum is present, or a majority of the directors, by any of the methods of communication described in Section 5 of this Article, shall have approved the action taken at such interim meeting as appears by said minutes, said meeting and the action taken thereat shall be deemed to be effective as if said interim meeting had been held on such day.

(c) At any meeting of the board of directors five members thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business except that requiring a larger vote under the constitution or these by-laws.

ARTICLE IV, SECTION 5: By striking out the text of Section 5 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 5—Voting by Communication. The board of directors may, without meeting together, transact business by mail, telegraph, radiogram, or telephone by voting upon proposed resolutions mailed to them by or with the approval of the president. The voting shall be considered closed at the end of thirty (30) days provided a majority of the members of the board have returned their votes by that time, or it shall be considered closed at any time prior thereto if and when a majority of the members of the board have voted affirmatively, or a majority of the board have voted negatively.

ARTICLE V, SECTION 1 (b): By striking out the text of Section 1 (b) and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

(b) The board of directors-elect at its interim meeting shall elect from its members a first, a second and a third vice-president.

ARTICLE V, SECTION 1 (c): By striking out the text of Section 1 (c) and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

(c) The board of directors-elect at its interim meeting shall elect the secretary to serve for a term of one year beginning on the following first day of January and ending on the thirty-first day of December.

ARTICLE IX, SECTION 2 (a), NINTH PARAGRAPH: By striking out the words "in the month of July" in the first sentence and substituting the words "not later than the thirty-first day of July" thereby making said sentence read as follows:

The committee shall be constituted not later than the thirty-first day of July of each year and shall serve until the adjournment of the next succeeding convention.

ARTICLE IX, SECTION 2 (b), FIRST PARAGRAPH: By striking out the words "Prior to the July meeting of the board of directors" thereby making said paragraph read as follows:

The secretary shall ascertain the acceptances of those members of the committee who are not determined by the board of directors in accordance with the foregoing provisions for membership on the committee, and shall notify the board of directors as to the names of such members.

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ARTICLE IX, SECTION 2 (b), SECOND PARAGRAPH: By striking out the words "at its July meeting" thereby making said paragraph read as follows:

The board of directors shall determine those directors and their alternates who are to serve on the committee in accordance with the foregoing provisions for membership on the committee.

ARTICLE IX, SECTION 2 (c), FIRST PARAGRAPH: By striking out the words "at its July meeting" in the first sentence thereby making said sentence read as follows:

The meeting of the committee shall be held each year not later than the thirty-first day of January at a time and place to be determined by the board of directors.

ARTICLE XII, SECTION 16: By renumbering the present Section 16—*Authority* to become Section 17—*Authority* and by inserting a new Section 16 to read as follows:

Section 16. *Transaction of Business by Communication.* Unless otherwise provided in these by-laws or in special action by the convention or the board of directors, a committee may transact business by mail, telegraph, radiogram or telephone under such rules and procedure as may be prescribed by the board of directors.

ENACTMENT 52-8

To provide that a district may select its district governor nominee through a nominating committee for district governor.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Enactment 52-8 be ADOPTED.

THE CONVENTION ADOPTED THE ENACTMENT, AS FOLLOWS:

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its forty-third annual convention that Section 7 of Article XI of the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the text of said Section 7 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 7. *Nomination for District Governor.* (a) Annually, not later than the district conference, each district shall select a nominee for district governor of its district. Except as provided in sub-section (f) of this section, the selection of the nominee for district governor shall be made at the district conference in the manner provided in sub-sections (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section.

(b) *Electors.* Each member club in a district shall select, certify and send to the annual district conference of its district one (1) elector for every twenty-five (25), or major fraction thereof, of its members, honorary members excepted, based upon the number of members of the club as of the last day of the month preceding the month in which the conference is held, provided that each member club in the district shall be entitled to at least one elector. Each elector shall be an active,

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or a past service, or a senior active member of the club and if present at the district conference shall be entitled to cast one vote in the selection of the nominee for district governor.

(c) *Proxies.* When the circumstances require it, any member club located in a country other than that in which the conference of its district is held, may, with the consent of the president of Rotary International, designate as the proxy for any absent elector or electors from such club any active, past service, or senior active member of its own club or any active, past service, or senior active member of any club in the district in which the club is located, and when certified by the president and secretary of such club he shall, in addition to any vote he may have, be entitled to vote as proxy for the non-attending elector or electors whom he represents.

(d) *Committee.* On the first day of the district conference, the district governor, or acting chairman, shall designate the place, the day and the hour for holding the election for the nomination of district governor and shall appoint a committee, consisting of three, to prepare and provide the ballot, arrange a polling place and otherwise take charge of the voting, provided, however, in the event there be only one candidate, the nomination may be by acclamation.

(e) *Balloting on Nominations.* The nominations for the office of district governor shall be made on the floor of the conference in the same manner as nominations are made at conventions of Rotary International. The polls shall be kept open during such time as the conference may determine. The candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be declared duly nominated for the office of district governor of that district, and his nomination shall be certified by the district governor or acting chairman and by the secretary of such conference to the secretary of Rotary International. If no candidate shall receive a majority vote, the one receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped and further ballots taken at times to be fixed by the conference until some candidate receives a majority vote of the conference.

(f) *Nominating Committee for District Governor.* Any district, by a majority vote of the electors of the member clubs present and voting at a district conference of said district, may provide for the selection of the district governor nominee of said district by a nominating committee for district governor which committee shall be charged with the duty of proposing a candidate for district governor nominee of said district. The composition of the district nominating committee and the terms of reference thereof shall be determined as provided in a resolution adopted by a majority vote of the electors of the member clubs present and voting at a district conference of the district.

Notwithstanding any nomination made by the district nominating committee, any member club in the district may propose a candidate for district governor nominee by filing with the district governor, on or before a date to be determined by the district governor, a resolution of the club, adopted at a regular meeting thereof, naming such candidate.

If on the date so fixed no such nomination has been received by the district governor from any member club in the district, the district governor shall declare the candidate of the district nominating committee to be the district governor nominee and within fifteen days thereafter shall so notify all member clubs in the district.

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If on the date so fixed any such nomination has been received by the district governor from any member club in the district and the said nomination continues effective until the expiration of fifteen days beginning with the date so fixed, then the district governor shall notify all member clubs in the district of the name and qualifications of each such candidate and that all candidates for district governor nominee will be balloted upon at the next succeeding district conference.

If on the expiration of said fifteen days, no nomination from member clubs in the district continues effective, then the district governor shall declare the candidate of the district nominating committee to be the district governor nominee and within fifteen days thereafter shall so notify all member clubs in the district.

If, for any cause whatsoever, no nomination continues effective at the time of the district conference, then nominations for the office of district governor shall be made from the floor of the conference by electors from member clubs in the district.

The district governor shall certify the name of the district governor nominee to the secretary of Rotary International within ten days after he has been declared to be the nominee.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that the second paragraph of Section 8 of Article XI of the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the text of said paragraph and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

The district governor shall issue and cause to be mailed to the members of the district nominating committee, if any, and to the secretary of every member club in his district, an official call for nominations for district governor. All nominations must be made in writing and be signed by the president and secretary of the club, or in the case of a district nominating committee, by the chairman of said committee. All nominations must be in the hands of the district governor on or before a date to be fixed by the district governor. The district governor shall then prepare a ballot giving the name of the candidate of the district nominating committee, if any, and in alphabetical order, the names of any candidates received by him from member clubs. He shall then mail a copy of said ballot to the secretary of every member club in his district, provided, however, that if there be only one candidate, no ballot shall be required and the district governor shall declare such candidate to be the district governor nominee.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Section 6 of Article XI of the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the text of said Section 6 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 6—Conference Voting. Every active, or past service, or senior active member in good standing of a member club in a district, who is present at the annual conference of his district, shall be entitled to vote upon all questions and matters properly presented at such conference except the selection of the nominee for district governor, and the composition and terms of reference of a nominating committee for district governor, provided, however, any elector shall have the right to demand a poll upon any question presented to the conference, in which event the voting shall be restricted to electors.

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Some of the delegates who participated in the proceedings of Council on Legislation: (left to right) Edul C. Eduljee, Nagpur, India; Subodh Chatterjee, Rangoon, Burma; Mohan Singh, Patiala, India; and Bhagwatiprasad P. Mehta, Bhavnagar, India. They are governors-nominee of districts 54, 53, 52, and 51 respectively.

ENACTMENT 52-9

To provide for an increase in per capita tax.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the convention that Proposed Enactment 52-9 be ADOPTED.

THE CONVENTION VOTED ON THIS PROPOSED ENACTMENT BY BALLOT.

NOTE: FROM REPORT OF ELECTION ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE: Your committee conducted a ballot on proposed enactment 52-9 to increase the per capita tax from \$2.25 per half year to \$3.00 per half year and reports that 3,433 ballots were cast. Two ballots were spoiled. 1,795 were for the proposed enactment and 1,636 were against the proposed enactment.

THE ENACTMENT, AS ADOPTED, IS AS FOLLOWS:

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its forty-third annual convention that Section 2 of Article XIII of the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the words and figures "two dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2.25)" and substituting in lieu thereof the words and figures "three dollars (\$3.00)" thereby making said Section 2 read as follows:

Section 2. *Per Capita Tax.* Each member club in Rotary International shall pay to Rotary International for each and every active, past service, and senior active member of such club a per capita tax of three dollars (\$3.00) per half year, to be used by Rotary International for its purposes as set forth in the constitution and by-laws, provided, however, that to any club so located that it is impossible for Rotary International to furnish service comparable to that rendered the clubs in districts, the board of directors may remit such portion of said tax as to the board may seem just under the circumstances.

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ENACTMENT 52-10

To provide changes in the chronology of the district conference and district assembly.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Enactment 52-10 be ADOPTED.

THE CONVENTION ADOPTED THE ENACTMENT, AS FOLLOWS:

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its forty-third annual convention that Article XI of the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby is amended as follows:

SECTION 3: By striking out the text of Section 3 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 3. *District Assembly.* For the purpose of conference and receiving information as to club activities, an assembly of the presidents elect and secretaries elect of all clubs in the district shall be held annually in the month of April or May, at such time and place as the governor of each district shall determine. In special circumstances the board of directors (a) may authorize the holding of a district assembly at a date other than provided herein, or (b) may waive the holding of such an assembly.

SECTION 4: By striking out the text of Section 4 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 4. *District Conference.* A conference of Rotarians of each district shall be held annually within the period beginning on the first day of October and ending on the fifteenth day of March at such time and place in the district as shall be agreed upon by the district governor and the presidents of a majority of the clubs of the district. The board of directors (a) may authorize the holding of a district conference at a date other than provided herein; (b) may authorize two or more districts to hold their conferences conjointly within the boundaries of any of the districts concerned, or (c) under exceptional circumstances, may authorize any district to hold its conference outside the boundaries of such district.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that Article VI of the standard club constitution be and hereby is amended by striking out the text of Section 2 of said Article VI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 2. The annual meeting and election of this club shall be held not later than the thirty-first day of March in each year, as provided in the *by-laws*.

IT IS FURTHER ENACTED that the following interim provision be and hereby is added to Article XI of the *by-laws* of Rotary International.

INTERIM PROVISION

For the fiscal year 1952-1953 the chronology of the district assembly and the district conference shall be as follows:

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A district assembly of the presidents and secretaries (who take office on July 1st, 1952) of the clubs in the district shall be held in June, July or August, 1952.

A district conference of the Rotarians of the district shall be held within the period beginning on October 1, 1952, and ending on March 15, 1953, at which conference the nominee to serve as district governor for 1953-1954 shall be selected.

A district assembly of the presidents elect and secretaries elect of the clubs in the district shall be held in April or May, 1953.

The board of directors may authorize the holding of a district assembly or a district conference at a date other than provided herein, or, when circumstances require it, the board may waive the holding of such district assembly or such district conference, and may authorize a district to select its nominee for district governor in a ballot-by-mail as provided in Section 8 of Article XI of the by-laws of Rotary International.

On June 30th, 1953, this interim provision, having served its purpose, shall cease to be a part of these by-laws.

ENACTMENT 52-11

To provide for a two-year term for directors of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Enactment 52-11 be ADOPTED.

THE CONVENTION VOTED ON THIS PROPOSED ENACTMENT BY BALLOT.

NOTE—FROM REPORT OF ELECTIONS ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE: Your committee conducted a ballot on proposed enactment 52-11. 2,974 votes were cast. 1,866 votes were for 52-11. 1,108 votes were against 52-11.

THE ENACTMENT, AS ADOPTED, IS AS FOLLOWS:

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its forty-third annual convention that the *by-laws* of Rotary International be and hereby are amended as follows:

ARTICLE V, SECTION 3: By striking out the words "Each officer shall serve for a term of one year or until his successor shall have been elected and qualified, unless otherwise herein specified." and substituting in lieu thereof the following words:

All officers, except directors, shall serve for a term of one year or until their successors shall have been elected and qualified. All directors, unless otherwise provided in the constitution and these by-laws, shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

ARTICLE IX, SECTION 6, 6TH PARAGRAPH: By inserting the words "Odd numbered" before the word "year" in the fourth line.

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ARTICLE IX, SECTION 6, 9TH PARAGRAPH: By striking out the text of the 9th paragraph and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

In each *odd* numbered year, Zone 1, Zone 2 and Zone 3 shall each nominate one director. In each *even* numbered year, Zone 4 and Zone 5 shall each nominate one director. The electors from the member clubs in each zone in the United States of America from which a director is to be nominated shall assemble at the convention in separate meetings and propose a candidate from such zone for the office of director from among those candidates whose names have been presented by member clubs which filed with the secretary their intention to propose a candidate.

ARTICLE IX, SECTION 6, 10TH PARAGRAPH: By striking out the word "Annually" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "In each *even* numbered year."

ARTICLE IX, SECTION 6, 17TH PARAGRAPH: By striking out the word "Annually" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "In each *odd* numbered year."

ARTICLE IX, SECTION 6, 20TH PARAGRAPH: By striking out all the text and substituting in lieu thereof the following new text:

The board of directors in each *odd* numbered year shall nominate two directors and in each *even* numbered year shall nominate three directors from the membership of the clubs not located in the United States of America, Canada, Great Britain or Ireland, provided, however, that at least one of the five directors nominated by the board of directors shall be nominated from among the membership of the clubs located in Ibero America, which shall include South America, Central America, Mexico and the Antilles.

ARTICLE IX, SECTION 6, 18TH AND 19TH PARAGRAPHS: By striking out all of the text of the 18th and the 19th paragraphs.

INTERIM PROVISION

At the 1953 convention of Rotary International—

Candidates for director nominated in Zones 1, 2 and 3 shall be elected for a term of *two years*. The candidate nominated in Zone 4 shall be elected for a term of *one year*. No director shall be elected from Zone 5 in which zone there is a director elected at the 1952 convention for a term of two years.

The board of directors shall nominate four directors and shall indicate the two directors who shall be elected for a term of *two years* and the two directors who shall be elected for a term of *one year*. The director nominated by the board and elected at the 1952 convention for a term of two years shall continue in office for the period from July 1, 1953 to June 30th, 1954.

The candidate for director nominated from Canada shall be elected for a term of *one year*.

The candidate for director nominated from Great Britain and Ireland shall be elected for a term of *two years*.

On July 1, 1954, this *interim* provision, having served its purpose, shall cease to be a part of these by-laws.

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PROPOSED ENACTMENT 52-12

To provide for a two-year term for district governors and R.I. representatives in Great Britain and Ireland.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Enactment 52-12 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN.

CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN BY THE CONVENTION.

ENACTMENT 52-13

Relating to nomination of district governor in a ballot-by-mail.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad, India.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Enactment 52-13 be ADOPTED AS AMENDED.

THE CONVENTION ADOPTED THE PROPOSED ENACTMENT, WHICH IN ITS AMENDED FORM, IS AS FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS the ballot system of election is rightly adopted in R.I. by-laws for the election of Governor Nominee in the District, and

WHEREAS in Section 8 of Article XI of the By-Laws of Rotary International, provision has been made, when circumstances require, for the Board of Directors of R.I. to authorize a District to select its Governor-Nominee in what is described as a "ballot-by-mail"; and

WHEREAS the procedure prescribed in the said Section 8 of Article XI is not likely to help preserve any secrecy as to the voting done by the Club, since as soon as a Club passes a resolution supporting any particular candidate, the decision of the Club becomes public property and is reported in its bulletin; and

WHEREAS a revised procedure which may ensure the secrecy of a Club's voting is necessary; *therefore*

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its forty-third annual convention that the present Section 8 of Article XI of R.I. *By-Laws* be substituted by the following:

Section 8—Nominations by Mail—Ballot. The Board of Directors of Rotary International when the circumstances require it may authorize a district to select its nominee for district governor in a ballot-by-mail which shall be conducted in the following manner:

The district governor shall issue and cause to be mailed to the members of the district nominating committee, if any, and to the secretary of every member club in his district, an official call for nominations for district governor. All nominations must be made in writing and be signed by the president and secretary of the club, or in the case of a

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district nominating committee, by the chairman of said committee. They must be in the hands of the district governor on or before a date to be fixed by the governor. If there be only one candidate no ballot shall be required and the district governor shall declare such candidate to be the district governor nominee.

If there are more candidates than one, the governor shall call upon each club to select one elector for every twenty-five or major fraction thereof, of its members, honorary members excepted, based upon the number of members on the date on which such selection is made, provided that each member club in the district shall be entitled to select at least one elector. Each elector shall be an active, or a past service, or a senior active member of the club. The names and addresses of such electors shall be communicated to the district governor by such date as may be fixed by him.

The district governor shall then prepare a ballot giving the name of the candidate of the district nominating committee, if any, and listing in alphabetical order the names of any candidates received by him from member clubs and shall mail a copy of said ballot to each elector at the address notified to him, with instructions to return the ballot with his vote cast, on or before a date to be fixed by the governor.

The candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be declared nominated for the office of district governor of that district. If no candidate shall receive a majority vote, the one receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped and further ballots by mail taken at times to be fixed by the district governor until some candidate receives a majority vote.

The name of the nominee shall be certified by the district governor to the Secretary of Rotary International and the district governor shall at once notify the candidate of his nomination. The name of the nominee shall be placed on the ballot in the election of officers at the next succeeding annual convention of Rotary International.

ENACTMENT 52-14

Relating to exempting a club from holding weekly meetings.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Beyrouth, Lebanon.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Enactment 52-14 be ADOPTED AS AMENDED.

THE CONVENTION ADOPTED THE PROPOSED ENACTMENT, WHICH IN ITS AMENDED FORM, IS AS FOLLOWS:

IT IS ENACTED by Rotary International assembled in its 43rd annual convention that Article VI of the standard club constitution be and hereby is amended by striking out the text of Section 1 of said Article VI and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 1. This club shall meet regularly once each week as provided in the by-laws, excepting exemption accorded by the Board of Directors of Rotary International for exceptional reasons of local convenience.

CONVENTION LEGISLATION

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 52-15

To amend attendance contest rules (Dallas Convention Resolution 29-12, Art. I, Sec. 9) in order to except a Past Service Member, who does not hold club office from attendance requirements.

Proposed by the 1951 Conference of R.I. District 160, held at Pasadena, California, U.S.A., May, 1951.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Resolution 52-15 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN BY THE PROPOSER.

THE CONVENTION CONSIDERED THE PROPOSED RESOLUTION AS WITHDRAWN BY THE PROPOSER.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 52-16

To amend attendance credit provisions.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Hammond, Louisiana, U.S.A.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Resolution 52-16 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN BY THE PROPOSER.

THE CONVENTION CONSIDERED THE PROPOSED RESOLUTION AS WITHDRAWN.

RESOLUTION 52-17

To amend the attendance contest rules relating to attendance requirements of past service and senior active members.

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Resolution 52-17 be ADOPTED.

THE CONVENTION ADOPTED THE RESOLUTION, AS FOLLOWS:

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its forty-third annual convention that Section 9 of Article I of Resolution 29-12 be and hereby is amended as follows:

By striking out the words "(excepting honorary members)" in Paragraph (c) 1. of the attendance contest rules and substituting in lieu thereof the words "(excepting an honorary member; or a past service or a senior active member excused by the board of directors of his club because of ill health or impairment)".

By striking out the first sentence in the note in Paragraph (c) 1. of the attendance contest rules and substituting in lieu thereof

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the following sentence: "(Note: All members [excepting an honorary member; or a past service or a senior active member excused by the board of directors of his club because of ill health or impairment] on a leave of absence or members excused by their board of directors from attendance at a regular meeting must be marked absent unless they make up their attendance as is hereafter provided."

By striking out the words "(excepting an honorary member)" in Paragraph (c) 2. and substituting in lieu thereof the words "(excepting an honorary member; or a past service or a senior active member excused by the board of directors of his club because of ill health or impairment)".

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 52-18

Relating to attendance of past service and senior active members.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of London, England.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Resolution 52-18 be REJECTED.

CONSIDERED AS REJECTED BY THE CONVENTION.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 52-19

To provide that the president of R.I. shall not be elected consecutively for more than one year from any one country.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad, India.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Resolution 52-19 be CONSIDERED AS WITHDRAWN BY THE PROPOSER.

THE CONVENTION CONSIDERED THE PROPOSED RESOLUTION AS WITHDRAWN BY THE PROPOSER.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION 52-20

Relating to the headquarters of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Resolution 52-20 be REJECTED.

THE CONVENTION CONSIDERED THE PROPOSED RESOLUTION AS WITHDRAWN.

CONVENTION LEGISLATION

RESOLUTION 52-20 (a)

Relating to the headquarters of Rotary International.

Proposed by the Council on Legislation.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Resolution 52-20 (a) be ADOPTED.

THE CONVENTION ADOPTED THE RESOLUTION, AS FOLLOWS:

IT IS RESOLVED by Rotary International assembled in its forty-third annual convention that the action taken by the board of directors of Rotary International at its mid-year meeting in January 1952 relative to purchasing or erecting a Rotary International headquarters in or near Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., and any and all relevant actions taken subsequently be and hereby are confirmed, endorsed, and ratified.

RESOLUTION 52-21

To indicate the approval of the convention of Rotary International to amendments to the constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.

Proposed by the Annual Conference of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Council on Legislation recommended to the Convention that Proposed Resolution 52-21 be ADOPTED AS AMENDED.

THE CONVENTION ADOPTED THE RESOLUTION, WHICH IN ITS AMENDED FORM, IS AS FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS, Rotary Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, assembled in their Annual Conference, have voted that certain sections of the Constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland are amended as follows:

ARTICLE IV, SECTION 9. By substituting the figures "15" for the figures "20" in the fourth line, and by paragraphing the section so that it will read as follows:

"Any active member

"(a) who now is and has been an active member of one or more Rotary Clubs for, in the aggregate, 15 years or more, or

"(b) who is of the age of 65 years or more, after having been an active member of one or more Rotary Clubs for, in the aggregate, five years or more, or

"(c) who is a present or a past officer of Rotary International shall, at his option, become a senior active member of the Club, upon his notifying the Secretary thereof in writing of his intention to become such a member."

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ARTICLE IV, SECTION 11 (e), By deleting the words "be subject to confirmation at each annual general meeting of the Club" and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"automatically terminate on the 30th day of June next after the date of election, provided, however, that the club may in its discretion continue such honorary membership from year to year thereafter."

ARTICLE III. By inserting after Section 3 (b) a new paragraph to be called Section 3 (c), as follows:

"(c) Conference Travel Pool Contribution. Each Rotary Club shall, after the expiration of the first six months of membership, pay to the Association an annual contribution for each active member, each additional active member, each past service member, and each senior active member, the amount of which shall be fixed from year to year by the General Council, and which shall be payable in advance by half-yearly installments on January 1st and July 1st of each year, to be applied for the purposes and in manner provided by the By-Laws.

"The basis of payment of the contribution shall be similar in all respects to the basis of payment of the Annual Subscriptions as provided by paragraph (b) hereof."

WHEREAS the approval of a Convention of Rotary International is necessary to make effective any amendments to the Constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland; now therefore IT IS RESOLVED, by Rotary International, assembled in its 43rd Annual Convention, that the above stated amendments to Articles III and IV of the Constitution of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland be and hereby are approved, to become effective on 1 July, 1952.

DISCURSO—

**Pronunciado por el
Sr. Dr. Alberto Lleras**

Secretario General de la
Organización de los
Estados Americanos



Hemos asistido en estos días a uno de los acontecimientos más comunes de nuestro tiempo y que, probablemente, lo caracterizan y definen. Para muchos de nosotros este suceso es parte trivial de nuestra rutina. Gentes de varias nacionalidades, de diferentes lenguas, cuyos modos de vivir en cada patria son diversos, confluyen súbitamente en una ciudad, conversan y se disgregan. Antes de reunirse han tenido un motivo de interés conjunto, pero después de su breve encuentro, descubren un más extenso panorama de semejanzas entre ellas. Lo que realmente le da trascendencia a este hecho es la repetición y continuidad de estas reuniones. Solamente en la esfera de las organizaciones internacionales oficiales hay, anualmente, alrededor de trescientas conferencias, y no pasa, por consiguiente, un sólo día sin que, en algún sitio del planeta, un grupo selecto de representantes de Estados esté sujeto a estas experiencias emocionantes y difíciles, que van anejas al forcejeo para entrar en contacto con una vida nacida más allá del límite que nos es familiar.

Pero, además, estos encuentros no están circunscritos a la región oficial y diplomática, y valdrían bien poco si lo estuvieran. Por iniciativa puramente privada las asociaciones profesionales, las academias de altos estudios, los sindicatos de trabajadores, los clubes, han ido creandose vínculos por encima de las fronteras nacionales, y se reúnen en convenciones como ésta, para discutir sus problemas y confrontar sus ensayos, buscando la causa común de sus buenos éxitos y de sus infortunios. Cualesquiera que sean esas organizaciones, oficiales o privadas, grandes o restringidas, lo fundamental es que están integradas por seres humanos envueltos, no sé qué tan involuntariamente, en un proceso cada día más rápido y cada día más hondo de redescubrimiento y unificación de la propia especie.

Y esto sí es nuevo, es importante y me atrevería a decir que es histórico. Es cierto que todos los hombres, en cualquiera época, por borrosa e insignificante que parezca después, por remoto el lugar en que actuaron, por mínimas y pobres sus acciones, no han podido prescindir de considerarse a sí mismos como el centro de una providencial circunstancia y en el vértice de la historia.

De pronto un cabrero, en un valle de la cuenca del Mediterráneo, tropieza con un trozo de obelisco medio sepultado en la arena y por esa huella los arqueólogos descubren una ciudad cuya milenaria edad y cuyo muerto lenguaje logran descifrarse. Un pequeño sátrapa relata en la resistente piedra sus hazañas. Si hemos de creerle, conquistó todo el mundo conocido, humilló a sus enemigos, cubrió de beneficios a sus súbditos y fué enviado de Dios para realizar hechos que nadie antes ejecutó ni podrá después superar. No mucho más tarde, pero cuando ya las cabras saltan sobre tanta grandeza, en otro mundo, separado por los océanos, algún otro monarca se empeña en que las piedras narren su época, la más importante de la historia, porque fué la ruina de sus enemigos, la destrucción de sus templos y la erección de otros nuevos sobre los derrocados dioses falsos.

Ninguno de los dos ha mentido ni pretendió engañar a generaciones posteriores que, por lo demás, comparadas con la suya, les debieron merecer piedad y desprecio. Eran ambos, en verdad, el centro del mundo y el punto culminante de la historia. Pero había millares de mundos, cada uno cubriendo apenas lo que hoy llamaríamos una provincia, a veces integrados por una población que hoy nos parecería una tribu. En sus vagas fronteras comenzaba la leyenda, la fauna fabulosa, el territorio de los milagros, a donde el buen rey hacía incursiones para batirse también con lo sobrenatural, después de no haber dejado cosa alguna en pie de los reinos vecinos.

Fijémonos bien en esta circunstancia, porque es decisiva en el comportamiento futuro de la raza humana. Más allá de cada uno de estos diminutos focos en donde comienza a labrarse una cultura, están los enemigos, acechando siempre peligrosamente cualquier minuto de debilidad en el pueblo escogido por Dios como objeto de su particular protección, pero no están solos, sino aliados con fuerzas bestiales y desconocidas, con genios maléficos y con otras especies casi humanas, que únicamente el poder del pequeño sátrapa o del indomitable cacique podrán reponer.

Esa monstruosa geografía llega hasta el límite más cercano de la prehistoria, pero después no desaparece totalmente, sino que se transforma. Ni aún los grandes imperios logran desbaratarla. Y el origen mismo de las nacionalidades que hoy conocemos no tuvo un proceso muy diferente. Cada una era el centro de la tierra, la escogida por las fuerzas benevolentes y protectoras, y al otro lado

de la frontera trazada con sangre copiosamente vertida, comenzaba el enemigo, aliado natural de las potencias destructoras y malignas, y mezclado con especies inhumanas.

Es posible que el hombre llegara a conocerse a sí mismo en ciertos momentos excepcionales, con una tremenda y asombrosa profundidad, en algunos casos no superada en las edades posteriores. ¿Pero, qué hombre? Una parte de la especie, lo que para cada pequeño grupo era el hombre sin mezcla de bestia ni de otra materia diferente. Sobre el resto seguía la leyenda, acicateada por el odio, estimulada por la ignorancia, exigida por el pretencioso homúnculo para poder sentirse el epicentro de la historia y el ombligo del mundo.

Pero también es notorio que, a través de todos los tiempos, ese mismo hombrecillo soberbio y egocéntrico no ha podido vivir en soledad ni aislamiento. En cuanto llegaba a la convicción de que más allá del horizonte había otros seres, y no mitológicos, sino semejantes, hacia allá las emprendía, andando, o a caballo, en carreta, o en barco, o por último, por aire, a ver cómo eran, cómo vivían, y si realmente resultaban diferentes. La guerra misma era un acto de reconocimiento del terreno para echar las fronteras de la fábula hacia atrás y más lejos. Se guerreaba, como la viejísima expresión lo indica, para *medir fuerzas*, es decir, para buscar una verdad ya presentida: la de que después de todo, los enemigos eran hombres, con igual o parecida potencia. Esa verdad, que estaba en los labios de los filósofos griegos, en la voz vibrante de los profetas hebreos, en la profunda sabiduría china o en las metafísicas adivinaciones indias, necesitaba prueba, experiencia, confrontación con la realidad.

El humanismo que siguió a la dispersión medioeval tiene, por eso, como símbolo de su esfuerzo, al viajero. Entre las ciudades italianas, como siglos antes entre las griegas, comienza un hormiguear de gentes que ya no se mueven con el sólo propósito de comprar y vender, sino de “ver mundo.” Se trata de reconstruir, cuando menos, la experiencia a que habían llegado los dos grandes imperios, el helénico y el romano, que comprobaron con las puntas de sus lanzas y la hoja brillante de sus hachas que, al menos en cuanto a mortales, los bárbaros eran en un todo parecidos a los ciudadanos de Atenas o de Roma. Los filósofos, los pintores, los orfebres, los poetas ya no pueden estar quietos en sus bellas ciudades y trajan por la península, después por toda Europa, más tarde hasta los remotos confines de Cipango, y no tienen obsesión distinta de la de redondear la tierra, para ponerle término, para limitar el habitáculo de la raza, para despoblar el mundo de mitos y preparar el camino al reconocimiento del hecho pasmoso, que apenas está ocurriendo quinientos años más tarde, de que no hay, en verdad, sino un hombre.

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Si aquello fué, con razón, llamado humanismo, el actual, el de nuestros días, es su culminación. Jamás como hoy ha habido un mayor interés del hombre por el hombre, porque jamás tampoco se conoció así mismo tanto, hacia atrás, en el tiempo, hacia todos lados, en el espacio, y también, pero con menos precisión, hacia adentro.

Traveseando con sus herramientas ingeniosas el pequeño bípedo encuentra, casi al azar, pero siempre dentro de cierta sistemática manía de acortar distancias, que puede comunicar signos, luego voces, por último imágenes, para acercarse a otras gentes que no conoce, y que de seguro presume amigas. Ya lo ha logrado, pero el resultado lo desconcierta. De sus máquinas comienza a brotar un incontenible torrente de palabras, de clamores, y de noticias sobre el dolor, el hambre, la miseria, la alegría, el amor y el odio, que nos colocan súbitamente ante el formidable espectáculo de la humanidad total, como solamente le habría sido posible con-templarla hasta ahora a su Creador.

Ya no es el libro que recoge episodios antiguos, dentro de la bruma de documentos contradictorios, ni el explorador que se tropieza en la mitad de un oscuro continente con las feroces costumbres de una tribu bárbara, ni las informaciones sobre matanzas anónimas que a los gobernantes recogen a través de su espionaje y que sus bufetes se sofocan y archivan. No. Es la raza humana palpitante, al minuto, con su dolor y sus cóleras y sus injusticias, infiltrándose a todos los rincones del universo, pasando por entre los muros, horadando invisiblemente las puertas de bronce de los palacios, como la peste roja de Poe, llegando sin discriminación alguna a donde quiera que un ojo, por cándido que sea, esté abierto, o haya un oído hábil, por confusa que sea la cabeza en que se ajuste. Es también la alegría, el tumulto joven, la belleza agitada, la opulencia de esa misma humanidad que demuestra que si el dolor es general, la felicidad no está menos distribuída y, en todo caso, no es un inalcanzable milagro.

Pero es, además, el extraordinario descubrimiento para millones de seres de que no hay una fatalidad inexorable, un destino sin revocación que nos divida en poderosos y oprimidos, en castas y oficios eternos, en amos y siervos, en vencedores y vencidos. La historia está pasando ahora, temblorosamente viva, por delante de nosotros, y en un solo día nos muestra todos los tiempos, y los cambios, y las revoluciones, y la reversión de los valores, lo mismo lo que fué la humanidad hace un milenio como cuando en nuestros días un dios vivo recibe su peso en diamantes, que lo que será mañana como cuando en un laboratorio se anuncia que una nueva droga maravillosa devuelve al paralítico su primitiva flexibilidad y movimiento.

Y ésto ya no es lenguaje escrito, limitado a una minoría, códigos indescifrables para las masas analfabetas. Es la voz, la terrible voz humana que se hace universal, repitiéndose de un idioma al otro hasta el dialecto más complejo, y es ahora, también, la vida misma moviéndose ante nuestros ojos y reproduciéndose sin mentira posible.

La gran revolución está en marcha. Es esencialmente humanista. Es el gran renacimiento de la unidad de la especie, que nos pone de presente, en una forma dramáticamente simple, que es posible hacer lo que otros ya hicieron, obtener lo que otros lograron, vivir como otros viven, por la sólo razón de que “todos los hombres fueron creados iguales . . . con ciertos derechos inalienables y entre ellos los de la Vida, la Libertad y la prosecución de la Felicidad”, como lo escribió el virginiano Jefferson, con su cristiana pluma democrática, para justificar la independencia de su patria.

Ahora resulta claro que no estábamos preparados para resistir con nervios tranquilos el formidable espectáculo de la humanidad total y que no había un humanismo seriamente organizado para recibir el impacto de cada nueva reducción del mundo y de la cadena de reacciones que tendría que desatar, forzosamente, la más íntima relación de la población entera de la tierra. Nos deleitábamos ya desde el siglo anterior con los progresos de la velocidad en las comunicaciones. Saltábamos de meses de navegación a vela a semanas de navegación con motor, a días de vuelo en aviones regulares, a horas en aviones cohetes. Vamos más aprisa, nos decíamos con cándido orgullo. Nadie fué antes tan rápidamente como nosotros.

Una anécdota contemporánea de estos progresos, planteó el problema con la intuición casi mágica del humor. Alguien pondera los adelantos de la aviación y explica cómo hoy es posible salir de París a la media noche y aterrizar en Moscú a la madrugada. El reaccionario no se convence de las ventajas de esta situación, porque pregunta: ¿y qué va usted a hacer en Moscú a la madrugada? Ese es el problema, precisamente. ¿Para qué vamos tan aprisa? ¿Tenemos un propósito, o es simplemente el de la velocidad? Porque llegar más pronto a alguna parte, si nó tenemos que hacer allí, tiene que crear un desequilibrio. Llevamos un mundo dentro de nosotros y lo vamos a hacer explotar, como una bomba, en otro mundo ajeno.

Las noticias también vuelan, pero, además, en fracciones de segundos y por invisibles caminos recorren la redondez del planeta, y están bombardeando todos los sistemas antiguos que se asentaron y supervivieron en un forzado o voluntario aislamiento. A medida que todos estos trastornos se van produciendo, el viejo mundo, el orden antiguo, tratan de defenderse. Y entonces se empieza a oír

el ruido ominoso que ha acompañado este período de la historia. Es la cortina de hierro que cae estrepitosamente sobre pueblos enteros, sobre regiones vastísimas, en el desesperado intento de impedir que los viajeros viajen, que los pensadores piensen, que los escritores escriban, que las informaciones circulen, que los locutores hablen y que las ondas transmitan, con el propósito de que la humanidad se detenga por una década, por un año, por un día siquiera, antes de que comiencen a desarrollarse las inevitables conclusiones de la gran comprobación de su igualdad, de su comunidad, de su integridad, de su inseparabilidad, de su solidaridad.

Pero no nos atemorizamos ni nos desalentemos de que estas reacciones ocurran. Las fuerzas que desataron este humanismo práctico, este interés del hombre por el hombre, no pueden volver a encadenarse. Como tampoco esas otras fuerzas siniestras, con capacidad suficiente para borrar metódicamente el rastro de la civilización sobre la corteza terrestre. De lo hecho ya, nada parece totalmente ni hay reacción alguna que pueda defenderse de la influencia de las cosas contra las cuales se ha movido.

Nuestro tiempo ha tenido una saturación filosófica, pero le ha faltado sabiduría, es decir, ese resumen que los pueblos hacen de verdades penosamente investigadas y adquiridas. La sabiduría de este siglo está llegando a la conclusión revolucionaria de que el hombre, sólo el hombre es el fin y de que todas sus ingeniosas creaciones jurídicas, políticas y sociales no son y no deben considerarse sino como medios, más o menos eficaces, para realizar su destino. Si ello es así, van a desaparecer y no muy tarde, las causas más agudas de fanatismo, de tensión, de incompreensión, de choques y rudeza en las relaciones humanas.

El día en que entendamos que el partido político, el Estado, la organización internacional, las constituciones, no son sino meros instrumentos para producir una ordenada convivencia, pero que ninguno de ellos puede volverse contra el hombre, porque el hombre es la finalidad última, comenzará a soplar, sostenida y alegremente, el viento de la libertad. En estos grandes años de crisis hemos venido pidiendo todo el poder para el Estado, todo el poder para una clase social, todo el poder para el partido, como antes se pidió todo el poder para el monarca, el parlamento o la Iglesia. Pero no pedimos el poder para quien en último término lo da y lo quita sobre la tierra, esa humilde criatura idéntica y homogénea que pretendemos salvar contra su voluntad y aun a costa de su sacrificio con el partido, la dictadura de clase, las constituciones, la monarquía o el Estado.

Ante la posibilidad de una redistribución del poder que dé a cada uno lo que le perteneció originalmente, se rebelan y luchan ferozmente todos los que han logrado una acumulación injusta de

poder en sus manos, tanto las mayorías que oprimen rudamente a las minorías indefensas como las minorías que despotan a las mayorías de la facultad de decisión sobre sus destinos. Esos grupos no son, precisamente, homogéneos, ni tienen pretextos iguales para defender su usurpación. Privaron a las gentes de su libertad, de su dignidad, de su derecho de disentir, de la facultad de intervenir en lo que a ellas les concierne, alegando una vez que así se conseguía orden, otra que se obtenía seguridad, en ocasiones que se lograba mejor la victoria sobre los enemigos externos, o que se defendía la propiedad, o por último, que se lograría destruirla.

Pero basta el espectáculo conjunto de todas esas disculpas contradictorias, de todas esas ofertas no cumplidas y de la asombrosa igualdad de procedimientos, cualquiera que sea la bandera totalitaria, para que todo cambie, más o menos tarde, pero inexorablemente. Lincoln lo dijo ya: se puede engañar a una parte del pueblo todo el tiempo; a todo el pueblo por un tiempo, pero nó a todo el pueblo por todo el tiempo. Y es, precisamente, lo que está pasando: que el pueblo es ya toda la humanidad, porque las barreras nacionales están desapareciendo o no pueden alzarse por encima de las comunicaciones invisibles. Porque hay un sólo mundo, y las cortinas de hierro, así aparezcan formidables ante los ojos de la presente generación, serán miradas como el más frágil estorbo para la venidera.

No desesperemos de los progresos alcanzados ni de las situaciones presentes, por oscuras que sean. Hace cuarenta años no habían ocurrido, ciertamente, las dos más grandes guerras de la historia, y se podría pensar que el hecho de que hubieran podido desatarse comprueba que hubo un retroceso abrupto a la primitiva barbarie. Pero recordemos que por entonces la guerra no sólo era una ocupación lícita y honrosa, sino que toda nación la consideraba el instrumento natural de su grandeza, abiertamente, públicamente, como la manera obvia de adquirir tierras ajenas, colonias, poderío, influencia, riqueza. Sólo pequeños partidos doctrinarios y algunas sectas religiosas la condenaban. Hoy la guerra es un crimen internacional y aún los que están más dispuestos a provocarla se refugian en el pacifismo verbal y se esconden en la necesidad de la defensa. Todavía es posible hacer la guerra, pero ya no se puede proclamarla.

¿Cuál es la diferencia, entonces? ¿No da lo mismo? No. Ese mismo proceso ha seguido otras formas de la violencia, particularmente de la violencia individual, que después de haber sido fuente de riquezas, de títulos, de prestigio, fué deshonrada, perseguida, y, por último, ya excepcional e ilegítima, fué confinada a las cárceles. No decimos que la humanidad no tiene remedio ni progresa porque todavía haya quien robe, asalte, atropelle, o mate, y, al contrario,

señalamos como un momento estelar de la historia aquél en que se dijo: no matarás, porque desde entonces, la vida ha estado, cada día, más protegida y segura.

Ahora se ha dicho que la guerra es un crimen y no el recurrente, inevitable e involuntario azote de la especie, y, puesto que es un crimen, un criminal es quien la promueva y acabará siéndolo quien la conduce. Es posible que hoy todavía no se considere criminal sino al que no tiene suerte en las armas, y, vencido, puede ser juzgado. Pero el gran pueblo, esta humanidad toda ojos y oídos, escucha, y ve, y aprende. Y olvida menos de lo que se supone. La guerra está ya condenada en la conciencia colectiva y, después de ese fallo, no podrá sobrevivir más de lo que pudieron otros crímenes, como la esclavitud.

Claro que existe siempre la posibilidad de que las tremendas fuerzas que han sido descubiertas se utilicen, en un momento de locura, para tratar de desviar la humanidad de la dirección que al parecer tomó ya irrevocablemente, la de su convivencia pacífica. Ese puede ser un instante trágico, y, por lo que hace a nosotros, esta generación presente, de insoportable sufrimiento. Pero será, de seguro, uno de los últimos episodios de la barbarie.

Cada uno de nosotros puede hacer un esfuerzo para aliviar los dolores de esta crisis, que, como tantas otras, desde los pesados pasos del habitante de las cavernas, será transitoria. Millones de seres están haciéndolo, a conciencia, o sin saberlo. Cuandoquiera que establecemos un nuevo vínculo, que cruzamos una frontera, que entramos en contacto con otras gentes hasta ayer llamadas extrañas, que buscamos al hombre bajo sus innumerables formas y nos encontramos reflejados en él; cuandoquiera que nos esforzamos por entender otra lengua, por comprender otras situaciones, por profundizar en las circunstancias ajenas, estamos cumpliendo nuestra tarea. Y cuán gratamente! Porque no hay novela mejor que el humilde relato de una vida antes insospechada, ni cuadro alguno que supere el juego de los músculos bajo la piel de un rostro nuevo, ni música mejor que el canto de un pueblo cuyo territorio pisamos por primera vez, ni más inefable sorpresa que la de encontrarnos a nosotros mismos repetidos interminablemente en las variadísimas emociones de la especie, cualquiera que sea su lugar en el tiempo o en el espacio.

He aquí por qué, aunque en apariencia cumpliendo una función sencilla y que no pretende estar modificando el curso de la historia, una convención como ésta, y una asociación como la que aquí se reúne, realizan una tarea ejemplar, merecedora de la atención y de la gratitud de todo aquél que se ponga en contacto con su profundo sentido humanístico. La manera como ejecuta el Rotario Internacional la suya, es muy propia de su intención. Es la aproxi-

mación sin prejuicios, simple y honesta, como la visita al vecino, a todas aquella gentes que tengan en común un propósito de servicio a los demás. Pero la filosofía implícita en esa aproximación es la de la solidaridad del hombre. Y a ella se ha llegado trabajosamente a través del proceso, que vana y confusamente he estado tratando de describir.

Como rotarios o como servidores de organizaciones internacionales, como gentes comunes o circunstancialmente en posiciones directivas, nuestro deber es, en el fondo idéntico. Las organizaciones internacionales, como la que forman las veintiuna repúblicas de América, o como las Naciones Unidas, nada pueden hacer si no existe ese profundo sentimiento de solidaridad entre los pueblos y los individuos, que es, en último término, la justificación para que existan sociedades de naciones. Fueron creadas como un instrumento que se juzgó adecuado para precipitar este proceso humanístico, fortalecido después de la última gran catástrofe. Están vivos, por fortuna, muchos de los que asistieron al nacimiento y al desarrollo de estas nuevas instituciones, y no será posible, pues, que mañana se conviertan, como pasó antes con tantas otras, en una nueva herramienta del despotismo, esta vez universal, por la confusión sobre su esencia, y por la perversión de su propósito, que es el de que sean medios para servir a la humanidad, y no finalidades últimas.

Son, en verdad, un grande y ambicioso experimento, pero no son dogmas, ni soluciones definitivas, y sólo mientras sirvan al hombre universal, valen la pena. Si no van a ser utilizadas sino para restringir aun más su libertad haciendo generales e internacionales todas la limitaciones que los ciegos fanáticos del Estado han concebido, y si van a superponerse a la nación misma para agregar más peso a la carga que ya está resultando insoportable, tampoco valdrían la pena. Pero en cambio, si van a ser agencias de la necesidad más grande de nuestro tiempo, la de convivir pacífica, ordenada y justamente en un mundo ancho y propio, si van a utilizarse para que cada cual pueda comunicarse con su prójimo y servirlo, qué gran tarea y qué instrumentos tan nobles los de la organización internacional.

Al disgregarnos, al término de esta reunión, estoy seguro de que todos participaremos de un sentimiento serio y bien fundado de optimismo. Siempre ocurre así, y aquí tenemos más motivos para que ocurra. Y es que estas reuniones nos anticipan el panorama de la humanidad como quisiéramos, como va a ser, como tiene que ser: tolerante con las imperfecciones y modalidades extrañas; empeñada en entender hasta los más humildes motivos de la conducta ajena; indiferente a las llamadas sectarias que quisieran arrastrarla a la discriminación por sexos, religiones, orígenes, partidos, clases, para que

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cada grupo fanático pueda crear su feudo y enraizarlo vigorosamente en idios irrazonables; libertada de la violencia, purificada por el dolor y engrandecida por la amistad.

La atmósfera de este gran país que nos ha ofrecido su generosa hospitalidad, añade confianza a nuestros sentimientos porque todo el tiempo hemos sido testigos, no sólo de los esfuerzos sino de los resultados de un gran propósito nacional de justicia y de dignificación de la persona.

Hemos sido, por unos días, mejores vecinos. Y por eso nos ha correspondido el privilegio de anticipar fugazmente lo que tendrá que ser la historia de mañana, la biografía de nuestros hijos, el marco seguro en que se desarrollará la existencia de nuestros nietos. Así sea.

[TRANSLATION]

We have been taking part in the past few days in one of the most commonplace phenomena of our times, one that perhaps gives our era its special character and defines it. For many of us this occasion is a routine affair in our lives. People of various nationalities, speaking different tongues, with contrasting backgrounds and customs, suddenly converge on one city; they talk with one another; and then they scatter again. Before coming together they had something in common; but after the brief encounter they discover many more points of mutual interest.

What is significant about these meetings is their repetitive pattern and their continuity. In the field of official international agencies alone about three hundred gatherings take place every year, and so not a single day goes by that does not see, somewhere on earth, a select group of representatives of various nations being exposed to the exciting and rather trying experiences that attend the effort to make contact with a form of human life that is foreign to one's own.

These gatherings, however, are not restricted to the official or diplomatic sphere: they would count for little if they were. On purely private initiative professional societies, schools of higher learning, workers unions, and clubs of all kinds have been reaching out to one another across national borders and coming together in conventions such as this, to discuss mutual problems and compare experiences, seeking the causes for their successes and their failures. But whatever type of organizations these may be, whether official or private, large or small, the basic fact is that they are made up of human beings who are involved, perhaps more or less involuntarily, in a process of rediscovering their own race that is daily gaining momentum and intensity.

And this is not only a new but an important, and I might even say an historic fact. Of course, in whatever era man has lived, no matter how hazy and insignificant it may seem later, or how remote his scene of action or feeble his efforts, he has always been impelled to regard himself as the focal point in the designs of Providence and as a culminating phenomenon in history.

A goatherd in a Mediterranean valley unexpectedly stumbles across an obelisk half hidden in the sand, and as a result of this incident archaeologists unearth an ancient city, whose great age and dead language they are able to decipher. They learn that a petty prince has recorded his exploits in the enduring stone. If we give him credence, he conquered the entire known world, humbled his enemies, showered his subjects with blessings, and was God-sent to accomplish things no one had done before him or could hope to surpass after him.

Not much later, when goats were already browsing over the scene of so much former grandeur, in another part of the world, far across the seas, another monarch resolves that the stone shall tell posterity about his epoch, the most important of all history, because it saw the downfall of all his enemies, the demolition of their temples, and the erection of new ones to the true gods.

Neither of these leaders was lying, or trying to deceive the coming generations, which, as a matter of fact, would probably have felt only pity or scorn in comparing what went before with their own accomplishments. They were both, in reality, the center of their own worlds and they represented pinnacles in history. But there have been thousands, millions of worlds, each one comprising only what we would today call a province and sometimes peopled by what we would regard as merely a tribe. At their vague frontiers the mythical realm began, the land of strange beasts and miracles, into which the good king would venture to do battle with supernatural forces, after having laid low the kindgdoms of his human neighbors.

Let us look closely at this attitude, because it has conditioned the future behavior of the human race. Beyond the limits of each of these minute foci of emerging civilization lay the enemy, always on the lookout for a moment of negligence among the people chosen by God as the object of His special protection; but this enemy was not alone, for it was always aided by bestial, unknown powers, evil spirits and half-human creatures that only the might of the petty chief or the indomitable leader could keep at bay.

This monster-ridden geography survived up to the dawn of history, and it never vanished entirely, but merely underwent a transformation. Not even the mighty empires were able to obliterate

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it. Moreover, the different nationalities we know today had their rise in a rather similar process. Each was the center of its own world, a people set apart by the benevolent and protective powers, while beyond their boundaries limned in spilt blood, began the lands of the enemy, the natural ally of the powers of darkness and the associate of subhuman species:

It is conceivable that man in those early days may, at rare moments, have come to know himself more clearly and thoroughly than he ever did again in later periods. But what man was it? It was just that portion in every small group of men who were pure human, without any admixture of beast or of demon. Over the rest of humanity the legend persisted, spurred on by hatred, kept alive by ignorance, required by the need of each puny, pompous individual to feel himself the focal point of history, the navel of the world.

But it is also a notable fact that throughout the ages this same proud and egocentric little creature has found it impossible to live alone or in isolation. As soon as he was convinced that beyond his own horizon there were other men not mythical beings, but others like himself he would set out, on foot, on horseback, in wagons, in ships, and eventually by air, just to see what they were like, how they lived, and whether they really were different.

War itself was an act of reconnaissance to push farther and farther back the frontiers of fable. Men fought, as the old expression indicates, to match their strength; that is, to check on a half-suspected truth, namely, that the enemy were after all just men, with the same or similar powers. This truth, which fell from the lips of the Greek philosophers, vibrated in the voices of the Hebrew prophets, and was to be found in the great wisdom of ancient China as well as in the metaphysical revelations of India, cried out to be proved, to be tried, to be checked against the facts.

The Humanism that followed the dispersion of medieval times, therefore, has the traveler as the symbol of its effort. Among the cities of Italy, just as centuries earlier in Greece, there began a swarming of people whose activity was no longer for the purpose of buying and selling, but to "see the world." It was a period of reliving, at the least, the experience of two great empires, the Greek and the Roman, which had proved with the points of their spears and the shining blades of their battle axes that the foreigners, being mortals, were not at all unlike the citizens of Athens or Rome. The philosophers, the painters, the metal workers, the poets could no longer be content with staying home in their beautiful cities; they must wander about the peninsula, later throughout Europe, and finally to faraway Cipango.

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The driving urge in all these travels was to encompass the globe, to fix its limits, to define the boundaries of man's habitat and rid it of myths. And this paved the way for the acceptance of an amazing fact, which it took another five hundred years to receive recognition: that there is in reality but one kind of man on earth. If what happened then was rightly called humanism, the present development in our own day is its culmination. Never before has there been greater interest on the part of man in man, because never before has man been so well acquainted with his fellow—backward in time, on all sides, in space, and even (though not so thoroughly) inward.

Tinkering with his ingenious tools, the little biped discovers, almost by chance, but always guided by a persistent mania for shortening distances, that he can communicate by signals, later by sounds, and finally through images, with far off people he does not know but assumes to be friendly. This he has now done; but the results are rather disconcerting. From his machines are issuing an irrepressible torrent of words, of entreaties, and of news relating the pain, hunger, poverty, happiness, love and hate of others, all of which brings us face to face with the awesome spectacle of the sum total of humanity, as only its Creator could have viewed it until now.

We no longer have only books to tell us of musty episodes veiled in the mists of contradictory accounts, or the recitals of explorers who, halfway through a dark continent, ran afoul the savage customs of primitive tribes, or the reports of anonymous murders that barely manage to get through to the rulers via their espionage systems, only to be played down and pigeonholed in some government office file. No. This is the human race itself, its throbbing heartbeat, its anguish, rage, and sense of injustice, penetrating every last corner of the world, traversing stone walls, boring invisibly through the bronze portals of palaces, like Poe's red plague, reaching indiscriminately every eye, however innocent, that is open and every listening ear, however muddled the head in which it is set.

At the same time, it is the joy, the ebullience of youth, the tremulous beauty, the opulence of that same humanity, showing that if sorrow is widespread so is happiness, and at any rate it is not an unattainable miracle. It is also the extraordinary discovery for millions of souls that there is no inexorable fate, no inescapable destiny that divides us arbitrarily into mighty and oppressed, that produces a caste system and rigidly perpetuated occupations, masters and servants, conquerors and vanquished.

History is passing before us in review, alive and quivering, and in a single day it presents to us all the ages that have passed, all the changes, revolutions, reversals of values; what humanity was

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like a thousand years ago, as illustrated today by a living god receiving his weight in diamonds as tribute, as well as a preview of what it will be like tomorrow in the announcement by one of our laboratories of a miraculous new drug with power to restore to paralytics their original flexibility and power of motion.

And all this is no longer told in written word for the few alone, in cryptic codes incomprehensible to the illiterate masses. It is the voice, the terrifying voice, of mankind, become universal by echoing from tongue to tongue, even among the most remote and difficult dialects; and it is life itself, moving before our very eyes, a true image without chance of distortion.

The great revolution is on its way. In essence it is humanistic. It is the great reawakening to the unity of the human race, demonstrating with dramatic simplicity that it is always possible to do what others have done, to achieve what others have achieved, live as others, for the simple reason that "all men were created equal . . . with certain inalienable rights, and among these Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness," as was written with his Christian and democratic pen by Jefferson of Virginia in justifying the independence of his fatherland.

It is now apparent that our nerves were not prepared to meet calmly the formidable picture presented by humanity *in toto*. There was not a humanism equipped to absorb the impact of each new reduction in the world's size and the chain reactions inevitably set in motion by the revelation of the inside story of the whole world's people. We took delight from the past century onward in the dazzling progress made in speeding up communications. We leapt from months of navigation under sail, to weeks by motor, then to days by ordinary airplane, and now to mere hours by jet plane. We travel faster and faster, we told ourselves, in simple pride. No one has ever gone so fast before.

A joke of the day about this type of progress hit the nail on the head with the humorist's almost magical insight. Someone is reflecting on the strides made in aviation and marvels at the fact that you can leave Paris at midnight and land in Moscow at daybreak. But the conservative does not see the advantage in this, for he asks "What are you going to do in Moscow at daybreak?" That is just the question. Why should we go so fast? Have we an objective? Or is it merely speed for speed's sake? For if we hurry to reach a destination when we have nothing to do there, it will be disruptive. We carry a whole world within us, which will go off like a bomb in the foreign country.

News also flies, circling the globe along invisible channels in a fraction of a second; but it is bombarding all the ancient systems

that had been set up and survived at the expense of enforced or voluntary isolationism. As all these dislocations are taking place, the old world—the ancient order—makes an effort to defend itself. Then we begin to hear the ominous rumble that we have come to associate with this period in history and of which we have all been dumbfounded witnesses. It is the sound of the iron curtain clanging down on entire nations, cutting off vast regions in a desperate attempt to prevent travelers from traveling, thinkers from thinking, writers from writing, news from spreading, speakers from talking, the airwaves from transmitting messages, in the hope that humanity may be held back for another decade, a year, or even a day before the inevitable time when the truth will become clear to everyone about the equality of mankind, its community of interests, its oneness, and its solidarity.

But let us not lose hope, or fear that this plan will prevail. The forces that practical humanism has unleashed, this interest of man in his fellow, cannot be chained up again. Neither can those other sinister forces that could methodically erase the last traces of civilization from the face of the earth. Nothing that has already been accomplished will perish utterly, nor is there a possible reaction that could protect itself against the influence of the facts that provoked it.

Our era has been thoroughly steeped in philosophy, but it has lacked wisdom, that summation a people makes of truths it has painfully discovered and dearly bought. The wisdom of this century is trending toward the revolutionary conclusion that man himself, and only man, is the end, and that all his ingenious juridical, political, and social creations are merely more or less effective means for the fulfillment of his destiny.

If this is true, then the worst causes of fanaticism, tension, misunderstanding, of discord and asperity in human relations, are going to disappear, and that before very long. On the day when we come to see that political parties, the State, the international agency, and constitutions are but instruments for the creation of a just and orderly existence, and that not one of them should be turned against man because he is the ultimate finality, then will the fair winds of freedom begin to blow steadily. In these tense years of crisis, we have been asking for all the power for the State, or for a social class, or a political party, just as previously all the power was requisitioned for the monarch, parliament, or the Church. But we have not asked for power for him who, in the last analysis, is the very one who gives it and takes it away, that humble creature, that identical and homogeneous entity, whom they are trying to save—even against his will, even if he is sacrificed in the process—by means of the party, class dictatorship, constitutions, the monarchy, or the State.

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Against a possible redistribution of power which would restore to each what was originally his, there is naturally great resistance and fierce fighting on the part of all who have unjustly accumulated the power in their hands, the minorities that deprived majorities of their privilege of determining their own destiny. Those minorities are hardly homogeneous, and they do not advance the same reasons in defense of their usurpation. They robbed the people of their liberty, their dignity, the right to dissent, the privilege of taking part in what concerns them, alleging, on some occasions, that this was done to preserve order, on others, to provide security, at times that it would help win a war against a foreign enemy, or perhaps that the protection of property required it, or even its destruction.

But the composite picture of all those contradictory excuses, of all those unfulfilled promises, and of the startling similarity in the methods employed under any of the totalitarian standards, will be enough to bring about a complete change, soon or late, but inexorably. Lincoln has already expressed the idea: "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time; but you can not fool all of the people all of the time." And that is just what is happening; the people have now become all of the human race, because most of the national barriers are dissolving and are no match for the new invisible lines of communication; because there is only one world, and the iron curtains, although formidable in the eyes of the present generation, will appear as flimsy obstacles to the next.

We should not lose heart over the progress that has been made, nor over the present outlook, however dark it may seem. It is true that forty years ago the two greatest wars of history had not yet taken place, and one might conclude that the fact they occurred is proof of a sudden backsliding into primitive savagery. But let us recall that at that time war was not only a legitimate and honorable occupation, but every nation considered it as the natural instrument of its greatness, openly, publicly, for it was the obvious way to acquire foreign territory, colonies, power, influence, wealth. War was only opposed by small doctrinaire parties and some religious sects. Today it is an international crime, and even the countries most prone to wage it resort to verbal pacifism and hide their true motives under the excuse of self defense. It is still possible to wage war, but it can no longer be declared.

What difference is there then? Does it not amount to the same thing? No, it does not. Other forms of violence had this same evolution, especially personal violence, which after having been a source of individual wealth, titles, and honor was proscribed, persecuted, and in the end, when it had become exceptional and illegal, it was restrained by prison walls. We do not say there is no hope for

humanity, or that it makes no progress because there are still some at large who steal, assault, injure, or kill. In fact, we designate as a shining hour in history that of the commandment: "Thou shalt not kill"; because from that time on life has become day by day more protected and secure.

Now war has been pronounced a crime, and not the recurrent, inevitable, and inescapable scourge of mankind. And since it is a crime, whoever provokes it is a criminal, and in the end all who conduct war will be criminals. It may be that we still apply the term only to those who are not successful in war and, being vanquished, can be brought to judgment. But the great mass of the people, that humanity which is all eyes and ears, is listening, seeing, and learning. And it forgets less than is commonly supposed. War is already condemned by the collective conscience, and after this judgment it cannot survive any more than could other crimes, like slavery.

Of course there is always the possibility that the gigantic forces that have been discovered might be utilized in a moment of insanity to try to divert humanity from the course which, to my mind, it has irrevocably elected, the path of peaceful co-existence. That would be a tragic moment indeed, and as far as we, the present generation, are concerned, it would entail unbearable suffering. But it would surely be one of the very last episodes in the conquest of savagery.

Each of us can do his part to alleviate the pain of this crisis, which will pass, like all the others, from the time of the stumbling cavemen onward. Millions of beings are doing it, either consciously or unknowingly. Whenever we forge a new link, or cross a frontier or make contact with other people formerly called strangers, or when we seek out our fellow man in any one of his many guises and find our own image reflected in him; whenever we make the effort to learn another language, to understand other situations, to get to the bottom of another's problems, we are doing our part. And what a pleasant experience it is! For there is no more enthralling novel than the simple tale of a life of which we were formerly unaware, no more enjoyable picture than the play of muscles on the face of a new friend, no more beautiful music than the song of a people whose land we are treading for the first time, nor any more gratifying surprise than to find ourselves mirrored endlessly in the vast emotional spectrum of mankind, whatever his position in time or space.

That is why a convention like this, and an association like yours, while to all appearances performing an ordinary function without any pretension to changing the course of history, is doing a laudable piece of work, which deserves the attention and the gratitude of

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everyone who is in tune with its deep humanistic significance. The way in which Rotary International proceeds is very well suited to its purpose. It is the open-minded approach, simple and direct, like the friendly visit to a neighbor, calling on all who share the desire to serve others. But the philosophy implicit in this approach is that of human solidarity. And this has only been arrived at after an arduous process, which I have been feebly and gropingly trying to outline to you.

Our duty, as Rotarians or as servants of international agencies, as ordinary citizens or as officials in positions of leadership, is, in effect, one and the same. International organizations, like that of the twenty-one republics of America, or like the United Nations, can accomplish very little without the existence of that profound sense of solidarity among the countries and their inhabitants which is, as a matter of fact, the very reason for our having these societies of nations. They were established as an instrument that we hoped would be adequate for the acceleration of this humanistic process, invigorated by the last great catastrophe. Many are fortunately still living who witnessed the birth of these new institutions, and it is inconceivable that tomorrow they may become, as so often occurred in the past, new tools of despotism—now on a world-wide scale—due to a misconception of their nature and the perversion of their purpose, which was that they should be a means for the service of humanity, and not an end in themselves.

They are, in truth, a great and ambitious experiment; but they are not dogmas, nor definitive solutions, and only so long as they can be useful to universal man, are they worth while. If they are to be employed to restrict still further his liberties, translating to the general, international field all the restraints that the blind fanatics of the State have devised; and if they are going to be superimposed on the nations and add to the burden they already find almost unbearable, then they are also worthless. But if, on the other hand, they become servants of the greatest need of our times, the necessity for living peacefully, harmoniously, justly with our neighbors, in a broad and sensible world; if they will help everyone to communicate with his neighbor and be of use to him, what a noble task is theirs and what magnificent instruments these international agencies will be!

When we part company, at the end of this meeting, I feel certain that we shall all share a feeling of sincere and well-founded optimism. That is what always happens, and on this occasion we have more reason to expect it to occur once more. These gatherings provide us with a glimpse of humanity as we should like it to be, as it is going to be, as it must be. Tolerant of the imperfections and strange ways of others; determined to understand even the low-

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liest motives in the behavior of foreigners; deaf to sectarian appeals to discrimination on grounds of sex, race, religion, or accident of birth, of class and party strife, with all of which fanatical groups attempt to sow the seeds of irrational hatred in which their cults flourish; freed from violence; chastened by suffering; and ennobled by friendship.

The atmosphere of this great nation that has offered us its generous hospitality imbues our sentiments with confidence, because we have been in the presence all along, not merely of the efforts but also of the results, of a great national endeavor for justice and the dignification of the human being. For several days now we have been better neighbors. And this has given us the privilege of foreseeing, briefly, what the history of tomorrow is bound to be, what the existence of our children will be like, and the protected frame within which our grandchildren's lives will unfold. So be it.

President, Rotary International



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ADDRESS — FRANK E. SPAIN

all over the world to this the site of one of the world's ancient civilizations to drink deeply at the spring which drew us to this place, and you have found here in fellowship, music, pageantry, discussion and inspirational addresses, the understanding for which the whole world hungers.

It is not my purpose to try to tell you how to lead your clubs when you go back home. That will be the task of your district governor at the district assembly to which you will shortly be summoned and to which you will surely go. My purpose is to issue you a challenge to lead boldly, for you will be leading men who are themselves leaders in their vocations.

Rotary lays out no schemes and projects. Rotary proposes a way of life and moves Rotarians to coin themselves into service to their fellow-men in every department of living. This is why Rotary clubs everywhere are importuned by promoters of schemes and projects. These promoters pay tribute to the visible evidence of the power of our clubs when they seek to turn it to their ends. But the power will be dissipated if we turn aside from our program to the schemes and projects of others. The program of Rotary at your district assembly is entitled to top priority on your list of duties as leaders of your clubs next year.

As we turn our faces homeward the old problems await us on which the peace of our generation and the future of our civilization depend.

Will Italy and Yugoslavia agree about Trieste? Will Germany and France work out the problems of the Saar? Will Britain and Egypt find solution of Suez, and will Indonesia, Malaya, and South Africa reconcile the forces that tear them from within? Will ways be found to distribute the bounties Nature so generously provides in some parts of the world so as to feed and clothe the starving and naked elsewhere? Can we relieve the pressures of population that make the simple problem of subsistence so difficult in many countries? Will we have another depression? Will a Korean armistice usher in a time of peace? Can man on earth be trusted with the great atomic secret just revealed to us by the Almighty? Or must we like Adam and Eve be banished from the Garden of Eden and an angel with Flaming Sword be put at each gate to bar our return as we see our civilization go down in ashes?

Put such questions as these to your clubs, and back will come the answer from those who would let well enough alone: who are we to solve questions that will determine the destiny of mankind? And I challenge you to assert your leadership boldly, for men will follow leadership, and to demand of your clubs that they explore these and other like questions, for such study in all our clubs, all over the

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world, will either solve them, or assist in solving them, or create the understanding that will give them solution.

Even as we meet here in old Mexico the very echo of atomic blasts early this month in New Mexico to the north warns us of the individual responsibility of Rotarians to pull our weight in the society in which we live, that areas of agreement between the nations may grow and expand.

If any there be who say such questions as these are political or controversial, remind them that our club constitution declares the welfare of the community to be the concern of the club. Surely it needs no demonstration to show that the community is the world.

If any there be who wring their hands and say: "what can I do?" surely the answer is that no one, however lowly, could do worse than the great ones have done in our generation. They found no other solution for such problems as these but platitudes: "might makes right;" "to the victor belongs the spoils;" "the survival of the fittest;" "people have always starved;" "boom and bust."

Need anyone be timid about the problems of the world as he sees currencies of the world, on which so much international cooperation depends, untied from any standard, fluctuating like wind vanes, while half the world's gold lies sterile and buried in a vault? One is reminded of the ancient Greek fable of Charon, ferryman of the river Styx, who came up to earth for a holiday with Mercury, messenger of the gods.

Looking down from the Acropolis of Athens, Charon asked Mercury, "What are those men doing down there?" "They're fighting," said Mercury. "And what is that pale yellow stuff they're fighting over," asked Charon. "That's gold," said Mercury. "How foolish!" said Charon. "Don't they know when they come down to Hades, they can bring only one single coin with them, and that I will take it from them, as their fare, when I row them across the Styx?"

What can I do to solve the world's problems? It was a thrilling letter that came from this year's District Governor Raffaele De Courten, of Italy, a country overcrowded with forty million people, increasing one half million people a year. It was a letter telling how he had convened the Rotary leaders of his district to consider the question whether Rotary Clubs and Rotarians could do something to relieve the population pressure of over-crowded countries like Italy, and if so, what is that something. It was a thrilling letter that came from District Governor Teenstra, of Holland, telling of a trade dispute between the retail and wholesale grocers of his country that was settled in a conference between them, convened by the Rotarians of his district. The most thrilling chapter in the life of your president this year has been the story of the inter-country

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committees in Europe studying the question: Can Rotary clubs and Rotarians do something to bring close cooperation between the nations in Europe. And if so, what is that something?

What can I do in a world of confusion? There's a story of famished shipwrecked men nearing land who cried out to approaching rescuers, "Send us water," and the cry came back, "let down your buckets where you are." Surrounded by the briny deep, the famished men cried again, "send us water;" and back came the reply, "let down your buckets where you are." Finally they let down their buckets and found the water was fresh, because, though far out at sea, they were entering the flow of the Amazon River.

My fellow-Rotarians, can we, in the leadership of clubs, find ways to let down our buckets where we are? Things to do are right at our doors, in our homes, in our businesses, in our communities.

In a few hours this convention will be history. The flags and decorations will be gone. The House of Friendship will again become a hotel lobby. Well may these temporary symbols disappear. They have served their purpose. But Mexican hospitality will live in our hearts the rest of our days. Friendships, all over the world, formed here, will enrich our lives.

Another symbol we will never forget is the image you have seen in some of the taxicabs and busses. It is the image of Mexico's Patron, Our Lady of Guadalupe, whose original we have seen at the National Shrine. It symbolizes the ascendancy of life over death. It suggests the Power that heals the wounds of man's inhumanity. As that symbol becomes a part of the never-to-be-forgotten experience of this week, may it blend in our memories with the overtones of this convention that will ring in our ears ceaselessly, challenging us to the purpose that brought us here and the responsibility we carry to our homes.

[TRADUCCION]

Ustedes, los asistentes a la última sesión de esta convención de delegados, serán los que puedan guiar a los Rotary clubs del mundo durante el próximo año. Algunos de ustedes, serán nuevos presidentes y por su modestia querrán saber por qué fueron escogidos para dirigentes.

Posiblemente se dirigieron ustedes a los más antiguos rotarios de sus clubes en busca de consejo, y posiblemente obtuvieron la misma respuesta que obtuve yo al hacerme cargo de la presidencia de mi propio club: "Mira Frank, no te metas en muchos líos. Deja las cosas como están, que así nos va muy bien."

Es posible que al dirigirse a esta convención, lo hayan hecho ustedes con un poco de desconcierto e incertidumbre, como lo hice

yo entonces, y si es así, están ustedes en el mismo caso de muchos que he conocido. Lo mismo si es usted delegado o funcionario de Rotary, si encontró en esta convención la inspiración necesaria para volver a su club y dirigirlo con audacia, entonces esta convención habrá tenido éxito. Muchos presidentes de club me han dicho, que de las convenciones internacionales han obtenido una comprensión mundial de Rotary.

Posiblemente durante la convención ustedes han conocido a rotarios procedentes de todas partes del mundo y han hablado con ellos en la Casa de la Amistad. Les habrán escuchado cuando hablaron de los días de la guerra, cuando la luz de la libertad estuvo a punto de extinguirse en el mundo, pero que los rotarios de cada país siguieron congregándose en forma secreta, tanto en los países aliados como en los del otro frente, aun a riesgo de perder sus vidas, y cómo al llegar la paz, los viejos clubes volvieron a organizarse y a su vez promovieron la fundación de otros nuevos. Finlandia, que antes de la guerra tenía ocho clubes ahora tiene cincuenta y seis; Dinamarca que sólo contaba con un distrito rotario, hoy tiene tres; los tres distritos de Francia aumentaron a cinco; Japón que tenía treinta y siete clubes antes de la guerra, tiene ahora setenta y cuatro y las Islas Filipinas, con ocho clubes antiguos, tiene ahora veintisiete, y así es en todo el mundo. El comportamiento de los rotarios durante esos años de dura prueba, es el mayor tributo que se ha rendido a Rotary.

Sé que todos ustedes se han sentido hondamente conmovidos al ver que rotarios de todas partes del mundo llegan a esta sede de una de las más antiguas civilizaciones del mundo, a beber de la fuente que aquí nos trajo, y que a su vez han encontrado aquí, en ambiente de camaradería, música, agasajos, festejos, e inspiradas discusiones y discursos, la comprensión que el mundo tanto necesita.

No tengo la intención de decirles cómo deben dirigir sus clubes cuando regresen a sus países. Esta será la responsabilidad de los gobernadores de distrito, los cuales convocarán a asambleas distritales dentro de poco tiempo, y a las que seguramente ustedes asistirán; pero sí deseo invitarlos a que esa dirección se haga con audacia, ya que ustedes estarán dirigiendo a hombres que a su vez están a la cabeza de su profesión.

Rotary nunca impulsa empresas lucrativas. Rotary implica una vida mejor y estimula a los rotarios a unirse con objeto de servir a sus semejantes en todos los aspectos de la vida. A esto se debe que los Rotary clubs de todas partes sean asediados con múltiples proposiciones; pero siempre se trata de algo que redundará en beneficio material de los interesados. Al hacer estas proposiciones rinden un tributo a la influencia que nosotros representamos en cada comunidad; pero no podemos disipar nuestra influencia sin

apartarnos de nuestros verdaderos propósitos. El programa de acción aprobado en la asamblea de distrito debe contar con nuestro máximo apoyo y figurar en primer término en la lista de nuestras obligaciones como directores de nuestros clubes en el próximo año.

De regreso a nuestras ciudades, encontraremos esperando todos aquellos problemas sobre los cuales descansa la paz de nuestra generación y el futuro de la civilización.

¿Llegarán a un acuerdo Italia y Yugoslavia sobre Trieste? ¿Se encontrará una solución entre Alemania y Francia sobre los problemas del Saar? ¿Encontrarán la Gran Bretaña y Egipto alguna solución al problema de Suez? ¿Y podrán Indonesia, la Malasia y Africa del sur reconciliar los diversos intereses que las sacuden? ¿Será posible encontrar la forma de distribuir mejor entre los pueblos necesitados, las riquezas que tan pródigamente nos ofrece la Naturaleza en otros lugares? ¿Podrán aliviarse los problemas que el exceso de población en algunos países presentan para la más simple existencia? ¿Se avecina otra depresión económica? ¿Podemos esperar que el armisticio en Corea inicie una era de paz? ¿Probará el hombre en la tierra que es digno de la confianza depositada en él por el Todopoderoso, al confiarle el secreto de la fuerza atómica? ¿O tendremos que resignarnos como Adán y Eva, a ser expulsados del Paraíso, donde queden prohibiendo nuestro retorno ángeles con llameantes espadas, en tanto que contemplamos el derrumbe de nuestra civilización convertida en cenizas?

Si formulamos estas preguntas ante nuestros clubes, de inmediato obtendremos respuesta de aquellos que prefieren dejar las cosas como están. Dirán que quiénes somos nosotros para resolver problemas que determinarán el destino de la Humanidad. En ese momento preciso es cuando quisiera ver a ustedes en ejercicio de su dirección audaz, porque el hombre siempre ha seguido al que sabe dirigirlo. Ustedes deben insistir en que cada club estudie estos problemas y otros semejantes ya que ese estudio en el seno de todos los clubes del mundo será el que los resuelva, o ayude a resolverlos, y en último caso el que fomente un ambiente propicio para su final solución.

Ahora que nos encontramos en México, el eco mismo de las terribles explosiones atómicas realizadas en el Estado de Nuevo México a principios de mes, debe recordarnos nuestra gran responsabilidad individual de fomentar en el seno de nuestras comunidades, los puntos de interés común, que unan cada día más a las naciones del mundo.

Si alguien hubiera objetado que estos problemas son de orden político y debatible, debemos recordarles que la constitución del club declara los problemas de la comunidad como asuntos que le

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incumben. No creemos necesario demostrar que la comunidad es el mundo.

Otros habrá que, retorciéndose las manos nerviosamente exclamarán: "Pero yo, qué puedo hacer?" y a éstos debemos recordarles que por modesta que sea nuestra colaboración, nunca será peor de lo que los grandes hombres de nuestra generación han hecho. Sólo se han encontrado, para enfrentar a tan graves problemas, perogrulladas como éstas: "El derecho del más fuerte," "El botín es del vencedor," "La supervivencia del más fuerte," "El pez grande se come al chico," "Siempre habrá muertos de hambre," y, que es inevitable que haya ricos y pobres, fuertes y débiles, etc., etc.

Una de las causas que más temor inspiran en el mundo, es la fluctuación constante de los tipos de moneda que suben y bajan de valor en tanto que más de la mitad del oro del mundo se encuentra sepultado en cajas de seguridad. Una buena parte de las relaciones internacionales está basada en el cambio de moneda; pero vemos estos valores estremecerse alejados del valor fijo, como débiles ramas ante el huracán. No podemos evitar el recuerdo de la vieja leyenda griega relativa al viaje que hizo Caronte, remero de la laguna Estigia al visitar el mundo en compañía de Mercurio, mensajero de los dioses. Desde la Acrópolis de Atenas, Caronte nos vió y preguntó a Mercurio: "¿Qué hacen esos hombres allá abajo?" y Mercurio respondió: "Están peleando."

"¿Y qué es esa substancia amarillenta por la que pelean?" quiso saber el remero, y la respuesta fué: "Es oro."

"Pero, que tontería" exclamó Caronte, "no saben que cuando vengan al infierno sólo podrán traer una moneda, y ésa se las quitaré para cruzarlos en mi bote por la Laguna Estigia?"

¿Qué puedo hacer para resolver los problemas del mundo? . . . Recibimos una carta muy emocionante del gobernador de distrito Raffaele De Courten, de Italia. El país sufre una sobrepoblación que llega a cuarenta millones en tan reducida superficie. Además aumenta medio millón cada año. En esta carta explicaba cómo había reunido a los dirigentes de los clubes de su distrito en un esfuerzo por encontrar la solución del problema. Quería saber si los Rotary clubs y los rotarios mismos podrían hacer algo por aliviar el problema de sobrepoblación que sufren Italia y otros países y qué era lo que se podía hacer.

También nos emocionó la carta recibida del Gobernador de Distrito Teenstra, de Holanda, relatando las dificultades habidas en ese país, entre detallistas y mayoristas de abarrotes, y cómo el problema fué solucionado en una conferencia a la que citó el Rotary club de la comunidad.

Pero el capítulo más interesante en el año de mi presidencia fué la formación de un Comité Rotario Internacional que se formó en Europa con el fin de estudiar en qué forma podían los Rotary clubs y la organización rotaria en general, cooperar para estrechar las relaciones internacionales en el viejo continente; y si algo se podía hacer, qué era en concreto.

Una vez más me pregunto: “¿Qué puedo hacer en este mundo tan revuelto?” Hay una historia que nos relata la tragedia de unos náufragos que, casi muertos de hambre y de sed, se aproximaban a tierra y gritaban a los que salieron en su socorro: “Agua, mán-denos agua” y la respuesta fué: “Tomen agua del mar.” Nueva-mente gritaron pidiendo agua dulce, ya que flotando en el agua salada no podrían calmar su sed; pero la respuesta fué idéntica: “Tomen agua del mar y calmarán su sed.” Y esta vez hicieron como se les decía, arriando una cubeta y sacando el precioso líquido de la superficie. El agua, en efecto, era dulce porque, aunque a varios kilómetros de la costa, se hallaban en la desembocadura del río Amazonas.

Compañeros rotarios: ¿Podremos nosotros arriar nuestras cubetas como aquellos náufragos, precisamente donde nos encontramos? ¿No será que la solución de nuestros problemas esté tan cerca y no la veamos? Las cosas que podemos hacer están a nuestra puerta, en nuestros hogares, en nuestros negocios y en nuestras comuni-dades.

En pocas horas, esta convención habrá pasado a la historia. Los estandartes y las decoraciones habrán desaparecido y la Casa de la Amistad a ser el vestíbulo de un hotel. Y está bien que estos sím-bolos pasajeros desaparezcan, porque han llenado su misión. Pero, la hospitalidad de México vivirá para siempre en nuestros cora-zones. Las nuevas amistades que florecerán en todas partes del mundo y que nacieron aquí, enriquecerán nuestras vidas.

Otra imagen que perdurará en nuestra memoria, es la que con mucha frecuencia vimos en coches de alquiler y aun en los camiones de pasajeros. Es la imagen de la Patrona de México, Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, cuyo original también admiramos en la Basílica dedicada a su memoria. Simboliza la ascendencia de la vida sobre la muerte. Es representativa del Supremo Poder que alivia las heridas de la Humanidad. Este símbolo quedará unido a todas las otras gratas impresiones recibidas durante la presente semana y perdurará en nuestros corazones, invitándonos a llenar el propósito que aquí nos trajo y a cumplir con la responsabilidad que llevaremos a nuestros hogares.



INAUGURAL MESSAGE—

By H. J. Brunnier

*President-Elect of
Rotary International*

San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

In all humility, let me say that Mrs. Brunnier and I are very appreciative of the high honor that you Rotarians of the world have conferred upon us by selecting me as your president for the ensuing year.

We have had many years of experience in Rotary and realize that the responsibilities of the office will be strenuous, but, there will be many pleasurable compensations in the additional friendships we will make. As friendships develop into fellowship and understanding, we will thereby make our contribution to the Object of Rotary.

Realizing that things worthwhile and of large magnitude are not done by "I's," but by cooperative action, it is natural that Rotary, an organization to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, has had a phenomenal growth and development, and that its influence is felt throughout the world. This did not come about through the efforts of Paul Harris alone, but by the accumulative unselfish giving of his best efforts plus yours and mine. For example, throughout the years, I do not recall a charter meeting of a club that did not have Rotarians from clubs far and near in attendance.

As my experience in Rotary dates back to 1908, I have seen Rotary, with the motive force of Fellowship, develop its Object from one of helpfulness to self into one of helpfulness to others. Without the fellowship that is generated by the uniqueness of Rotary membership, that is, single business and professional classification, Rotary would have died in its infancy.

At the beginning of the century, history records the non-friendliness between competitors, a fact some of you elders well remember. However, since Rotarians were non-competitive, it afforded an atmo-

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sphere of friendliness that developed into fellowship and it was fellowship that kept Rotary alive during its transition period.

After many trials and errors in the process of developing a clearcut statement of Rotary, the four avenues of service were finally arrived at. They are Club Service, Vocational Service, Community Service, and International Service.

In Club Service, we develop the individual through activities within the club, so that he may be able to serve in the other services.

A Rotarian cannot be a leader in his vocation or community unless he can get up on his feet and think and talk to people. Frequently in my talks, I tell a story on myself. It relates to the early days of the San Francisco club, when I found imaginary urgent business in a neighboring town just in order to avoid addressing my own club. They caught up with me later on, and I am everlastingly grateful. I have heard many Rotarians say, and I believe it, that if the Rotary movement had done nothing more than turn out the thousands of competent speakers it has trained, it would have completely justified its existence.

A Rotarian is not a representative from his vocation or profession, but rather he is an ambassador from Rotary to his vocation and so it becomes his responsibility to promulgate the ideals of Rotary in his business or profession by exemplification in his relations with his family, his employees, his customers or clients and, in fact his relations with the world.

"Service Is My Business" is a book that should be in the library of every Rotarian. The stories therein are not myths, for I can name a member of Rotary for every character cited therein without going outside of the library of rosters of the San Francisco Rotary Club.

The Four Way Test is a fine tool, presented to Rotary by Herb Taylor after he and his associates had proven its worth in their business. Herb told me recently that the Four Way Test is a preamble in his recently negotiated union contract. Though it had evoked questions all the way up to the top union echelon, it is there as a simple yardstick.

It is logical that Community Service is the next avenue, because a Rotarian naturally should be a representative leader in his vocation in order to serve his community. A Rotary club in any community, because of its unique classification idea, is a cross-section of the business community and therefore, if the club, as a club, weighs a project and decides it is for the good of the community, it may either serve as the laboratory to experiment and see if the project is practical or, if it is obviously good, sell it to the community through some existing agency. Care should be taken not to duplicate an existing

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organization but rather to strengthen such organizations if they are unable or unwilling to serve the community as they should. *Things do not just happen* in a community. To get things done requires leadership and Rotarians, because of their experience in Rotary and as their obligation to Rotary, should furnish or assist in community leadership.

I am reminded of two small cities that were dying on the economic vine. Rotary came into these communities and in a few short years Rotarians became the prime movers in gradually bringing these two places up to the flourishing cities they are today.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that Rotary has benefited every community in which it exists.

In spite of the turmoil that exists in the world today, Rotary has made a tremendous contribution in the Fourth Avenue of Service, the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

Your Rotary membership card is a passport to a world-wide opportunity for acquaintance, friendship, fellowship, and understanding. Rotarians are welcomed in any of the 7500 clubs in 82 nations scattered around the globe.

Our international conventions have done much in the way of getting people from around the world together, face to face—seeing is believing—and it does not take long to learn from personal contact that people from all over the world want to be friendly.

Correspondence and traveling in the atmosphere of Rotary has created much goodwill.

Rotary Foundation Fellowships have done a grand job in promoting international understanding, and the real impact of which will be felt as the years go on.

There is no end to the international activities that are being participated in by Rotarians.

With my forty-three years experience and observation in the growth and development of Rotary, it is my firm conviction that Rotary has made a tremendous contribution to world understanding and peace and that it will make an even greater contribution in the future.

In conclusion, what I've been trying to say is that Rotary has been and is a practical idealism that produces a powerful force for good. Let us as Rotarians, pledge ourselves to make our contribution in thought and action for more power to Rotary.

Remember—*The Eventuality of Gradualness.*

DISCURSO — POR H. J. BRUNNIER

[TRADUCCION]

Permítanme ustedes que con toda modestia les diga que mi esposa y yo estamos sumamente agradecidos con todos ustedes, los rotarios del mundo entero, por habernos dispensado el alto honor de elegirme presidente para el año rotario que está por empezar.

Hace muchos años que pertenezco a Rotary y nos damos perfecta cuenta de las responsabilidades que la posición implica; pero también sabemos que habrá placenteras compensaciones en las nuevas amistades que hagamos. Conforme esas amistades se conviertan en compañerismo y comprensión, tendremos oportunidad de colaborar mejor al objetivo de Rotary.

Si tomamos en cuenta que las mejores y mayores obras no son del individuo sino el resultado de la acción conjunta, es natural que Rotary, una organización dedicada a patrocinar el ideal de servicio como base de un mundo mejor, haya tenido tanto éxito y desarrollo, y que su influencia se sienta en todo el mundo. Este no es el resultado de la labor de Paul Harris únicamente, sino el conjunto de sus esfuerzos sumados a los de todos nosotros. Por ejemplo, y a través de tantos años, no recuerdo una sola junta rotaria en la que no haya encontrado miembros de variadas procedencias.

Como mi antigüedad rotaria data de 1908, he visto a Rotary con su impulso creciente convertir su objetivo que fué de mejoramiento personal, al de mejoramiento para los demás. Sin el compañerismo que se origina en el hecho de que los miembros son clasificados uno por uno, según su ocupación o profesión, Rotary hubiera muerto en su cuna.

A principios de siglo, es posible que algunos de los socios de más edad recuerden la franca hostilidad entre competidores. Pero como en el seno del Rotary club no hay competidores, se hallaba una atmósfera propicia para el fomento de la amistad, que pronto se convertía en compañerismo rotario, y que fué lo que salvó a Rotary en sus primeros años.

Después de mucho intentos y errores en el proceso de componer una firme declaración de Rotary, pudo llegarse a los cuatro caminos del servicio. Estos son: régimen interior, relaciones profesionales, asuntos de interés público y relaciones internacionales.

Con el régimen interior ayudamos al desenvolvimiento del individuo por medio de actividades en el propio club, de manera que más tarde sea útil en los otros servicios.

Un rotario nunca estará a la cabeza de su profesión u ocupación a menos que tenga la energía suficiente para pensar y hablar a sus semejantes. Al hablar en público con frecuencia recuerdo algo que

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me sucedió, en los primeros días del Rotary Club de San Francisco, cada vez que debía tomar la palabra. Inventaba algún negocio urgente que reclamaba mi presencia fuera de la ciudad, para no hablar en el club. Por fin me sorprendieron en el truco y desde entonces vivo agradecido. Mucho rotarios, dicen, y yo también opino así, que si Rotary nunca hubiera hecho más que capacitar a los miles de oradores que ha preparado, hubiera justificado plenamente su existencia.

El rotario no debe ser un representante de su ocupación o profesión, sino un embajador de Rotary en su profesión o actividad, de suerte que tiene la responsabilidad de impulsar el ideal rotario en el seno de sus negocios o de su profesión, por el ejemplo de las relaciones que lleva con su propia familia, sus empleados, sus clientes y, en fin, con todo el mundo.

En la biblioteca de cada rotario debería encontrarse un libro que se titula "Servir es mi Ocupación." Los pasajes que en él se citan no son mitos, puesto que yo mismo podría señalar dentro del grupo de los que componemos el club de San Francisco, a un socio por cada personaje descrito.

La Prueba Cuádruple constituye una excelente herramienta de trabajo que Herb Taylor obsequió a Rotary, después de que él y sus socios habían comprobado su utilidad en su propio negocio. Hace poco, el mismo Herb me dijo que la Prueba Cuádruple fué la iniciación del trato que fructificó en un contrato entre patronos y trabajadores. Afirma que, no obstante la desconfianza inicial entre los trabajadores y sus dirigentes, ha quedado establecida definitivamente.

Es lógico que el siguiente camino sean los asuntos de interés público, porque el rotario, por naturaleza debe ser un miembro destacado de su profesión para poder servir a la comunidad.

Debido a la forma original de clasificación de socios, el Rotary club de una comunidad reúne a las fuerzas vivas de la población y por consiguiente, si los socios estudian un proyecto de mejoras y lo encuentran provechoso, están en posición de comprobar su utilidad. Más aún, si las obras proyectadas no necesitan ensayo por su claro beneficio a la ciudad, pueden realizarse por conducto de alguna institución establecida. Debe abstenerse el club de duplicar la labor de organismos ya establecidos sino reforzarlos, cuando por incapacidad o falta de voluntad, no sirvan a la comunidad en la forma que debieran. No podemos esperar que las obras *se hagan solas* en una comunidad. Hace falta dirección y somos los rotarios, por la experiencia adquirida en el club y como obligación con él, quienes debemos cooperar en la dirección de la comunidad.

DISCURSO — POR H. J. BRUNNIER

Recuerdo dos pequeñas ciudades que languidecían por falta de actividad. Se estableció Rotary, y en muy pocos años quedaron convertidas en las progresistas comunidades que son ahora, gracias a la colaboración de los rotarios.

Puede afirmarse, sin temor a contradicción, que Rotary ha beneficiado a cada comunidad donde existe.

A pesar de la inquietud del mundo en la actualidad, Rotary ha logrado mucho en su cuarto camino de servicio, el fomento de la comprensión internacional, la buena voluntad y la paz, por medio de miles de socios; hombres de negocios y profesionales unidos en el ideal de servicio.

La tarjeta de socio de un Rotary club que usted tiene es un pasaporte de alcance mundial que le brinda la oportunidad de conocer a más gente, hacer nuevos amigos, y fomentar el compañerismo y la comprensión. Los rotarios son bienvenidos en cualquiera de los 7,500 clubes establecidos en 82 naciones esparcidas en todo el mundo.

Nuestras convenciones internacionales han hecho mucho por acercar a los pueblos de todo el mundo poniéndolos cara a cara. Ver es creer, y no tardamos mucho en comprender, cuando entramos en contacto personal, que los pueblos de todo el globo desean la amistad.

La correspondencia y los viajes en el ambiente de Rotary han fomentado mucho la buena voluntad.

Las becas de la Fundación Rotaria hacen una estupenda labor impulsando la comprensión internacional; pero el impacto mayor se sentirá con el transcurso de los años.

El número de actividades internacionales en las que participa Rotary no tiene fin.

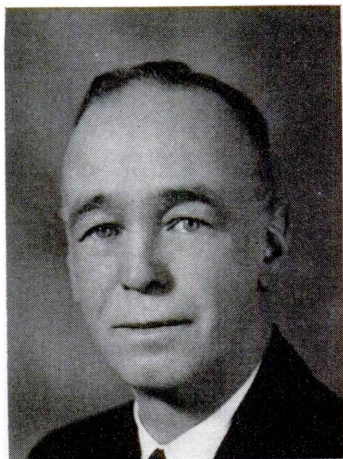
Con mis cuarenta y tres años de experiencia y observación del crecimiento de Rotary, he llegado a convencerme de que la contribución del mismo hacia la paz y la comprensión, son tremendos, y que serán aun mayores en el futuro.

Para terminar, lo que he tratado de decir es que Rotary representa un idealismo práctico de poderosa influencia bienhechora. Pido que como rotarios, nos dediquemos en cuerpo y alma al engrandecimiento de Rotary.

Y no olvidemos las palabras: *Las obras eternas requieren tiempo y trabajo.*

CONVENTION COMMITTEE

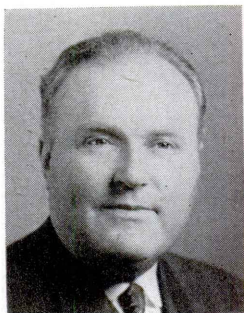
1951-1952



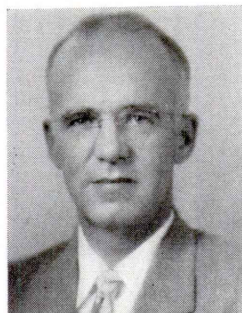
FRANK J. BRENNAN
St. John, N. B., Canada



ERNESTO J. AGUILAR
Mexico City, Mexico



ARTHUR C. HUNT
Wood River, Ill., U.S.A.



JAMES L. RANKIN
Decatur, Ala., U.S.A.



WALTER D. SCHULTZ
Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.



ANDREW E. VAUGHAN, Jr.
Pottstown, Pa., U.S.A.

CONVENTION MESSAGES

They came from many countries

Del 20-30 Club

Nuestros mejores deseos éxito convención internacional.

RAFAEL M. FLETCHER,
Coordinating Director
SALVADOR GAYOL,
Asst. Coordinating Director
20-30 International
Mexico City, Mexico

Translation: Our best wishes for the success of the convention.

On the occasion of your 1952 International Convention, may I extend to you and your members the best wishes of 20-30 International for a successful meeting.

The progress made by Rotary International in the fields of fellowship and community service work has been an inspiration to us all; may you long continue to lead the way.

DOUGLAS E. MARTIN
Executive Secretary
20-30 International

Del Altrusa International

Que vuestras vidas sean enriquecidas através de vuestras aventuras por el sendero de la amistad.

ALTRUSA INTERNATIONAL
Chicago, Illinois

Translation: May your lives become enriched through avenues of friendship.

From Round Tables

The National Association of Round Tables of Great Britain and Ireland assembled in conference at Bournemouth, England, extend best wishes and the desire for your continued success in the year ahead.

R. MCLEOD HARDY
Honorary Secretary,
Bournemouth, England

From Civitan International

By instructions from President Kay and the executive board of Civitan International we are extending to you, your fellow officers and members, heartiest congratulations on progress achieved last year under President Spain and the promise of the future this year under your new president. Be assured of our cooperation always. President Kay adds his personal felicitations to his fellow townsman and business associate, your president, Frank E. Spain.

RUDOLPH T. HUBBARD
Secretary, Civitan International,
Birmingham, Alabama

From Kiwanis International

Kiwanis International and its members extend greetings and congratulations to your great organization on the occasion of your annual convention. We salute all in attendance and express confidence that the influence of Rotary International and its outstanding service and progress will continue to increase in the year ahead.

CLAUDE B. HELLMANN,
President, Kiwanis International

Salutación de Zacatecas

Club Rotario de Zacatecas felicita integrantes convención por éxito extraordinario alcanzado, deseando que final trabajos sea para bien nuestra institución.

LIC. JOSE FALCON

Translation: The Rotary Club of Zacatecas congratulates you on the great success of the convention, hoping that its work will contribute toward the greatness of our institution.

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

From Boy Scouts of America

The National Council Boy Scouts of America assembled here in New York at its 42nd Annual Convention sends hearty greetings, best wishes and congratulations to Rotary International celebrating its 43rd Annual Convention in Mexico City.

ARTHUR A. SCHUNK, Scout Executive,
New York, New York

Greetings from Taipeh

Greetings from Taipeh Club, Formosa, to all convention delegates.

K. T. Kuo, President, Rotary Club
of Taipeh, Taiwan, China

From Rotary Club of Hong Kong

Please accept and convey our best wishes to Rotary International officers, directors, delegates, and visitors.

ROTARY CLUB OF HONG KONG

From Zonta International

Zonta International hopes you are having a splendid convention in Mexico City. We watch with interest your magnificent service.

ELIZABETH GIST DOZIER, M.D.
President, Zonta International

Zonta International sends greetings and best wishes to all Rotarians assembled in Mexico City for the 43rd Annual Convention of Rotary International.

ELLEN FIREOVED
Executive Secretary, Z.I.,
Chicago, Illinois

Del ex Gobernador del Distrito 114

Ruégote presentar mis efusivos saludos a Rotarios y sus familiares lamentando muchísimo estrechez tiempo imposibilitándonos a mi señora y a mi llegar convención abrazos.

LUIS ALBERTO CORDOVEZ
Past Governor, District 114

Translation: Please present my heartiest greetings to Rotarians and families assembled, regretting lack of time prevents me from being at convention.

De las Cámaras de Comercio

Consejo directivo esta confederación, complácese enviar a todos y cada uno señores delegados esa honorable convención, sus felicitaciones más cordiales por brillante desarrollo sus trabajos y magnífica organización dada a esta importantísima reunión. Hace votos asimismo por que su permanencia en nuestro país les sea grata y lleven las mejores impresiones de su estancia en esta capital.

CARLOS C. MENDIOLA, Presidente,
Confederation of Natl. Chambers
of Commerce, Mexico City, Mexico

Translation: The Directive Council of this Confederation has great pleasure in sending to each and every one of the delegates of that honorable convention its most cordial greetings for the brilliant execution of your work and the magnificent organization given to such an important reunion. We desire greatly that your stay in our country will be pleasant and you shall take with you the best impression of your stay in this city.

Del Rotary Club de Sombrerete,

Felicitémoslos efusivamente motivo convención internacional deseándoles éxito en sus labores.

ROTARY CLUB OF SOMBRERETE,
Zac., México

Translation: Heartiest congratulations to Rotary International wishing every success in your activities.

From Past President Carbajal

I appeal to your generosity to be so kind as to make known to the members of the convention, especially to the Latin American members, that because of my health I am unable to be present on this memorable occasion. No one regrets this more than I do.

My affectionate greetings to all and you may be assured that I am with you in spirit. I wish you all the greatest of success.

FERNANDO CARBAJAL,
Past President, R.I.,
Lima, Peru

CONVENTION MESSAGES

Del Rotary Club de Orizaba

Nuestros sinceros y fervientes votos por que trabajos convención sean un éxito para bien del mundo y honra del Rotarismo.

ROTARY CLUB OF ORIZABA, VER.,
México

Translation: Our sincere and fervent wishes for complete success of Rotary Convention for world welfare and honor of Rotary.

Del Rotary Club de Tehuacán

Club Rotario de Tehuacán da a usted cordial bienvenida deseándole completo éxito labores convención internacional.

RAFAEL OROZCO, President,
JOAQUIN CORDOBA, Secretary,
The Rotary Club, Tehuacán, Mexico

Translation: Tehuacan Rotary Club welcomes you cordially wishing you great success in your work during International Convention.

Del Rotary Club de Daireaux

Rotary Club de Daireaux, República Argentina, adhiere entusiastamente éxito convención estrechando fuerte abrazo todos Rotarios.

JULIO O. ALLIEVI, Presidente,
El Rotary Club,
Daireaux, Bs. As., Argentina

Translation: Rotary Club of Daireaux, Argentina Republic, fervently desires success for Rotary Convention and strongly embraces all Rotarians.

From Rotary Club of São Paulo

Best wishes for successful convention!

TONI AND ARMANDO DE ARRUDA PEREIRA
Past President, R.I., and wife, of
São Paulo, Brazil

From Onehunga Forum

132 Rotarians from 20 clubs in 39th District at forum held by Onehunga Club on May 24th send greetings to convention.

MAURICE E. DANIEL, President,
The Rotary Club of
Onehunga, New Zealand

Del Rotary Club de Tampico

Rogámoste por tu conducto hagas llegar comité ejecutivo convención internacional nuestros deseos por el más completo éxito y felicitaciones por labor desarrollada.

ROTARY CLUB TAMPICO,
Tamps., México

Translation: We beg you to communicate to the executive committee of the International Convention our desires for the most complete success and our congratulations for the work done.

Del Rotary Club de Saltillo

Al felicitarlos motivo convención a la vez deseámosles éxito completo.

ROTARY CLUB DE SALTILLO,
Coah., México

Translation: Felicitations and best wishes for success of convention.

Del Rotary Club de Durango

Unímonos regocijo nacional motivo reunión 43a Convención Internacional Rotaria, felicitamos cariñosamente deseámosles completo éxito trabajos realiza convención. Hacemos votos por feliz estancia todos nuestros compañeros Rotarios que visitan nuestro país deseándoles feliz retorno sus países de origen.

ROTARY CLUB DURANGO,
Dgo., México

Translation: Unanimously rejoicing because of 43rd Rotary International Convention. Sending congratulations and affectionately wish complete success in all your work. Greetings to all Rotarians visiting our country and wishing them safe return home.

From Cosmopolitan International

Cosmopolitan International sends greetings to delegates and officers of Rotary. We hope you enjoy Mexico as much as Cosmopolitan did in 1950, and wish your organization continued growth and prosperity.

DWIGHT J. MERRIAM, Executive Secy.,
Cosmopolitan International,
Lincoln, Nebraska

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

From Rotary Club of Adelaide

Best wishes successful convention.
Rotary greetings.

ROTARY CLUB OF ADELAIDE,
South Australia

From Governor of District 48

Most cordial greetings and warmest felicitations and best wishes for successful convention.

VICENTE L. FAELNAR,
Governor, District 48, R.I.,
Cebu City, The Philippines

Del Ex Presidente Hoerning

Afectuosos saludos y votos por brillante éxito.

CARLOS HOERNING,
Past Vice-President, R.I.,
Santiago, Sant., Chile

Translation: Kind regards and best wishes for a brilliant success!

From Optimist International

All officers and members of Optimist International extend greetings to all Rotarians in attendance at annual Rotary International convention. It is our hope that Rotary and all that for which it stands will continue to meet with success in all its most laudable undertakings.

RUSSELL F. MEYER,
Secy.-Treas., Optimist International,
St. Louis, Missouri

From National Exchange Clubs

Greetings and best wishes for a highly successful convention from the National Exchange Club.

HEROLD M. HARTER, Secretary,
National Exchange Clubs,
Toledo, Ohio

From Rotary Club of Melbourne

Best wishes for successful convention!

ROTARY CLUB OF MELBOURNE,
Melbourne, Australia

Del Rotary Club de Linares

Al desear completo éxito convención internacional hacemos votos por que compañeros Rotarios extranjeros tengan una muy grata estancia en nuestro país.

DR. ANTONIO F. SALAZAR,
Presidente del Rotary Club de
Linares, N.L., México

Translation: Upon desiring complete success for International Convention we fervently hope all visiting Rotarians thoroughly enjoy their stay in our country.

Del Rotary Club de São Paulo

Sentindo estar ausente saludo querido amigo pedindo transmitir presidentes Brunnier Spain votos completo suceso.

DR. EURICO BRANCO RIBEIRO,
Ex Presidente, Rotary Club de
São Paulo, Brazil

Translation: Sorry to be absent. Kindest greetings to be conveyed to Presidents Brunnier and Spain. Best wishes for complete success.

From Rotary Club of Tel-Aviv

Deeply regret unable to attend convention. Cordial greetings and very best wishes for its success.

DR. WOLF CEGLA, President,
The Rotary Club,
Tel-Aviv, Jaffa, Israel

Del Rotary Club de Fundación

Ruégole presentar Rotarios saludos a los compañeros del mundo y que vuestra labor sea fecunda para el bien de la humanidad.

ENRIQUE GONZALEZ PINERES,
Presidente, Rotary Club de
Fundación, Mag., Colombia

Translation: Please present our heartiest greetings to the Rotarians of the world and may your work be of benefit to humanity.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

1952-1953

PRESIDENT

*H. J. BRUNNIER, senior active member (former classification: structural engineering), 608 Sharon Building, San Francisco 5, California, U.S.A. Address all correspondence to: 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois, U.S.A.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

PIERRE YVERT, senior active member (former classification: philately), 37 rue des Jacobins. Mail address: Villers-Bocage, Somme, France. (Member, Rotary Club of Amiens.)

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

RODOLFO ALMEIDA PINTOS (medicine-phthisiology), Soriano 877, 2°. Mail address: Julio Herrera y Obes 1316, Montevideo, Uruguay.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

*CLAUDE W. WOODWARD (furniture retailing), 27 West Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.

DIRECTORS

*P. HICKS CADLE (meat seasonings, manufacturing), 68 Wazee Market Place, Denver 4, Colorado, U.S.A.

*THOMAS H. CASHMORE, senior active member (former classification: religion—established church), 5 South Parade, Wakefield, Yorkshire, England.

LAMAR A. GIDDEN (seed growing), Tunica, Mississippi, U.S.A.

AAGE E. JENSEN (coal importing), 38 Algade, Holbaek, Denmark.

HALSEY B. KNAPP, senior active member (former classification: education—agriculture), Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute, Farmingdale, New York, U.S.A.

CLIFFORD A. RANDALL (general law practice), 912 East Wells Street, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

FRANK E. SPAIN, senior active member (former classification: insurance—law), 408 First National Building, Birmingham 3, Alabama, U.S.A.

*STANLEY SPURLING, senior active member (former classification: electrical service), Maritime Life Assurance Company. Mail address: P.O. Box 514, Hamilton, Bermuda.

TOMOTAKE TESHIMA, senior active member (former classification: air conditioning), 27 Shinanonmachi, Shinjuku P.O., Tokyo, Japan.

PERCY W. TURNER (rubber goods, distributing), 83 Queen Street. Mail address: P.O. Box 156, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada.

SECRETARY

PHILIP LOVEJOY (Rotary International), 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois, U.S.A. (Telephone: State 2-4020.) (Voluntarily retiring on 31 December, 1952.)

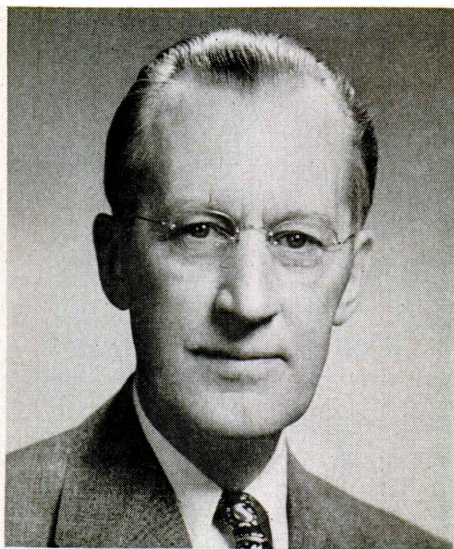
For calendar year 1953—GEORGE R. MEANS (Rotary International), 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois, U.S.A. (Telephone: State 2-4020.)

TREASURER

RICHARD E. VERNOR (fire prevention publicist), 222 West Adams St. Mail address: Box 1089, Chicago 90, Illinois, U.S.A.

By action of the Board of R.I., there are two Assistant Treasurers, one to serve on the Continent of Europe, and one in connection with the general accounts of the organization elsewhere. These Assistant Treasurers are: HUGO PRAGER (hotels), Hotel Carlton-Elite, Zurich 1, Switzerland, and HERBERT J. TAYLOR (aluminum cooking utensils), 1250 Fuller-ton Avenue, Chicago 14, Illinois, U.S.A.

*Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of Rotary International



H. J. BRUNNIER
 San Francisco, California, U.S.A.
PRESIDENT

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Officers
 and
 Directors

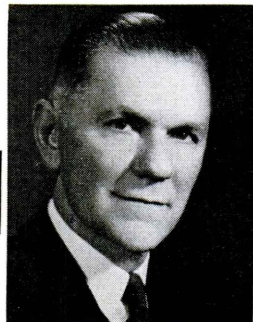
for 1952-1953



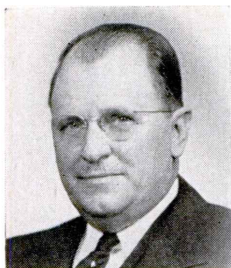
PIERRE YVERT
 Amiens, France
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT



**RODOLFO ALMEIDA
 PINTOS**
 Montevideo, Uruguay
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT



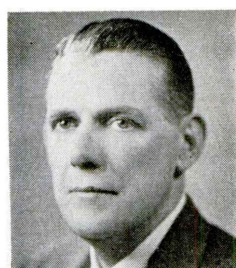
**CLAUDE W. WOOD-
 WARD**
 Richmond, Va., U.S.A.
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT



P. HICKS CADLE
Denver, Col., U.S.A.
DIRECTOR



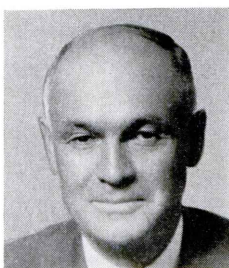
**THOMAS H. CASH-
MORE**
Wakefield, England
DIRECTOR



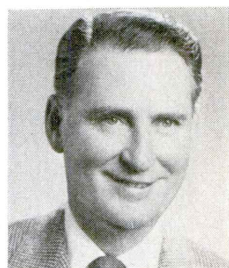
LAMAR A. GIDDEN
Tunica, Miss., U.S.A.
DIRECTOR



AAGE E. JENSEN
Holbaek, Denmark
DIRECTOR



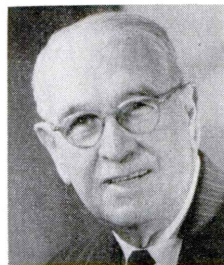
HALSEY B. KNAPP
Farmingdale, N.Y., U.S.A.
DIRECTOR



CLIFFORD A. RANDALL
Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.
DIRECTOR



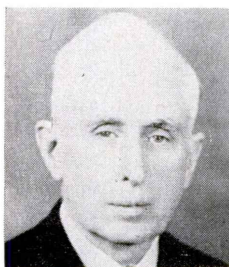
FRANK E. SPAIN
Birmingham, Ala., U.S.A.
DIRECTOR



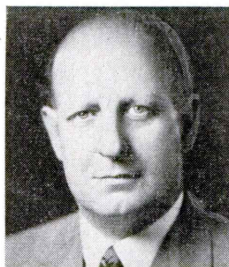
STANLEY SPURLING
Hamilton, Bermuda
DIRECTOR



TOMOTAKE TESHIMA
Tokyo, Japan
DIRECTOR



PERCY W. TURNER
Charlottetown, P.E.I.,
Canada
DIRECTOR



PHILIP LOVEJOY
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
SECRETARY



RICHARD E. VERNOR
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
TREASURER

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

R. I. OFFICERS — 1952-1953



STANLEY LEVERTON
London, England



SPENCER J. HOLLANDS
Wallington, Surrey,
England



STAMP W. WORTLEY
Chelmsford, England



EDWARD H. BIRCHALL
Oxford, England

President: STANLEY LEVERTON, senior active member (former classification: funeral directing), 210-212 Eversholt St., Easton, N.W. 1, London, England.

Vice-President: SPENCER J. HOLLANDS (building contracting), 3, Langham House, Stafford Rd. Mail address: "Haverford," Woodcote Ave., Wallington, Surrey, England.

Immediate Past President: STAMP W. WORTLEY, senior active member (former classification: general law practice), 21, Duke St., Chelmsford. Mail address: "Asmari," Third Ave., Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, England. (Member, Rotary Club of Chelmsford.)

Hon. Treasurer: EDWARD H. BIRCHALL, senior active member (former classification: education—university, extra-mural), Rewley House, Wellington Sq. Mail address: 7, Beech Croft Rd., Oxford, England.

The foregoing R.I. officers (R.I.B.I. general officers), together with the R.I. Representatives in Districts 1 to 19, the General Secretary of R.I.B.I., and the R.I. director from G.B. & I. (as an ex-officio member), constitute the General Council of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.

The General Secretary of R.I.B.I. and a member of its Council without vote is FREDERICK C. HICKSON who is in charge of the office of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, located at Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, London W.C. 1, England.

R.I. District Governors and R.I. Representatives in Great Britain and Ireland are officers of R.I.

ANNUAL REPORTS

REPORT OF PRESIDENT

FRANK E. SPAIN

TO THE ROTARY CLUBS OF THE WORLD:

The president has done an administrative job this year. From the time he became the president-nominee, three months before his election, he has lived in Chicago. His only extended absence was two months in Europe, where with the board's approval, he visited small clubs in the far corners of the countries which, with few exceptions, no international president had ever visited. His remaining travel consisted of two intercity gatherings of small clubs in each of the five zones of the United States of America, two such meetings in Canada, with a few incidental appearances going to and from these, and attendance at the R.I.B.I. conference.

With the aid of the standing committees and the staff he has endeavored to process all the legislative proposals that have been in the making several years. The board has approved ten of these and put them on the agenda of the council on legislation, including—the biennial plan of Rotary administration already approved in principle by New York convention; procedures in the districts, the board, the nominating committee, and the clubs; increase of per capita tax; and clarification of constitutional and by-law provisions.

Districting in India has been in process a long time and with the cooperation of this year's governors in India and the districting committee, a districting plan was approved by the board and put into operation.

While in Europe attending a meeting of the European, North African, Eastern Mediterranean Advisory Committee, the president received from European Rotarians a proposal for inter-country committees to study this question: "Can Rotarians and Rotary clubs do something to effect a closer cooperation and understanding between the countries of Europe and, if so, what is that something?" Funds were requested and with board approval provided for these committees through an anonymous giver. This undertaking was closer to the president's heart than any other during the year, and was the subject of most of his addresses in the clubs and of a report in the magazine to the Rotary world.

The policy of R.I. in international service was recast by the board

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

after careful study by Program Planning Committee and a special committee appointed by the president, and transitory and obsolete declarations of the past were weeded out.

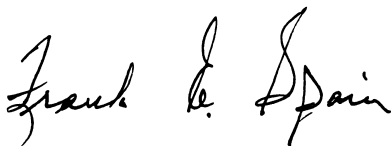
In anticipation of expiration of our lease, the president, with board approval, appointed a committee to ascertain whether some rent costs could be salvaged by acquiring through lease-sale or purchase with payments about equal to rent, a simple building more efficient and convenient to the staff than the present offices. Exploration of these questions has had favorable results so far.

The magazines have concerned the president greatly this year and with the aid of the magazine committee he has brought proposals to the board to more closely coordinate them with the secretariat by elimination of costly duplication in mailing, bookkeeping, and staffing, as well as unnecessary offices away from Chicago.

All these endeavors involved the tremendous efforts of many Rotarians all over the world channeled through the president's office by an efficient staff. Since this is written at three-fourths the journey, most of them are inchoate. Some will be found wanting and will be discarded as should be. Some will come forward to convention. This is the evolution of policy in a great organization such as Rotary International.

On the whole it has been a year of weeding, tilling, fertilizing by a vast number of dedicated people whom the president of Rotary International is privileged to lead.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frank E. Spain". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a long, horizontal, slightly wavy line that serves as a separator.

FRANK E. SPAIN
President, Rotary International

9 April, 1952

REPORT OF SECRETARY

PHILIP LOVEJOY

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL:

The secretary of Rotary International is required by the by-laws of the organization to submit an annual report to the board of directors which, upon approval, shall be submitted to the convention.

No report can adequately cover the whole field of activities of an organization as large and widespread as Rotary International. However, in this report, the secretary has endeavored to touch briefly upon the most important developments, events, and interesting activities which have taken place in the organization thus far this Rotary year.

Rotary meetings and activities in Great Britain and Ireland are not covered in this report since clubs in that region function under the general council of R.I.B.I.

THE PRESIDENT

President Frank Spain has devoted all of his time to Rotary this year, working energetically and without pause in the office of the president at the central office of the secretariat in Chicago, except for those periods when he has traveled in the interest of Rotary.

In his report, President Frank has described briefly his travels, all of which were timed so that they did not conflict with his attendance at the meetings of all R.I. committees as well as the meetings of the R.I. board.

While in Paris, the president was awarded the Knight's Cross of the Legion of Honor "for his service to world Rotary."

CLUBS CALLED UPON TO SHARE ROTARY MEMBERSHIP

In his talks to the clubs and correspondence with club officers and present and past officers of R.I., President Frank has emphasized the fact that if the organization is to continue to grow and thrive in the future as it has in the past, serious consideration must be given to increasing membership in existing clubs and to the organization of new clubs. He has urged clubs to take advantage of the additional active membership and senior active membership

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS



Here are two of the 111 Rotary Fellows selected for 1952-53, pointing out to President Frank Spain their home towns and the countries where they will study. Left to right: Warren Dar-kow, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.; Marjorie Bruce of Jacksonville, Illinois, U.S.A.; and President Spain.

provisions in the R.I. by-laws as a means of bringing younger men into the club. He has also declared on many occasions that a great opportunity is being lost in many of the larger cities where Rotary clubs are unwilling to release territory so that other Rotary clubs may be formed in distinct trade areas of those cities. In visiting large-city clubs the president has urged them to relinquish territory which will make the formation of such additional clubs, possible.

COURAGEOUS LEADERSHIP

Working tirelessly throughout the year in the interest of the organization, President Frank has demonstrated repeatedly his belief that the office of president of R.I. carries with it the responsibility of leadership. When he has been convinced of the desirability or necessity for a departure from what has been established Rotary policy or procedure, he has not hesitated to support his views with vigor in talks before Rotary clubs and in correspondence with club officers and present and past officers of R.I. His sincerity and interest in the welfare and future of Rotary International has gained for him the respect of everyone in Rotary who has worked with him or come in contact with him this year.

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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The annual convention of R.I. makes the all-over general policies of Rotary International. The board of R.I. implements these policies by interpretive decisions and the administration of these policies is left to the general secretary who periodically reports to the board concerning the administrative functioning of the organization. The board thereupon appraises the results and makes further decisions or offers forward-looking legislation to the convention.

The board (in 1951-52) is composed of 14 members from eight countries: Canada, Dominican Republic, England, France, Hong Kong, The Netherlands, New Zealand, and the United States. The board has held two meetings, one in July, 1951, and the other in January, 1952. In addition, the executive committee of the board held two meetings, one in November, and the other just preceding the January meeting of the board. More than 200 items of business were discussed and disposed of at these meetings. A final meeting of the board is scheduled to be held in Chicago 9-13 May.

Some of the important decisions made by the board during this Rotary year are given in the following paragraphs:

DIRECTORS NOMINEE

The board nominated the following as directors of R.I. from countries other than the United States, Canada, and Great Britain and Ireland:

FOR 1952-53

RODOLFO ALMEIDA PINTOS, Montevideo, Uruguay

AAGE E. JENSEN, Holbaek, Denmark

S. S. SPURLING, Hamilton, Bermuda

FOR 1952-53-54

TOMOTAKE TESHIMA, Tokyo, Japan

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The board has agreed to put forward for consideration at the 1952 convention proposed enactments and resolutions on the following subjects:

To permit more flexibility in meetings of the board of directors of R.I. and to permit the transaction of business by the board and R.I. committees by mail, telephone, cablegram, and radiogram;

To simplify and clarify the text of various provisions of the constitution and by-laws of R.I. (This is an omnibus enactment which does not change in principle any of the provisions involved.);

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

- To make permissive the selection of the district governor nominee through a district nominating committee;
- To excuse past service and senior active members from attendance requirements because of ill health or impairment;
- To increase the annual per capita tax by \$1.50;
- To change the chronology of Rotary events so as to provide for the holding of the district conferences in September-October and district assemblies in April-May;
- To provide for a two-year term for all R.I. directors, one half elected each year;
- To provide for a two-year term for district governors and for the international assembly to be held every other year.

THE UNITED NATIONS

The board modified previous decisions with reference to the U.N. by substituting in lieu of those decisions, the following text:

While Rotary International neither gives nor withholds endorsement of the provisions of the United Nations Charter nor of the actions or enactments of the United Nations, it does encourage Rotarians to acquaint themselves with the activities of the United Nations directed to the advancement of world peace.

The secretary is instructed to bring to the attention of Rotary clubs program information and other helps in connection with the study of the charter and the activities of the United Nations directed to the advancement of world peace.

Continued publicity shall be given to the reports of observers from R.I. who attend meetings of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Rotarians or Rotary clubs desiring to make proposals concerning the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies should function through the duly constituted governmental channels of their own countries.

ROTARY MOTTO IN LATIN

In compliance with a mandate of the 1950 convention, the board offered to the 1951 convention a resolution to provide for an official Rotary motto in Latin. The board submitted the phrase "Beatus servit, beatus vivit" as the best of the mottoes suggested but expressed the opinion that none of the mottoes submitted was satisfactory and recommended to the convention that the proposed resolution "be considered as withdrawn for further study." The 1951 convention took the recommended action and the board after further study of the subject agreed to take no further action relating to creating a Rotary motto in Latin.

ROTARY IN CHINA

The board terminated the membership in R.I. of the Rotary Clubs of Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Shanghai West, and Tientsin, China, for failure to function. There is now but one Rotary club in China,

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the Rotary Club of Taipeh on the Island of Formosa. (The Rotary Clubs of Kowloon and Hong Kong on the Island of Hong Kong and the Rotary Club of Macao on the Island of Macao continue to function.)

TO MAKE NOMINATING COMMITTEE MORE REPRESENTATIVE

At the 1951 convention the incoming president of R.I. was directed to appoint a committee of seven Rotarians to devise a plan to make the nominating committee for president of R.I. more representative and to prepare an enactment which, if adopted, would put into effect the plan recommended by the committee of seven.

This committee was to make its report to the board of R.I. on or before 1 January, 1952, and the board was instructed to circulate the proposed enactment to all Rotary clubs and to submit such proposed enactment for action at the 1952 convention.

It was accepted, within the terms of this action, that the board fully retains its powers, when submitting the committee's proposal, to make any further submissions it may desire, or even to submit at its discretion, any alternative plan.

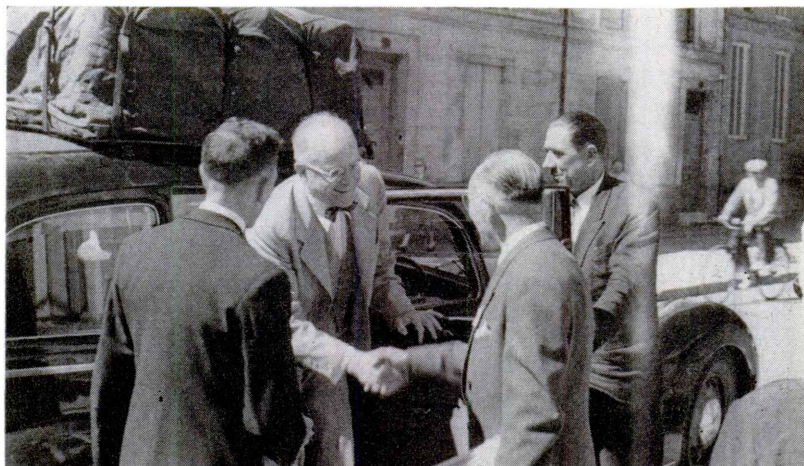
The committee was appointed by President Spain, met in November, 1951, and in accordance with its terms of reference drafted a proposed enactment which provides a plan for making the nominating committee for president of R.I. more representative. The board, as instructed by the 1951 convention, will submit this proposed enactment to the 1952 convention, together with an alternative plan proposed by the board, which it considers more suitable than the plan proposed by the special committee, in that such alternative plan meets all of the responsible criticism of the existing plan and its operation is less expensive than the plan proposed by the special committee.

Both proposed enactments have been published in the booklet of proposed legislation for the 1952 convention which has been distributed to all Rotary clubs.

POLICY IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

The board amended the outline of policy of R.I. in international service as adopted by the board in 1933 and amended in 1938 and in 1949 to be in accord with present world conditions, and to emphasize Rotary activity directed to advancing the fourth avenue of service under Rotary's single object. At the same time the board, in accordance with the authority given in resolution 41-8, adopted at the 1941 convention, terminated as having served their purpose, Resolution 40-15, "Rotary Amid World Conflict," and Resolution

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS



For eight weeks, President Spain visited by motor-car small clubs in many towns throughout Europe—places never before visited by an R.I. president. Here he is receiving a hearty welcome from Rotarians of Bergerac, France.

42-28, "Rotary in a World at War," and agreed that these resolutions need not be published in any publication of R.I. except in the proceedings of the conventions at which such resolutions were adopted. The revised outline of R.I. in international service will be published in the 1952 issue of the Manual of Procedure.

HEADQUARTERS OF R.I.

The finance committee advised the board that it viewed with concern the recurring expenditure of substantial amounts for rent under circumstances that are not entirely satisfactory and suggested to the board that it initiate an investigation of the possibility of more adequate and less expensive quarters outside the loop area in Chicago or in the environs of Chicago.

When the board considered the amount of rental in the aggregate over a period of say 20 or 25 years and realized that there would be no equity accruing to R.I., it raised a question as to whether or not there could be a more constructive use of the rental money, and it was on this basis that the board authorized the president to initiate inquiries relative to purchasing a building for the central office of R.I., or to build one in Chicago outside of the loop area or in the environs of Chicago, the whole project to be financed within the anticipated rental that R.I. would be paying over a period of 20 to 25 years. A portion of the money, say up to \$50,000 a year, might

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be used to repay some financial institution on a 25-year lease-sale contract for a headquarters that it would build, leaving the balance of the rental money for operation and maintenance.

The president appointed Director Claude Woodward of Roanoke, Va., and Past District Governor Howell Evans of Two Rivers, Wis., who, together with the president, are serving as a special committee to make these investigations. The committee met in Chicago on 31 March and will make a report of progress to the board at its May, 1952, meeting.

ROTARY COMMITTEES

The committees of Rotary International play an important part in the administrative functioning of the organization. Ideas as to changes in policy and procedure or changes or new features in the program of Rotary International often are originated in committee, then come before the board of directors for discussion and consideration and eventually become part of the rules and regulations or authorized procedure of the organization through action by the board or the convention.

The committees of R.I. have held 13 meetings this year. All of these meetings have been in Chicago with the exception of the European, North African and Eastern Mediterranean Advisory Committee which met at Zurich, Switzerland, and the 1953 Convention Committee which met in London, England.

This year in addition to the special R.I. headquarters committee, there were two special committees appointed by President Spain for specific purposes (1) the committee to devise a plan to make the nominating committee for president of R.I. more representative, and (2) the committee to examine international student projects financed by Rotary clubs and Rotary districts. Both met in November, reported to the board, and thereupon completed their assignments. Their recommendations together with recommendations of all other R.I. committees which had met in the first half of this Rotary year were acted upon by the board at its January meeting. Suggestions and recommendations made by committees which have met since the January meeting of the board will be considered by the board at its May meeting.

For all meetings the usual service was given by the secretariat—preparation of agenda, assistance at the meeting, recording of minutes, and preparation of “follow through” communications after the meeting.

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

COUNCIL OF PAST PRESIDENTS

The council of past presidents of R.I. is composed of the ten most recent past presidents of R.I., prior to the immediate past president, with the president and the immediate past president as ex-officio members. This year the board has again extended an invitation to all other past presidents of R.I., holding membership other than honorary, to attend the meeting of this body to be held in Chicago 2-6 May. At this writing it is expected that seven of the ten members of the council and nine past presidents not members of the council will attend this meeting.

The board and the president acting in its behalf has referred to the council for its consideration and report to the board, a number of topics of importance in the long-range planning for the future administration and program of Rotary International.

REGIONAL CONFERENCE

The annual conference of all Rotary clubs in Great Britain and Ireland was held at Brighton, England, 25-29 April. President and Mrs. Spain were guests of honor at this conference which was attended by 4,100 Rotarians and their ladies from all parts of the British Isles.

INCOMING PRESIDENT

The nominating committee for president met in January, 1952, and unanimously nominated Rotarian H. J. Brunnier of San Francisco, California, U.S.A., a long-time Rotarian, for president of Rotary International in 1952-53.

"Bru" is a charter member of Club No. 2, San Francisco, organized in 1908. Over the years he has served R.I. in many official capacities including that of second vice-president in 1917-18.

There being no other nominees for the office of president on 1 April, 1952, President Spain declared Rotarian Brunnier "the president-nominee." He will be elected to the office at the 1952 convention.

INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The 1952 International Assembly will be held at Lake Placid Club, Essex County, New York, U.S.A., 14-20 May.

The assembly is composed of the president, the vice-presidents and other directors, the president-nominee, if any, and the directors-nominee, the secretary, the treasurer, the district governors-nominee of R.I., the R.I. representatives in Great Britain and Ireland, the

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general officers nominee of R.I.B.I., the chairman of the committees of R.I., and such other persons as the board may invite.

The purpose of the assembly is to enable these officers and committee chairmen to confer and to plan cooperatively the work and activities of R.I. and its member clubs for the ensuing year and to make possible Rotary education and instruction in administrative procedures in an atmosphere of fellowship and good will.

The creation of additional districts during the year automatically adds more official participants to the International Assembly, the total number of which is higher in 1952 than it has ever been.

President Spain and the executive committee of the board have planned a program for the assembly designed to equip the incoming governors effectively for the work they are to undertake.

ROTARY INSTITUTE

The Rotary Institute is an informal discussion forum on Rotary program and administration topics, composed of past and present officers of R.I. who are present at the time and place of the International Assembly but who are not participants in the Assembly. The International Assembly and the Rotary Institute meet simultaneously but each group has its own program and separate meeting place.

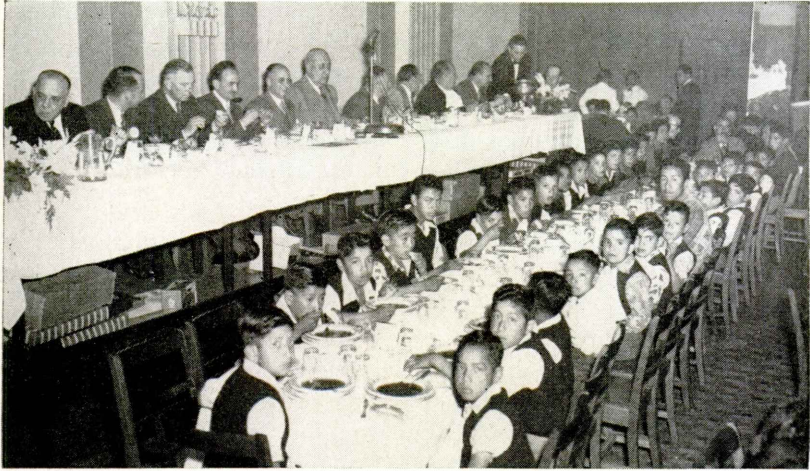
Early in the year, President Spain appointed a special committee to develop an agenda for the 1952 Rotary Institute, which agenda will be the basis of Institute discussion.

1952 CONVENTION

For the second time in Rotary's history, the R.I. convention will be held in Mexico City, 25 to 29 May. The convention will be the culmination of years of work by Rotarians in Mexico, international committeemen, and members of the staff. Even though scheduled as a "delegates" convention, with a limited attendance, the demand for accommodations has been greatly in excess of the supply.

Not only is the demand too great for the available hotel accommodations, but also the limited rail facilities, regularly scheduled flights, and housing along the highways will be strained. Through the cooperation of the air lines, which have made available all of their regular service and many extra planes, the movement to the convention will constitute one of the largest civilian international air lifts to date. As an accommodation to motorists, Rotary clubs along the U.S.A.-Mexican border and the highways, are cooperating splendidly in providing assistance and hospitality.

The Rotary Clubs of Mexico City and Chapultepec have



The Rotary Club of Mexico City—noteworthy host to the 1952 convention—has a remarkable record in youth service. Pictured here is the annual children's party, showing the table occupied by the children of Granja del Niño, an agricultural school and home for underprivileged boys, supported by the club.

responded enthusiastically to the many demands made upon them as host clubs.

The program will be conducted in English and Spanish and will feature many outstanding speakers, a Rotary Foundation Fellows Forum, and an opportunity for questions and discussion from the floor. The entertainment is being arranged to show visitors the wealth of Mexican artistic talent in music, both classical and popular, art, dance, and costumes. The president's ball will be the concluding feature, and is being offered by the Government of Mexico.

The cooperation of the Mexican government has been noteworthy. Because of the lack of a single meeting place large enough for the convention, most sessions will be divided, with simultaneous meetings for those speaking Spanish and those speaking English.

A large percentage of those attending the convention will remain in Mexico for pre- or post-convention tours, either organized or independent, and arrangements have been made for accommodations in the principal tourist centers.

Since attendance at the 1952 convention was limited because of the lack of hotel facilities, there was no concerted program of attendance promotion. However, a general informational folder on the convention was prepared, in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

To assist Rotarians from the U.S.A. and Canada in driving to Mexico City, an auto-travel-information folder was prepared.

1953 CONVENTION

Both the North American Transportation Committee and the 1953 Convention Committee have been active during the year making plans for the 1953 convention to be held in Europe. Complicated negotiations have been in progress with steamship companies, air lines, travel agencies, governments, and private interests abroad, and announcements as to the locale of the convention will be made as soon as these negotiations have been completed.

Because it was necessary for the North American Transportation Committee for the 1953 convention to obtain an idea of the number of Rotarians from North America who were interested in attending the 1953 convention of Rotary International in Europe, an intensive program of attendance promotion was undertaken.

The May issue of "The Rotarian" featured a full-page cover advertisement on the convention.

Rotarians in all Rotary clubs in North America were asked to fill in "intention-to-go" cards if they were considering attending the convention.

The 1953 convention was also publicized at district conferences in the United States and Canada, with special posters and folders.

DISTRICT CONFERENCES

Of the 203 districts, 185 are scheduled to have held their conferences by the end of May; 12 districts will hold their conferences during June, and six of the seven districts in Australia will hold their conferences in August and September, in accordance with their custom. Districts 66 and 67 (The Netherlands) held a joint district conference.

The suggested program for 1952 conferences, as recommended by the Program Planning Committee and the board, was well received by the district governors, and many requests were received for reference material in support of the various program outlines.

The reports from the representatives of the president of R.I. assigned to attend conferences have been very helpful in evaluating the effectiveness of the conferences and the interest of the participants; also, representatives have provided useful information and suggestions concerning Rotary within the districts concerned.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES

District governors got off to an early start by holding their district assemblies early, particularly in the United States and Canada, where three-fourths of the governors held their assemblies before

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS



Dr. Albert Schweitzer (third from right)—French clergyman, philosopher, physician, and music scholar, is made an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Colmar, France, and is presented with a substantial check to be used for his great humanitarian project at Lambaréné, settlement for lepers and their families in the heart of French Equatorial Africa.

1 July. All districts had held district assemblies by 1 September. In some districts, sectional assemblies were held, due to geographical extent of the district and difficult and time-consuming transportation facilities.

Attendance was good, with from 84 to 90 per cent of the clubs represented and a representation of club presidents ranging from 82 to 90 per cent and club secretaries from 70 to 80 per cent. About half of the districts held two-day assemblies; the remainder met for one and a half days.

NEW DISTRICTS

The following districting became effective on 1 July, 1951, making a total of 203 districts in R.I. on that date:

- District 1-2 (Scotland) became two districts, Nos. 1 and 2;
- District 25 (Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, and Union of South Africa) became two districts, Nos. 25 and 26;
- District 28, 29 and 33 (part of Australia) became five districts, Nos. 28, 29, 30, 33 and 34;
- District 66 (The Netherlands) became two districts, Nos. 66 and 67;
- Districts 57 and 58-59 (China) were dissolved and clubs in those districts became non-districted clubs.

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Effective 1 July, 1952, the following districting will become effective, increasing the number of districts in R.I. to 207:

Districts 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56 (India, Burma, Pakistan and Ceylon) will be reduced to five districts to be numbered 51, 52, 53, 54, and 56;

District 60 (Japan) will be districted into two districts, Nos. 60 and 61;

District 85 (Sweden) will be districted into two districts, Nos. 83 and 85;

Districts 119 and 121 (part of Brazil) will be districted into three districts, Nos. 119, 121, and 122;

District 213 (part of Illinois, U.S.A.) will be districted into two districts, Nos. 213 and 214;

District 265 (part of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.) will be districted into two districts, Nos. 265 and 266;

District 273 (part of West Virginia, U.S.A.) will be districted into two districts, Nos. 273 and 274.

DISTRICT GOVERNORS

The district governors have worked diligently this year to provide effective leadership and to assist the clubs to carry out the program of Rotary.

Official visits were held early in the Rotary year. More importance was given to club assemblies this year, the majority of the governors devoting two hours or more to meeting with the club officers and committee chairmen and giving helpful guidance, information, and inspiration to these men, who have the responsibility for club leadership during the year.

The governors generally have been placing special emphasis upon the maintaining of classification standards. Moreover, their efforts in persuading clubs to take advantage of the senior active membership and additional active membership provisions have been most successful, and have resulted in bringing Rotary into the lives of many additional qualified men in their communities. This is amply proven by the increasing number of additional active members and senior active members being reported to the secretariat, and the increasing number of younger men who are serving as club officers and committee chairmen.

Because of illness (which later in the year caused his death), Rotarian Chandler W. Gordon, of Asheville, N. C., U.S.A., resigned as governor of district 280 in September. Upon proposal of a committee of Rotarians of the district, the board elected Rotarian Malcolm Williamson, of Waynesville, N. C., U.S.A., as governor of the district for the remainder of the term.

In District 45, no governor was elected at the 1951 convention and consequently the governor for 1950-51, Rotarian J. G. J. A. Maas, carried on until his departure from Indonesia at the end of

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

September. The board of R.I. then elected I. G. Rueb, of Djakarta, to serve as governor of the district for the remainder of 1951-52.

The board having terminated the districts in China effective 1 July, 1951, President Spain appointed Rotarian Arthur W. Woo, of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, to serve as administrative adviser to the board for the remaining clubs in China, Hong Kong, and Macao for the year 1951-52.

ROTARY CLUBS—WORLDWIDE

175 NEW CLUBS SINCE LAST JULY

From 1 July, 1951, to 23 April, 1952, 175 clubs were admitted to membership in R.I., 58 in the United States, and Canada, 28 in South America, Central America, Mexico, and the Antilles; 15 in Great Britain and Ireland; 16 in Asia; 47 in the Continental European, North African and Eastern Mediterranean region; and 11 in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other places.

While extension to new communities in the Eastern Hemisphere is going forward at a somewhat lesser rate than last year, many district governors, having completed their official visits, are now giving increased attention to the organization of new clubs. In this region new clubs have been admitted in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Scotland, South Africa, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Extension in Ibero America has increased this year over last year, with 28 new clubs having been admitted to date (23 April), and several provisional clubs organized but not yet admitted. These clubs are in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, and Venezuela.

With the one exception of the United States, Canada and Brazil are leading with 12 new clubs this year.

Of particular interest was the admission of the Rotary Club of Nakuru, Kenya, the first club in that British Crown Colony since 1943.

NEW CLUBS IN DISTINCT TRADE CENTERS

The organization of additional Rotary clubs in distinct trade centers of cities in which there are Rotary clubs is going steadily forward. A constantly increasing number of Rotary clubs is releasing territory to provide for the organization of such clubs. Since 1 July, 1951, the following additional clubs in distinct trade areas

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of cities in which there are Rotary clubs, have been admitted to membership:

Akersborg (Oslo), Norway (within Oslo);
Ekeberg (Oslo), Norway (within Oslo);
Encino, Cal., U.S.A. (within Los Angeles);
Hamburg-Harburg, Germany (within Hamburg);
Kallio-Berghall, Finland (within Helsinki-Helsingfors);
North Oklahoma City, Okla., U.S.A. (within Oklahoma City);
Northwest Houston, Texas, U.S.A. (within Houston);
Rotterdam Zuid, The Netherlands (within Rotterdam);
Seaburn (Sunderland), England (within Sunderland);
Stockholm Ostra, Sweden (within Stockholm);
West End (Beaumont), Texas, U.S.A. (within Beaumont);
West Asheville, N.C., U.S.A. (within Asheville);
West Winnipeg, Man., Canada (within Winnipeg);
West Worthing, England (within Worthing).

The Rotary Club of Sao Paulo, Brazil, has released territory so that clubs may be formed at Sao Paulo do Sul and Santo Amaro; the Rotary Club of Melbourne, Australia, has released a part of its territory to make possible the formation of three additional clubs, and other clubs in Australia are following the example. Word has come that a provisional Rotary club at Govan, Scotland, a distinct trade area in the city of Glasgow, has been organized.

CLUBS TERMINATED

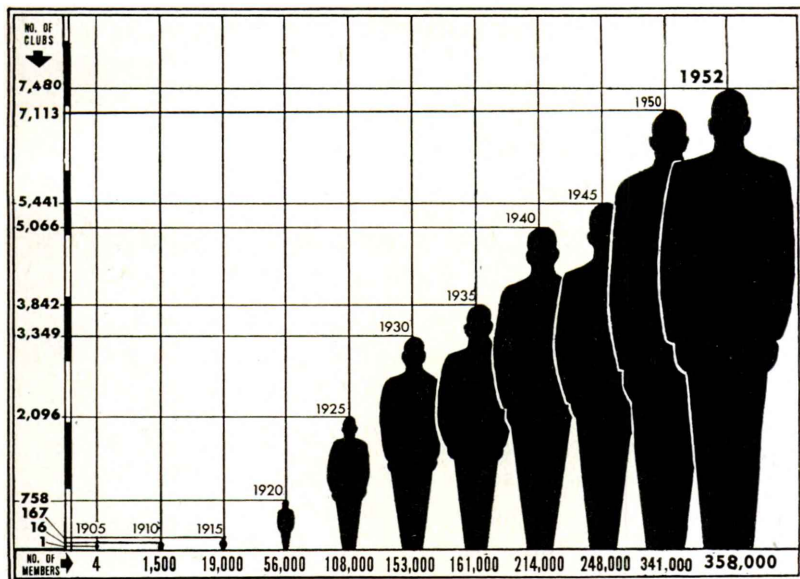
As a result of non-payment of past indebtedness to R.I., or failure to function, the memberships of 26 clubs have terminated thus far this Rotary year (23 April), one club in Australia, one in Brazil, two in Canada, one in Chile, four in China, three in India, one in Indonesia, three in Mexico, two in Portugal, and eight in the United States.

Most of the clubs in the United States and Canada whose memberships were terminated were located in communities which could not meet the requirements of 40 available classifications and the population of several communities had dropped to less than 500.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF CLUBS

Since 1 July, 1951, two clubs terminated as a result of World War II have been re-established. With the re-establishment of the Rotary Club of Caen, France, all the Rotary clubs which existed in France prior to World War II have now been readmitted. The Rotary Club of Pusan, Korea, was the second of the former four clubs in Korea to be re-established.

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS



The growth of Rotary—in clubs and members—since the first club in 1905. As of 31 March, 1952, there were 7,480 clubs and 358,000 members.

MEMBERSHIP

The total membership worldwide was approximately 350,000 at the end of the Rotary year, 1950-51. While growth has not been rapid this Rotary year, there has been a steady all-over increase with the membership standing at approximately 358,000 at the end of March, 1952. A breakdown of estimated membership as of 31 March will be of interest:

United States, Canada and Bermuda.....	248,639
Great Britain and Ireland.....	32,257
Continental European, North African, Eastern Mediterranean Region	29,113
South America, Central America, Mexico, and the Antilles	24,805
Asia	9,836
Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other places.....	13,313
Total.....	357,963

ATTENDANCE

Attendance at club meetings is satisfactory in most places. In the United States and Canada, where the clubs are engaged in an attendance contest, the median attendance percentage for all districts for the first eight months of this Rotary year was 85.82.

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ADOPTION OF STANDARD CLUB CONSTITUTION

For many years efforts have been made by R.I. to get all clubs which were not operating under the standard club constitution (since 1922 prescribed for all new clubs) to adopt the standard club constitution. Today there are less than 100 clubs (most of them in the United States and Canada) in this category, and work is continuing to urge these clubs to adopt the standard club constitution so that all Rotary clubs the world over will be following the same constitutional provisions.

ROTARY CLUB ACTIVITIES

Excellent club activities continue to be reported by Rotary clubs in every country. The activities vary according to the needs and customs of the particular country but it is surprising that despite differences in geographical location or local customs, a Rotary club activity which finds success in one country is often equally successful in a community on the other side of the world. Generally speaking, the clubs follow a pattern—they seek out the job that needs to be done and initiate the project, oftentimes turning it over to local authorities or groups after it has become a tried and successful program.

Space does not permit even a brief description of some of the thousands of fine activities reported by the clubs this year. The following are selected at random from reports from various sources: Provided occupational information for students at various levels of education; raised money for innumerable worthy causes; campaigned against the use of narcotics; organized leagues to combat



A typical day's queue in front of the Anti-Trachoma Clinic, sponsored and maintained by the Rotary Club of Hong Kong.

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

cancer; presented layettes to poor mothers; promoted Boy Scouts and Girl Guides; rendered varying kinds of service to rural youth groups; provided playground equipment; ministered to the needs of old people; took crippled children on outings and rendered orthopedic and other services; provided food parcels to the needy in other countries; celebrated Boys and Girls Week; wrote clubs in other countries to increase international contacts and friendships; provided food for undernourished children; sponsored hobbies exhibitions; sent boys and girls to camp; sponsored learn-to-swim campaigns; served as contact for employment of war veterans; promoted the Four-Way Test in the fight against black marketing; attended and sponsored intercity general forums; provided health services to the community.

ROTARY FORUMS

INTERCITY GENERAL FORUMS

Intercity general forums, which proved so successful the past two years, have been continued this year. In 19 districts in the United States and Canada the governors arranged for forums in 35 cities and these meetings were led by past officers of R.I. selected by President Spain. At each meeting an afternoon and evening session was held with emphasis upon the broad program of Rotary and specifically on the four avenues of service. A total of 472 Rotary clubs and 2,827 individual Rotarians were represented at these 35 meetings.

At our request district governors who arranged the forums and the forum leaders sent us a critical evaluation of this year's meetings, often accompanied by excellent ideas and suggestions which will be helpful in preparing program outlines and materials for next year's meetings.

IN THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

In the Eastern Hemisphere, interest continues in the intercity general forum as a means of study and discussion of Rotary's program. Successful forums were held in Australia, Burma, India, Japan, New Zealand, and the Philippines.

Reports indicate that these forums were characterized by a high degree of fellowship, education, and inspiration.

FORUMS ON THE CLUB LEVEL

Manuals for leaders of forums on club service, vocational service, community service and international service were revised for this year, based upon results of experimental forums held last year. A

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Practical relief in many forms is being regularly forwarded to the peoples of devastated lands by Rotary clubs in many countries. These bags of clothing and shoes, the result of a city-wide collection, are being shipped by Rotarians of Leechburg, Penn., U.S.A., to the stricken people of Korea.

letter went out to the presidents of all clubs in the United States and Canada announcing availability of these manuals for forum leaders and, to date, approximately 500 clubs have requested sets of manuals.

INTERCOUNTRY SPEAKERS

Arrangements were made during this club year to date (9 April) for 10 officers of Rotary International from overseas to address 87 club meetings in the United States and Canada. A number of these meetings were intercity meetings and thus a great number of Rotarians were privileged to hear addresses based on a desire for international understanding.

CONFERENCES OF CLUB SECRETARIES

For several years it has been the custom to invite a number of executive secretaries of clubs in the United States and Canada to the central office for a conference. Twelve executive secretaries from clubs having a membership of 100 and over attended two-day

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conferences in September. (Newly appointed executive secretaries are invited to participate in these meetings.) Letters received from secretaries after their return home expressed enthusiasm for these conferences.

On 8-9 October, 1951, an experimental conference was held for secretaries of Rotary clubs which had been admitted to membership in R.I. within the last five years. Clubs selected to participate in this conference were located fairly close to Chicago. Eight secretaries, from clubs in eight districts, attended this conference. The meeting proved to be most interesting and of great benefit to both the visitors and the secretariat staff.

UNITED NATIONS WEEK

A proclamation by the president of Rotary International designated the week of 21-27 October as U.N. Week and suggestions for observance were sent to Rotary clubs in English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish. Many clubs devoted their meetings to close scrutiny of U.N. developments. Others extended their activities over the entire week and throughout their communities with public meetings, film festivals, school and church programs, and the staffing of information centers by Rotarians.

An exceptional response was given to a radio script entitled "What Price Peace?" which was sent to clubs with the "Report on U.N." It presented selected quotations from prominent U.N. delegates in the form of a running conversation with connecting remarks supplied by a Rotarian moderator. The authenticity of these opinions, the vital subject, and the opportunity to represent famous personalities, seems to have appealed to a great many Rotary clubs. Several reported repeat performances on radio and at public meetings.

OBSERVERS

The president of Rotary International appointed observers at the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva, Switzerland, and New York, U.S.A., at a non-governmental organizations conference at Managua, Nicaragua, and at the United Nations General Assembly in Paris, France.

INFORMING THE PUBLIC

During 1951-52, information regarding the general program of Rotary, and specific Rotary activities, was publicized through newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations in many parts of the world.

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Special publicity was given to President Spain's Rotary travels, the program of the Rotary Foundation Fellowships, the appointment of Rotary International officials, the official visits of district governors and club visits by other present and past R.I. officers, district conferences and district assemblies, Rotary's 47th anniversary, Boys and Girls Week, the admission of new Rotary clubs, and meetings of the board of directors and committees of R.I.

Articles on Rotary were published in a number of general reference books, including the *Encyclopedia Britannica Yearbook*, the *Encyclopedia Americana Yearbook*, *Collier's Yearbook*, the *World Almanac*, and the *Canadian Almanac*.

Of special interest was an article which appeared in the 10 October, 1951, issue of the "Saturday Evening Post," a weekly magazine in the U.S.A. which has a circulation in excess of four million copies. Entitled "The Truth About the Service Clubs," the article contained a great deal of favorable information about Rotary.

An increasing number of Rotary clubs in many countries reported radio broadcasts of club programs and of special public-interest features.

The secretariat arranged a number of special radio programs, including a Boys and Girls Week broadcast over the radio networks of the Columbia Broadcasting System in the U.S.A. and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Canada. There were also Rotary Foundation Fellowship broadcasts over the National Broadcasting Company's network in the U.S.A. and the "Voice of America" of the U.S.A., and a number of local radio broadcasts presented in cooperation with individual Rotary clubs.

A special salute to Rotary International and the Rotary Foundation Fellowship program was also broadcast in the U.S.A. by the Columbia Broadcasting System's television network.

BOYS AND GIRLS WEEK

The 32nd annual observance of Boys and Girls Week is being held from 26 April to 3 May. The theme is "Learning to Serve."

For the second consecutive year R.I. assumed sponsorship of this event and prepared planning material for distribution to the clubs. Rotary clubs, in addition to initiating observances, served as information centers for interested non-Rotarians.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

President Spain by proclamation urged all Rotary clubs to promote this excellent service to youth in cooperation with all interested community groups.



The Boys and Girls Week observance continues to increase in popularity. This picture shows the Oahu Youth Council planning their 1951 celebration, which included tours of 25 business and industrial firms, and was participated in by more than 2000 young people of Honolulu and the Island of Oahu, Hawaii.

NEW PROGRAM MATERIAL

The Boys and Girls Week Folder, containing the suggested program and ideas for implementing that program, was printed in English and Spanish. In addition, "Learning to Serve," (Paper No. 683) was prepared to suggest possibilities for the club meeting during the week. These two publications were distributed to Rotary clubs and many additional copies of both were sent to clubs on request.

In response to the suggestion by a number of Rotary clubs that more detailed information be made available on some phases of Boys and Girls Week, several new program papers were made available to Rotary clubs on request. It is expected that this series will be expanded to include a program paper for each day of Boys and Girls Week.

OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITY

Other general promotional material released prior to the observance included: items in several issues of the News Broadcast, Secretary's Letter, Program Ideas, "The Rotarian"; reminders enclosed with general correspondence from the Secretariat; and a news release, suggested Mayor's proclamation, and radio spot announcements which could be adapted for local use.

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SCOPE OF OBSERVANCE

Since the observances of this Week are held at different times throughout the year in many other parts of the world, the district governors are being asked to provide information from their areas.

There are many indications that the 1952 observance will be even more widespread than last year's successful event.

ROTARY'S 47TH ANNIVERSARY

Throughout the world, Rotary clubs obtained effective publicity on their observances of Rotary's 47th Anniversary.

Special Rotary feature articles and news stories were published in local newspapers. In some instances, the newspapers published special editions or special sections in commemoration of the anniversary.

Many Rotary clubs arranged for special broadcasts over local radio stations. It has long been customary for Rotary clubs in the United States and Canada to have broadcasts of this nature, but it has been encouraging to note the increasing number of these broadcasts in other countries.



The "Day of the Tree" was recently observed by the Rotary Club of Tunja, Colombia, and during the ceremony several thousand small trees were planted. This club has started a school for the underprivileged children of the community and organized a Savings Fund to develop the habit of thrift.

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ROTARY RECORDINGS

The use of wire and tape recordings for Rotary club programs has increased. A number of recordings were made, at the request of Rotary clubs, by the president and the general secretary.

At the suggestion of the president, a program was initiated which will result in wire-recorded interviews with some 25 Rotary "old-timers" regarding the early years of Rotary. These recordings will be kept in the permanent Rotary archives.

FINANCES

The books and other financial records of R.I. for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1951, were audited by public accountants selected by the Finance Committee. The reports of the auditors were received and examined by the Finance Committee and then submitted to the board of directors. A condensed version of the reports, which included both the finances of R.I. and of the Foundation, was printed and distributed to all Rotary clubs and others on the News Broadcast mailing list.

The finances for last year (1950-51) terminated as follows: In the general administration accounts the excess of income over expenses was \$103,920. In the magazine accounts there was an excess of income over expenses of \$37,261 for "The Rotarian"; a deficit of \$10,261 for "Revista Rotaria"; a deficit of \$2,604 for "Le Rotarien."

After giving consideration to other special debits and credits there was a net increase of \$126,803 in the surplus account. In round figures, the balance sheet of R.I. on 30 June, 1951, showed cash including short-term investments \$416,000, long-term investments \$815,000, other assets \$345,000, total assets \$1,576,000. Liabilities amounted to \$225,000, reserve for investments amounted to \$50,000, and the remaining \$1,301,000 made up the general surplus.

The financial operations for the current fiscal year (1951-52) will not be definitely determined until the books are closed as at 30th June. The budgets for this year contain the following estimates:

1951-52	ESTIMATED INCOME	ESTIMATED EXPENSES	ESTIMATED EX- CESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES
General Administration.....	\$1,565,877	\$1,542,082	\$23,795
"The Rotarian" Magazine..	710,800	687,836	22,964
"Revista Rotaria" Magazine	97,500	93,230	4,270

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Actual results for 1951-52 will vary somewhat from the foregoing figures depending upon the final income received and the actual cost of the 1952 International Assembly and Convention and certain other items in the budget. Final figures will be sent to all clubs after the close of the year.

In the budgets for next year (1952-53) as recommended by the Finance Committee and adopted by the board, the estimated expenses will be the highest in the history of the organization and in order to provide for the extraordinary expenses incident to holding the 1953 Convention in Europe, the board appropriated \$99,000 from the surplus of R.I.

Rotary International and Rotary clubs in the United States of America are exempt from payment of income tax but are required to file annually a report of their income, expenditures, and balance sheet as at the close of the year. However, R.I. and the clubs are subject to the provisions of the laws relating to social security tax and the withholding of income tax on salaries paid to employees. In compliance with these laws R.I. filed with the federal government and various state governments the required reports and a notice was sent to the clubs advising them of their obligations and urging them to file the reports required of them.

Constant attention has been given to the collection of per capita tax, magazine subscriptions, and other items due from the clubs. Most of the clubs are prompt in meeting their obligations to R.I. but in some parts of the world where monetary conditions are not normal and the exportation of funds is restricted it is difficult to keep the accounts up-to-date. In a few cases the memberships of clubs were terminated because of wilful failure to pay their obligations to R.I.

ROTARY LITERATURE

Every effort is being made to continue the general improvement in Rotary literature. No opportunity is being overlooked to the end that the printed literature, which carries the program and the message of Rotary, will have greater appeal to those club officers and committeemen for whom it is intended.

Particular attention has been given this year to a reduction in the amount of literature through condensation of related subjects into a form that will be more convenient for club use. As a result, at least five of the pamphlets which have been considered as standard for several years will be discontinued when present stocks are exhausted.

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For four days and four nights last January passengers on the streamliner "City of San Francisco" were snowbound in the High Sierras. Five Rotarians aboard organized the temporary "Rotary Club of Yuba Pass." Rotarian E. R. Bailey, of San Francisco, California, U.S.A., (third from right) organized the group and was its first and last president!

"MR. PRESIDENT: 1952-53 IS YOUR YEAR"

The "Mr. President" folder, (in English and Spanish), which is sent to the incoming president prior to the beginning of the Rotary year, was considerably revised. Standard Rotary events were indicated on a calendar printed on the inside back cover. A system of symbols provides the club presidents with a means of indicating on the calendar meeting dates, club assemblies, district conference, visit of the district governor, etc. The committee leaflets were completely revised in an effort to give each committee chairman as much information as possible and reduce the necessity of referring to supplementary material.

An advanced production schedule enabled the Chicago office to mail copies overseas earlier than in the past.

1951 CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS BOOK

Following the instructions of the board, the 1951 Convention Proceedings was published in a smaller book than heretofore, but with a new and attractive format. Some new features were incorpo-

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rated, including a human-interest running story of the convention. Several economies were effected, including a heavy paper cover instead of cloth cover. There were few objections to the variation from the uniform cloth-binding style of past years, principally from those who maintain collections of the "Proceedings" in their libraries. In each case, it was pointed out that considerable money was being saved by the adoption of the new format.

"ADVENTURE IN SERVICE"

A revised edition of this book (6th printing—30,000 copies) was published. This edition brings the total quantity printed, since first published in 1946, to 155,000 copies. An average of about 1,800 copies of this book is ordered by Rotary clubs each month.

"YOUR YEAR" (PAMPHLET NO. 8)

The text of the 1952-53 edition of this manual of information for club presidents was revised in an effort to make it more readable, and to give the club presidents the benefit of the latest thinking of the board and of R.I. committees. One innovation was chapter headings illustrated in two colors.

"ROTARY CLUB SECRETARY" (PAMPHLET NO. 9)

The text of this manual of information for club secretaries was completely revised in an effort to personalize it, to make it more readable, and to bring it up to date and in accord with the latest thinking of the board and R.I. committees. For the first time in a number of years, this pamphlet is being sent to *all* club secretaries, rather than only to *newly elected* club secretaries.

"SERVICE IS MY BUSINESS"

The year saw a fourth reprinting in English (25,000 copies) of this popular book on vocational service. This new edition gives effect to action of the 1951 convention which provided for one instead of four objects of Rotary, and which changed the name of the Aims and Objects Committee to Program Planning Committee.

Accounts of club activities point up the continuing usefulness of the book as the basis of club programs and of discussion at fireside meetings, and its pre-eminence as a medium for acquainting new members and non-Rotarians with Rotary principles of vocational service.

During the first nine months of the year, sales averaged about 1,100 copies a month. Once again, special Christmas promotional efforts brought a very gratifying response. Many copies of the book

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were ordered on order cards mailed to club presidents in the United States and Canada with a letter suggesting "Service Is My Business" as an appropriate Christmas gift for the members of their clubs and for non-Rotarian business associates and acquaintances.

THE FOUR-WAY TEST

The Four-Way Test continues to be one of the most popular of Rotary's publications. Sales of the plastic desk plaque are averaging about 1,500 a month. With each plaque there is included a copy of the pocket folder which tells the interesting story of the Test. In addition to that distribution, more than 40,000 copies of the folder will have been sold before this Rotary year comes to an end.

These thousands of copies of the Four-Way Test are getting directly onto the desks and into the hands not only of Rotarian but also of non-Rotarian business and professional men throughout the world. In other ways the principles of high standards of practice stated in the Test are reaching a still wider audience. For instance, it has been used as the basis of feature articles and editorials in newspapers, it has been reproduced in a news bulletin for church members, and it has been reprinted in the masthead of a publication for company employees. The Rotary Club of Tuticorin, India, distributed reproductions in English and Tamil to business houses, schools, and other local institutions.



Many reports are received of Rotarians who enjoy entertaining overseas students in their homes. This group from the University of California, U.S.A.—representing nineteen different countries—was entertained in the homes of Redding, Cal., U.S.A., Rotarians over a three-day period.

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"FROM HERE ON!" AND "THE WORLD AT WORK"

The seventh edition of "From Here On!", which supplements the United Nations Charter with parallel comments and questions had an enthusiastic reception and most of the edition has been purchased for use in teaching about the United Nations. "The World at Work" which deals in similar fashion with the economic and social efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies has also had wide distribution. The U. S. Department of State purchased 1500 copies of each publication for use in its libraries abroad.

Neither commentary will be re-published when the present supply is exhausted.

"REPORT ON U.N."

Owing to the multiplication of sources providing information about the United Nations, the board of R.I. has agreed that this publication shall be discontinued with the issue which will cover the events of the United Nations for May, 1952.

1952-53 CATALOGUE

The 1952-53 Catalogue of Supplies will be ready for distribution to all clubs well before 1 July, 1952. In line with increased costs, practically all items listed therein will show a slight increase over the previous year.

BRIEF FACTS ABOUT ROTARY

Two hundred thousand copies of "Brief Facts about Rotary," which gives general background information about Rotary, were printed in English, Spanish, and Portuguese and distributed to Rotary clubs and publicity media. (This pamphlet is also made available, in other languages, by the Zurich office of the secretariat.)

BIOGRAPHIES BOOKLET

To enable participants in the 1952 International Assembly to become better acquainted with each other, a booklet of biographies and photographs of participants was published.

SECRETARIAT FOLDER

To assist Rotarians in reporting to their clubs on visits to the central office of the secretariat, a descriptive pamphlet was published in English and Spanish.



Rotarians of Babahoyo, Ecuador, take personal interest in the well-being of the Orphanage San Jose, reflected in individual contributions and fund-raising projects. Shown in the picture is the Rev. Father Marcos Bentazzo, bishop of the province and founder and director of the orphanage.

ROTARY FOUNDATION LEAFLET

To report on the achievements of Rotary Foundation Fellows, a leaflet entitled "Where Are They Now?" was published, listing the positions of some 75 returned Rotary Fellows who have shown promise that they may well be among tomorrow's leaders.

SECRETARY'S LETTER TO R.I. OFFICIALS

The secretary keeps the R.I. officers, committeemen, et al, informed of important developments and current events through the Secretary's Letter, a mimeographed communication issued every two weeks.

Sixteen issues of the Secretary's Letter have been distributed in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. This letter is also sent to past R.I. officers who have indicated a desire to receive it.

THE NEWS BROADCAST

Through the News Broadcast, the secretariat transmits to club officers announcements concerning the administration of R.I. and of clubs. Remaining space is devoted to offers of program material,

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descriptions of unusual projects sponsored by Rotary clubs in various parts of the world which may serve as suggestions to other clubs, accounts of club activities which may be of interest to the clubs generally, etc.

The News Broadcast is issued in English, Spanish, and Portuguese and distributed to club officers, and officers and committeemen of R.I., past R.I. officers who receive the Secretary's Letter, and to a limited number of Rotarians based on each club's membership.

To date, ten issues of the publication in English, Spanish, and Portuguese have been printed and distributed.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS—R.I. AND STANDARD

A revised edition of this pamphlet (No. 12) was printed (in English and Spanish) embodying changes in these documents made at the 1951 convention. Copies were distributed to all Rotary clubs, international officers, committeemen, and past presidents of R.I.

MANUAL OF PROCEDURE

This pamphlet (No. 35) (assembled and arranged for reference purposes) contains the policies and procedures of R.I. as established from time to time at the convention and by the board.

The manual is revised and reprinted biennially. The latest edition was published in October, 1950, and it is contemplated that a revised edition will be issued in October or November of 1952. Copies are distributed to the secretaries of all Rotary clubs, to all present international officers and committeemen, and to past presidents of R.I.

The Manual of Procedure is also issued in Spanish. A Spanish translation of the October, 1950 issue was prepared in July, 1951, and distributed to clubs and international officers in Ibero America.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

The 1951-52 edition was published in August and distributed to Rotary clubs and international officers and committeemen. This edition contained the greatest number of hotel advertisements ever published, the income from which helped to offset the cost of the publication.

"THE ROTARIAN"

EDITORIAL

The article "Rotary in the March of Mankind" by Frank E. Spain (July, 1951, issue) proved the forerunner of a number of others envisaging "a new affirmation of faith in Service above Self."

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Boy Number 10,000! The Rotary Club of Rowley Regis extends a welcome to the 10,000th boy to cross the threshold of "Rotary Boys' House" a three-story home for underprivileged lads in need of a holiday, a 28-year old project sponsored and maintained by Rotarians of Districts 6, 10, and 17, England.

Notable among these were "Look, Reminisce, and Dream" by Philip Lovejoy (September, 1951, issue) and "Prescription for Rotary Elixir" by Charles Pettengill (June, 1952, issue).

ON THE CLUB SERVICE AVENUE—Such articles as "The Beating Heart of Rotary" by Wm. Clayton Bower (January, 1952, issue) and "So I Said 'Let's Sing,'" and "Paul Harris as I Knew Him" by Harry Ruggles (February and March, 1952, issues, respectively) and "Midyear Meeting of the Board" (April, 1952, issue) advanced themes of fellowship and Rotary history.

ON THE VOCATIONAL SERVICE AVENUE—Four symposia to which Rotarians of the world contributed treated such questions as "You are the Trial Lawyer" (July, 1951, issue), "You are the Advertising Man" (November, 1951, issue), "Entertain the Customer?" (March, 1952, issue), and "Should Prices Follow the Market?" (April, 1952, issue). Other major vocational service features have included "A New Approach to International Service" by Guy Gundaker (May, 1952, issue).

ON THE COMMUNITY SERVICE AVENUE—Articles and items have reported club projects and civic endeavors aimed at improving

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community living. These have ranged from such studies as "New Life for Tired Towns" by R. Stein and J. Walker (August, 1952, issue) to "Worried about the Young People?" by Will Durant (May, 1952, issue).

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AVENUE—Articles and items have included "The Philippines—On the Way Up" by Carlos P. Romulo; "Freedom of Information"—(a debate between Carroll Binder and Raul Noriega); "Rally at the Manor," by W. E. Thomas. Many figures of international distinction have contributed their opinions—among them: Bernard Baruch, Sir Benegal Rau, Sir Muhammed Zafrulla Kahn, Sir Norman Angell, Charles F. Kettering, Lord Halifax, Kurt V. Schuschnigg, and Burges Johnson.

Pre-convention publicity has included features on the "Middle America" region, Mexico City and its environs, the entertainment and program to be offered, etc.

REPRINTS—Every month many publications and pamphlets, plus radio and other means of mass communication, reprint or re-use material from "The Rotarian" for their respective non-Rotarian audiences. Inasmuch as only "first rights" are sometimes purchased on such articles, reprint rights are granted only on request in writing.

As a result of editorial promotion, many other magazines, newspapers, house organs, trade association bulletins, etc., have quoted or mentioned "The Rotarian," thereby giving many millions more of reader-listener impressions in behalf of Rotary and its magazine.

CIRCULATION

The paid circulation of "The Rotarian" is averaging about 300,000—an all-time high. Subscriptions from Rotarians in countries outside the United States and Canada have shown a substantial increase during the year, despite disturbing international conditions.

ADVERTISING

Advertising revenue for "The Rotarian" during this year is more than 30 per cent above the preceding year, the result of an expanded advertising promotional program.

FISCAL OPERATIONS

The excess of income over expenses for "The Rotarian" will approximate \$37,000, or some \$14,000 more than the original amount estimated for the current year. The probable actual consolidated excess of income over expenses for both editions of the magazine will be some \$45,000 as compared with the original estimate of \$27,234. While paper and printing costs have increased the last year, these increases have been absorbed by savings in other items.

"REVISTA ROTARIA"

EDITORIAL

Material presented in "Revista Rotaria" is selected by the editor from articles and illustrations appearing in "The Rotarian," and from articles originally written in Spanish, most of which have been solicited by the editor from contributors in Latin America. Special sections, such as those devoted to editorials or to reporting on club activities, are prepared in the editorial offices.

Restyling of the "Revista Rotaria" format was accomplished with the July, 1951, issue, consistent with the changes made in "The Rotarian." Comments that have been received on the changes have been highly favorable.

CIRCULATION

The paid circulation for "Revista Rotaria" reached the 33,000 mark for the first time with the July, 1951, issue and has remained relatively stable during the year.

ADVERTISING

The quality of prestige advertising has been maintained. Though competition for advertising dollars in the export field is keen, the advertising revenue for 1951-52 will show a slight increase over the preceding year.

FISCAL OPERATIONS

An anticipated excess of income over expenses of some \$7,000, as compared with the original budget estimate of \$4,270, is due chiefly to savings in some expense items. The greatly improved financial position of the Spanish edition over the preceding year has been made possible by the increase in subscription price from \$2.00 to \$2.75, effective 1 July, 1951, which has been favorably accepted by Rotarians of Ibero America.

ROTARY FOUNDATION

The two-million-dollar goal for the Rotary Foundation, set by the 1938 convention, was reached in 1947-48.

As this report is being concluded, total contributions to the Foundation have passed the three-million-dollar mark, standing at \$3,001,527.12 at the close of business on 15 April, 1952.

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ROTARY FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS

A total of 111 Fellowships to young men and women from 34 countries for advanced study in 16 countries were awarded for the academic year 1952-53.

The following statistics record the progress of the program since its inception:

YEAR	TOTAL AWARDS	To MEN	To WOMEN	COUNTRIES		COSTS: PAID OR COMMITTED
				FROM	TO	
1947-48.....	18	18	0	6	6	\$ 39,876.69
1948-49.....	37	37	0	11	11	94,929.25
1949-50.....	55	51	4	18	12	138,133.58
1950-51.....	84	66	18	23	24	216,600.00
1951-52.....	89	71	18	33	20	*229,105.00
1952-53.....	111	81	30	34	16	*292,300.00
Totals.....	394	324	70			\$1,010,944.52

The above figures include three Teenie Robertson Mitchell memorial Fellowships and two Edith Hodgson Fellowships amounting to \$11,474.11.

ROTARY FOUNDATION RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Nine of these special Fellowships have been awarded to the following:

Dr. Stepan Baley, Poland	Mrs. Chong Sun Yun Kim, Korea
Miss Ied Alten, The Netherlands	Dr. George S. Philippopoulos, Greece
Dr. Eero H. Valanne, Finland	Miss Carmen Prudencio, The Philippines
Dr. Bruno Haid, Austria	Dr. Jaakko Tola, Finland
Dr. Donald B. Cheek, Australia	

These Fellowships have been made tenable in countries where it is known that specialized training in the fields of medicine, the social sciences, and education are available. Upon returning to their homeland, these Fellows make the knowledge thus acquired available to their colleagues through various educational and clinical facilities.

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

Of the 394 Fellows, 89 are attending schools for the 1951-52 academic year, the 111 recently selected are completing arrange-

*Adjustment in these figures is probable as payments to 1951-52 Fellows have not been completed, and changes may occur also in the amounts covering the 1952-53 Fellows.

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ments for study during the 1952-53 academic year, and 194 have completed their Fellowship work. What these 194 Fellows are doing is indicated as follows:

- 29 Fellows.....are employed as full-time teachers in various institutions of higher learning.
- 13 Fellows.....are working for higher degrees and doing part-time teaching.
- 24 Fellows.....are working for advanced degrees in their specialized field of study.
- 8 Fellows.....are in the military service of their respective governments.
- 26 Fellows.....are employed in various branches of national or international government service.
- 43 Fellows.....are employed by industrial organizations for which their specialized training has equipped them.
- 22 Fellows.....are self-employed as practicing physicians, dentists, lawyers, engineers, etc.
- 29 Fellows.....of the 1950-51 group are in a transitory state and have not provided sufficient information to permit classification.

REPORTS FROM ROTARY FELLOWS

Every Rotary Foundation Fellow, during his Fellowship year, is required to submit five periodical reports. From the first three reports received from the 1951-52 Fellows thus far, it is indicated that they have addressed an average of nine Rotary clubs per Fellow, making a total of approximately 800 clubs in 20 countries that have had the opportunity of hearing a Rotary Foundation Fellow from a country other than their own. This does not include district conferences, assemblies, intercity meetings, international service committee meetings, or the many non-Rotary groups to which Rotary Fellows have been invited.

On the basis of an average of 45 members per club, this means that approximately 36,000 Rotarians have heard a message on international understanding given by highly qualified young ambassadors of good will.

WHEN ROTARY FELLOWS RETURN HOME

The immediate obligation of a Foundation Fellow upon returning to his home is to speak to as many Rotary clubs in the district which sponsored him as possible. Many Fellows not only address all the

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clubs in their own district, but also speak to clubs in neighboring districts.

The plan of using past Rotary Fellows to devote two or three weeks on an "expense paid" basis to speak to clubs which heretofore have not had a visit from a Foundation Fellow, has been most successful. Arrangements for these speaking tours are made by the secretariat with the cooperation of the district governors.

LITERATURE OF THE FOUNDATION

The literature of the Rotary Foundation can be divided into two classes, promotional material for the purpose of acquainting Rotarians and others with the history, objects, and achievements of the Foundation, and that which covers the operation of the Fellowships program at the candidate, club, and district levels.

The "Rotary Foundation Bulletin" provides current information concerning the work of the Foundation, the activities of the Rotary Foundation Fellows, contributions to the Foundation, a current list of clubs achieving the "100 per cent status" in contributions, and other data relating to the many interesting features of the work of the Foundation. It is distributed periodically to club presidents, secretaries, past and present international officers, members of the Rotary Foundation Fellowships district committees, and others.

There is a continuous heavy demand for the six-page folder, "The Rotary Foundation Story," which contains a brief history of the Foundation, its objectives, and interesting statistical data regarding the Rotary Foundation Fellowships program and other activities which are being financed by the Foundation.

New techniques in the operation of the Rotary Foundation Fellowships program are being constantly developed in order to more efficiently administer the program on an international basis. This requires the complete revision every year of all the literature concerned in the operation of the program at the applicant, club, and district levels.

Rotary Foundation literature is prepared in four languages and is distributed early in July of each year.

THEY ALSO SERVED

DEATH OF ARCH C. KLUMPH—President of R.I., 1916-17

Just before the close of the Rotary year, 1950-51, the organization had the misfortune to lose through death another of its beloved past presidents. Rotarian Arch C. Klumph of Cleveland, Ohio,

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U.S.A., a member of the Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio, since its organization in 1910, who served Rotary in almost every capacity—in his club—in his district—and in the international organization, passed away on 3 June, 1951. Arch was mainly responsible for the beginning of what is now known as the Rotary Foundation and one of the joys of his life was that he lived to see the Foundation grow from a few dollars to nearly three million dollars. Up to the time of his death Arch was keenly interested in all phases of Rotary International and its program, but his particular interest and enthusiasm was reserved for the Foundation and its accomplishments.

Past President Allen D. Albert, who was a member of Arch's board of directors, represented Rotary International at the funeral.

In Arch's passing the organization has lost one of its most outstanding Rotarians whose interest and devotion to the Rotary program of service was an inspiration to fellow-Rotarians for more than 40 years. We shall miss him.

The organization has also been saddened this past year by the passing of a number of its valued past directors, district governors, R.I. representatives, and committee chairmen. We record with regret the deaths of:

- WILLIAM ANTHONY, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A., District Governor, 1946-47.
A. MORTIMER ASTBURY, New Mills & District, England, R.I., Representative, 1946-48.
KURT BELFRAGE, Stockholm, Sweden, Director, 1932-33.
HENRY G. BENNETT, Stillwater, Okla., U.S.A., District Governor, 1931-32.
W. J. BERKOWITZ, Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A., Chairman, Committee on Convention Program and Topics, 1913-14.
ALGERNON BLAIR, Montgomery, Ala., U.S.A., Director, 1934-35.
BIAGIO BORRIELLO, Naples, Italy, Vice-President, 1931-33.
FREDERICK JOHN BRICE, Bangor Co. Down, Northern Ireland, R.I., Representative, 1939-42.
CHARLES N. BUTCHER, Calgary, Alta., Canada, Director, 1914-15.
SAMUEL C. CARNES, Cambridge, Ohio, U.S.A., District Governor, 1925-26.
JOHN E. DAVIES, Medicine Hat, Alta., Canada, District Governor, 1920-21.
JAMES DICKSON, JR., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A., District Governor, 1943-44.
RICHARD E. DODGE, Willimantic, Conn., U.S.A., District Governor, 1930-31.
ALBERT H. DOLLEAR, Jacksonville, Ill., U.S.A., District Governor, 1931-32.
CHANDLER W. GORDON, Asheville, N. C., U.S.A., District Governor, 1951-52.
A. D. GOUGLER, Selinsgrove, Pa., U.S.A., District Governor, 1950-51.
JUAN A. GUIZADO, Panama City, Panama, District Governor, 1928-30.
JON HARTMAN, Turku-Abo, Suomi-Finland, District Governor, 1943-45.
FRANK H. HATFIELD, Evansville, Ind., U.S.A., Director, 1923-24.
WINTHROP R. HOWARD, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., Chairman, Magazine Committee, 1943-45.
IRVING O. HUNT, Wyoming, Pa., U.S.A., District Governor, 1932-33.
RUSSELL T. KELLEY, Hamilton, Ont., Canada, District Governor, 1918-19.
CHARLES W. KENT, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A., District Governor, 1932-33.
RAYMOND J. KNOEPPEL, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., Director, 1927-28.
FRANK LAMB, Hoquiam, Wash., U.S.A., Vice-President, 1923-24.
HANS LICHTENHAHN, Basel, Switzerland, District Governor, 1934-35.

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HAROLD P. LINDSAY, Escanaba, Mich., U.S.A., District Governor, 1946-47.
MAURICE C. LLOYD, Melbourne, Vict., Australia, District Governor, 1949-50.
FRED B. MACK, San Bernardino, Cal., U.S.A., District Governor, 1938-39.
PEDRO H. DE MELO CAHU, Recife, Pern., Brazil, District Governor, 1941-42.
RAY F. MYERS, Council Bluffs, Ia., U.S.A., District Governor, 1932-33.
EUGEN NIENHAUS, Basel, Switzerland, District Governor, 1935-36.
VINCENT O'HARE, Dublin, Eire, R.I. Representative, 1946-47.
GEORGE W. PEAVY, Corvallis, Ore., U.S.A., District Governor, 1945-46.
CHARLES W. PENDOCK, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A., District Governor, 1936-37.
FRANK PHILLIPS, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A., Vice-President, 1939-40.
AXEL L. ROMDAHL, Gothenburg, Sweden, District Governor, 1947-49.
JOSEPH R. ROSIER, Fairmont, W. Va., District Governor, 1939-40.
LUIS P. SABOCAL, Callao, Lima, Peru, District Governor, 1941-42.
HART I. SEELY, Waverly, N.Y., U.S.A., Vice-President, 1925-26.
E. ROY SHAW, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A., District Governor, 1937-38.
GEORGE A. SHAW, Manistique, Mich., U.S.A., District Governor, 1934-35.
GEORGE A. SMITH, Plymouth, Mich., U.S.A., District Governor, 1947-48.
HARRY G. STANTON, Toronto, Ont., Canada, District Governor, 1920-21.
CHARLES F. UHL, Somerset, Pa., U.S.A., District Governor, 1927-28.
THOMAS G. WELLS, Montreal, Que., Canada, District Governor, 1915-16.
NOBEL D. WELTY, Bartlesville, Okla., U.S.A., District Governor, 1935-36.
JOHN A. WHITAKER, Russellville, Ky., U.S.A., District Governor, 1945-46.
J. H. WHITTAKER, Accrington, Lancs., England, R.I. Representative, 1943-45.
MANUEL ZEGARRA LANFRANCO, Lima, Peru, District Governor, 1944-45.
JULIO ZULOAGA G., Manizales, Caldas, Colombia, District Governor, 1941-42.

THE SECRETARIAT

The secretary of R.I., serving under the supervision of the president and control of the board of directors, is the active managing officer of the organization. The secretary and his staff form the R.I. secretariat with 111 persons at present on duty at the central office in Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., and 10 persons at present on duty at the Continental European Office in Zurich, Switzerland. In addition, there is the magazine office in Chicago with the editor-manager in charge, operating with 31 persons under the supervision of the magazine committee and control of the board. There is also an office in London, England, for the Rotary clubs in Great Britain and Ireland, which function under the general council of R.I.B.I.

The central office is divided into ten departments: office services; service to governors and clubs in U.S.A., Canada and Bermuda; fiscal; program; service to governors and clubs in the Eastern Hemisphere; public relations; service to governors and clubs in Ibero America; international assembly; convention; and Rotary Foundation. The secretary and the assistant general secretary render service to the R.I. board and committees, coordinate the work of all the departments of the central office, and handle all personnel and other matters which do not fall within the scope of any of the departments.

During the last year, the maintenance of the central office staff has required the employment of a larger than usual number of

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trainees and the consequent need of increased pressure on members of the staff in key positions. However, the rapid progress on the part of the trainees and the continued interest and faithful cooperation of all members of the staff, have enabled the work of the office to be carried forward.

Every effort is made to maintain the best and most modern tools and machines for the use of the staff. During the year 1951-52 over one hundred new typewriters were placed in use in the office, a new folding machine and new offset press were installed in our print shop, and many old wax-cylinder voice-writing machines were replaced with more modern disc-type machines. Telephone equipment was streamlined eliminating unnecessary hold buttons, intercommunicating lines, etc.

The Zurich office, under the special supervision of European Secretary Walter Panzar, receives semi-annual reports and payments from clubs in the region, issues bulletins in four different languages, prepares texts of Rotary's literature in languages other than English, Spanish, and Portuguese (which are prepared at the central office), maintains contact with the officers and committeemen of R.I. in the region, and provides helpful service to the European, North African, Eastern Mediterranean Advisory Committee, the clubs, the district governors, the officers and committeemen and Rotarians in Continental Europe.

The secretary is proud of his staff—both in Chicago and in Zurich—and takes this opportunity to express his personal appreciation to each member of the staff for his faithful service to the organization during the past year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Philip Lovejoy", written in a cursive style.

PHILIP LOVEJOY
Secretary, Rotary International

23 April, 1952

REPORT OF TREASURER

RICHARD E. VERNOR

TO ROTARY INTERNATIONAL:

As prescribed in Article V, Section 6 (c) of the By-Laws, I herewith submit the annual report of the treasurer of Rotary International.

There has been no significant change in world-wide financial conditions during the past year. In a few countries there has been some improvement but in other parts of the world conditions have deteriorated. Nearly seven years have elapsed since the close of World War II and the world is still suffering from the economic dislocations brought on by that conflict. Some countries sought the remedy for their ills in devaluation of their currency. The immediate effects were stimulating but in time the advantages wore off and the old ills reappeared. The future is uncertain and apparently the only solution lies in the willingness of the people and governments of the afflicted countries to make the sacrifices and efforts necessary to improve their economic status.

The financial management of an organization like Rotary International which operates world-wide is extremely difficult under such conditions. While there are still some countries in which clubs are able to pay their obligations to R.I. by purchasing and remitting the amount in United States or other free currency the restrictions imposed upon the exportation of money in other countries make it necessary for R.I. to maintain bank accounts in those countries. The payments from the clubs are deposited in those accounts and in so far as possible the money is used for R.I. expenses within the country and when permission can be obtained excess amounts are transferred to the United States to help meet the "international" expenses of the organization.

During July and the early part of August and during January and the early part of February when most of the clubs pay their per capita tax and magazine subscriptions for the semi-annual period the cash balance in the R.I. bank account in the United States is very substantial. A considerable portion of these funds is not required until toward the close of the fiscal year when most of the expenditures in connection with the international assembly and

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

convention are incurred. In order to profitably employ these temporary excess funds the board has authorized the secretary and the treasurer of R.I. to transfer them into short-term United States Treasury bills or notes. The temporary excess funds so employed during this fiscal year will earn between \$5,000 and \$6,000 interest.

The cash balances of R.I. on 30 April consisted of \$201,491 on deposit in the United States and the equivalent of \$283,763 on deposit in other countries. In addition to the cash there was temporarily invested in United States Treasury bills \$398,477. A considerable portion of these funds will be used for expenses during the remainder of this fiscal year, particularly in connection with the International Assembly at Lake Placid and the Convention in Mexico City.

The investment policy adopted by the board of directors in January, 1951, provides that approximately 70 per cent of the total portfolio shall be invested in government bonds and approximately 30 per cent shall be invested in common stocks. At present the portfolio consists of—

Government bonds at book value.....	\$571,920—69.93 per cent
Common stocks at book value.....	245,923—30.07 per cent

Total Investments\$817,843

On 1 July, 1951, the common stocks amounted to \$164,235 and in August \$81,688 of additional stocks were purchased which brought the total to \$245,923. The dividends for the six months from 1 July, to 31 December, 1951, which included some year-end extras, amounted to \$6,920, thus during that six month period the yield on the stocks was 5.63 per cent on cost. The yield during the calendar year 1952 will very likely be smaller due to the increases in taxes and the higher costs of operation in most lines of business but in spite of these adverse factors it appears that the yield in 1952 will be fairly good.

The value of the stocks has fluctuated according to the upward or downward trend of the market. The high point was on 14 September when the market value was \$13,769—5.67 per cent over cost. The low point was on 26 November when the market value was \$6,799—2.76 per cent under cost. At present the market value is \$3,797—1.54 per cent over cost.

The bonds and stocks in the portfolio of R.I. are held in trust by banks in the United States, Canada, England, Australia and New Zealand.

The depositing of collections and the disbursing of funds during the past year were in accordance with procedure approved by the board of directors.

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When the books for the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1952, have been closed and audited, a report showing the income and expenses during the year and the balance sheet at the close of the year will be mailed to all clubs.

Following is a statement which shows in detail the amount of cash which R.I. had on deposit in each country according to reports received in the Central Office up to 30 April, 1952, and a statement which shows the details of the investments as at that date:

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL CASH

As at 30 April, 1952

(Exclusive of Rotary Foundation cash in R. I. accounts.)

COUNTRY	LOCAL CURRENCY	BOOK VALUE IN U.S. CURRENCY
<i>United States</i>		\$201,491
<i>British Commonwealth of Nations:</i>		
Canada.....	Can. \$ 13,067	\$ 13,067
England.....	£ 5,471	15,318
Australia.....	£ 3,037	6,859
New Zealand.....	£ 2,201	6,174
South Africa.....	£ 4,352	12,191
Total.....		\$ 53,609
<i>Central and South America:</i>		
Argentina.....	Ps. 375,215	\$ 27,333
Bolivia.....	Bl. 465,417	4,654
Brazil.....	Cr. 776,501	34,755
Chile.....	Ps. 824,686	10,823
Colombia.....	Ps. 6,596	2,643
Ecuador.....	S 16,022	1,059
Nicaragua.....	C. 6,679	967
Peru.....	S. 49,991	3,318
Total.....		\$ 85,552
<i>Continental Europe, North Africa and Eastern Mediterranean Region:</i>		
Austria.....	S. 9,680	\$ 453
Denmark.....	Kr. 18,627	2,699
Egypt.....	£ 574	900
Finland.....	FM 1,388,043	6,013
France.....	Fr. 9,530,258	27,038
Germany.....	M. 27,012	6,433
Greece.....	Dr. 23,986,637	1,607
Israel.....	£ 792	2,194
Italy.....	L. 10,285,919	16,460
Netherlands.....	Fl. 76,729	20,211
Norway.....	Kr. 54,638	7,643
Switzerland.....	Fr. 67,797	15,501
Total.....		\$107,152

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Asia:

Burma.....	Rs.	15,826	\$ 3,319
Ceylon.....	Rs.	2,867	601
India.....	Rs.	85,770	17,974
Indonesia.....	R.	14,407	1,935
Malaya & Singapore.....	St.	\$ 8,944	2,945
Pakistan.....	Rs.	10,765	3,261
Philippines.....	Ps.	14,829	7,415

Total.....\$ 37,450

Total Cash.....\$485,254

Less Reserve for Possible Loss.....9,856

Total Net Cash.....\$475,398

Cash Temporarily Invested in United States

of America Treasury Bills.....\$398,477

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS

As at 30 April, 1952

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	PAR VALUE IN LOCAL CURRENCY	BOOK VALUE IN U.S. CURRENCY
<i>United States:</i>		
Savings Bonds, Series G, 2½%, due 1953.....	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Savings Bonds, Series G, 2½%, due 1954.....	100,000	100,000
Savings Bonds, Series G, 2½%, due 1955.....	50,000	50,000
Savings Bonds, Series G, 2½%, due 1956.....	38,000	38,000
Savings Bonds, Series G, 2½%, due 1957.....	100,000	100,000
Savings Bonds, Series G, 2½%, due 1958.....	42,000	42,000
Savings Bonds, Series G, 2½%, due 1959.....	30,000	30,000
Savings Bonds, Series G, 2½%, due 1960.....	50,000	50,000
Treasury Bonds, 2¼%, due 1962/59.....	21,000	21,000

Canada:

Victory Loan Bonds, 3%, due 1959..... Can.	\$ 5,000	4,500
Victory Loan Bonds, 3%, due 1960..... Can.	5,000	4,500
Victory Loan Bonds, 3%, due 1962..... Can.	10,000	9,000
Victory Loan Bonds, 3%, due 1963..... Can.	20,000	18,000
Victory Loan Bonds, 3%, due 1966..... Can.	10,000	9,000

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

Funding Stock, 4%, due 1960/90..... £	2,500	7,000
War Loan Bonds, 3½%, due 1952..... £	3,500	9,800

Australia:

War Loan Bonds, 3¼%, due 1960..... £	8,000	17,920
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New Zealand:

Conversion Loan Stock, 3%, due 1961/64..... £	4,000	11,200
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Total Government Bonds at Book Value.....\$571,920

ANNUAL REPORTS

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS

As at 30 April, 1952

COMMON STOCKS

NUMBER SHARES	COMPANY	COST (BOOK VALUE)
100	American Viscose.....	\$ 7,384
150	Caterpillar Tractor.....	7,916
210	Cincinnati Gas & Electric.....	6,917
140	Commercial Credit.....	8,220
100	Continental Casualty.....	6,708
150	Continental Oil.....	8,417
100	Duke Power.....	8,950
100	du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours.....	9,811
230	Federated Department Stores.....	9,471
200	First National Stores.....	7,810
200	General Electric.....	11,245
150	General Foods.....	6,552
200	General Motors.....	10,110
200	Gulf Oil.....	8,748
300	Gulf States Utilities.....	6,828
200	Household Finance.....	7,131
150	Industrial Rayon.....	9,719
200	Inland Steel.....	11,581
100	Jewel Tea.....	6,858
200	Kimberly-Clark.....	9,357
150	Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator.....	6,789
150	Murphy, G. C.....	7,903
150	National Dairy Products.....	7,148
150	National Steel.....	7,546
150	Phillips Petroleum.....	6,178
150	Sears, Roebuck.....	8,056
150	Southern Natural Gas.....	6,613
150	Standard Oil of Indiana.....	10,184
150	Union Carbide & Carbon.....	8,764
100	United Fruit.....	7,009
Total Common Stocks at Book Value.....		<u>\$245,923</u>
Total Investments at Book Value.....		<u><u>\$817,843</u></u>

Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
6 May, 1952

RICHARD E. VERNOR
Treasurer, Rotary International

1952

CONVENTION ORGANIZATION

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

PRESIDENT

FRANK E. SPAIN, Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A.

SECRETARY

PHILIP LOVEJOY, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Chairman: FRANK J. BRENNAN, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada

ERNESTO J. AGUILAR, Mexico
City, Mexico

ARTHUR C. HUNT, Wood River,
Illinois, U.S.A.

JAMES L. RANKIN, Decatur, Ala-
bama, U.S.A.

WALTER D. SCHULTZ, Cincin-
nati, Ohio, U.S.A.

ANDREW E. VAUGHAN, JR.,
Pottstown, Pennsylvania,
U.S.A.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Chairman: O. B. SELLERS, Fort Worth, Texas, U.S.A.

Vice-Chairman: RILEA W. DOE, Oakland, California, U.S.A.

H. I. ASTON, McAlester, Okla-
homa, U.S.A.

SUBODH CHATTERJIE, Rangoon

R. H. CRUST, Cairns, Queens-
land, Australia

JESUS M. DIAZ GONZALEZ, San
Cristobal, Venezuela

MASAKAZU KOBAYASHI, Tokyo
F. KENNETH NOOJIN, Huntsville,
Alabama, U.S.A.

ROBERT M. REED, Faribault,
Minnesota, U.S.A.

EDWIN ROBINSON, Sheffield,
England

ELECTION ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

Chairman: JOSEPH A. CAULDER, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Vice-Chairman: JOHN D. MAYNARD, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

ANTONIO ARMENTEROS S., San
Pedro de Marcoris, Domini-
can Republic

WILLIAM M. BALL, Corvallis,
Oregon, U.S.A.

CRANFILL COX, Gilmer, Texas

WILLIAM HARDY, Frederick,
Maryland, U.S.A.

FRITZ HODEL, Basle, Switzer-
land

JAMES LIGHTBODY, Vancouver,
B.C., Canada

C. P. MANGLIS, Nicosia, Cyprus

CLAYTON P. STOCKWELL, Janes-
ville, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

1952 CONVENTION ORGANIZATION

CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL ON LEGISLATION

T. A. WARREN, Bournemouth, England

CONVENTION MANAGER

GERALD C. KEELER, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

ASSISTANT TREASURER

CLEMENTE SERNA MARTINEZ, Mexico City, Mexico

CO-SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS

HERMAN H. FLEISHMAN, Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico

NORMAN G. FOSTER, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

SONG LEADER

WALTER R. JENKINS, Houston, Texas, U.S.A.

ACCOMPANIST

MABEL EDITH OLIVER, Houston, Texas, U.S.A.

HOST CLUB CONVENTION ORGANIZATION

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LIC. CARLOS SANCHEZ MEJORADA

*President of the Rotary Club of Mexico City
and Chairman ex-officio of the
Executive Committee*

Chairman: CLEMENTE SERNA MARTINEZ

Secretary: LIC. ARMANDO HERRERIAS

ING. ERNESTO J. AGUILAR

ERNESTO AGUIRRE Y CAMPO

ARQ. ROBERTO ALVAREZ

ESPINOSA

ADOLFO E. AUTREY

FRANCISCO BAUTISTA

GUILLERMO GUAJARDO DAVIS

VICENTE LOMELIN

HARRY S. MAZAL

EDMUNDO J. PHELAN

MARIANO R. SUAREZ

ERNESTO DEL VALLE

RICARDO PRIDA (*President, the Rotary Club of Chapultepec*)

1952 ROTARY CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

Ladies, ANTONIETA DE SANCHEZ MEJORADA	Housing, ENRIQUE BURMEISTER
Charro Festival, VICENTE E. MONTES DE OCA	Information, Post Office and Telegraph, ERNESTO DEL VALLE
Community Cooperation, MARIANO R. SUAREZ	Ladies Cooperation, JAVIER SALCIDO
Concerts of Mexican Composers, EMILIO AZCARRAGA, JR.	Meeting Places, ARQ. CARLOS CONTRERAS
Cooperation of Rotary Clubs in Mexico, RAMON SALCIDO	Opening Session, ING. MANUEL LEON ORTEGA
Decorations, ING. GUSTAVO OBREGON	Photography, JOSE TURU
Emergency Service, DR. JESUS SALAS HEREDIA	Publicity, MARIANO SONI
Entertainment, RODRIGO MONTES DE OCA	Reception, JULIO HUBARD
Equestrian Exhibition, CARLOS PRUNEDA	Registration, EDGAR H. SKIDMORE
Fiesta and Ball, ING. CARLOS VERAZA UHTHOFF	Restaurants, SERGIO LAGUNEZ PEREZ
Finances, ROSS R. ROBERTSON	Sports, JOSE DE YTIRBE
Fireworks, JUAN FERNANDO FONSECA	Symphony Concerts, IGNACIO HELGUERA A.
Folklore Festival, MARIO MEDILLIN OCADIZ	Transportation:
Hospitality in Mexican Homes, EDUARDO HUBARD	Air, ALFREDO GAYOU C.
House of Friendship, RUBEN S. MAZAL	Highway, WILMER GULLETTE
	Local, ALFREDO CHAVERO
	Ocean, JOHN A. CRAIG
	Railway, EUGENIO J. LOPERENA
	Uniforms, JORGE OJEDA
	Visas, CARLOS CALDERON
	Wardrobe, ANTONIO SORIANO
	Youth, ENRIQUE MERELES

DISTRICT GOVERNORS

OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

1952-1953



MARCUS K. MILNE
Aberdeen, Scotland
District 1



ROBERT F. POLLOCK
Rutherglen, Glasgow,
Scotland
District 2



W. SHOLTO OLLESON
Newcastle-on-Tyne, England
District 3



HORACE B. BUIST
Leeds, Yorkshire, England
District 4



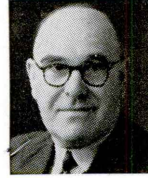
ALFRED POPPLEWELL
Buxton, Derbyshire, England
District 5



J. ERNEST SMITH
Wolverhampton, England
District 6



J. S. SELBY
Derby, England
District 7



G. F. CROWLEY
Southend-on-Sea, Essex,
England
District 8



R. R. BAXTER
Hemel Hempstead, England
District 9



A. AUBREY HITCHING
Bristol, England
District 10



WILLIAM HENRY FLORIO
SALVATORI
Southampton, Hamps., Eng.
District 11



JOSEPH H. JUDD
Folkestone, Kent, England
District 12



ERNEST LIONEL BRISTOLL
London, England
District 13



LESLIE J. D. BUNKER
Hove, Sussex, England
District 14



W. T. MAINWARING
HUGHES
Swansea, Wales
District 15



THOMAS BLOOMER
Ballymena,
Northern Ireland
District 16



FERDINAND ALBERT
NICHOLAS BECKHART
Exmouth, Devon., England
District 17



RICHARD LOCK
Liverpool, Lancashire,
England
District 18



ROBERT G. THOMPSON
Blackpool, England
District 19



SIMON LAWRENCE
MENDELSON
Boksburg, Transvaal, S.A.
District 25



NORMAN JEFFES
Kenilworth, Cape Town,
South Africa
District 26



HAROLD J. RALPH
Hobart, Tas., Australia
District 28



**FRANCIS PHILLIP
DELANDRO**
North Sydney, N.S.W., Aus.
District 29



HARRY E. GISSING
Wagga Wagga, N.S.W.,
Australia
District 30



**ROCKLIFFE HUMBERT
CRUST**
Cairns, Queens., Australia
District 31



**EMILE GEORGE
MOUFARRIGE**
Mudgee, N.S.W., Australia
District 32



ALAN F. DRAYTON
Colac, Vic., Australia
District 33



MARTIN J. STOTT
Perth, W.A., Australia
District 34



CHARLES A. SMITH
Gisborne, New Zealand
District 39



JAMES S. ROBBIE
Invercargill, New Zealand
District 40



TJAARDA DE COCK BUNING
Palembang, Indonesia
District 45



KHOO TEIK EE
Kuala Lumpur,
Federation of Malaya
District 46



BENITO F. LEGARDA
Manila, The Philippines
District 48



BHAGWATIPRASAD P. MEHTA
Bhavnagar, Saurashtra,
India
District 51



MOHAN SINGH
Patiala, India
District 52



SUBODH CHATTERJIE
Rangoon, Burma
District 53



EDUL C. EDULJEE
Nagpur, India
District 54



C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR
Ootacamund, South India
District 56



MASAKAZU KOBAYASHI
Tokyo, Japan
District 60



RISABURO TORIKAI
Kyoto, Japan
District 61



RAÚL DO CARMO E CUNHA
Lisbon, Portugal
District 65



ARNOLD WILLEM GROOTE
Hilversum, The Netherlands
District 66



A. D. VOUTE
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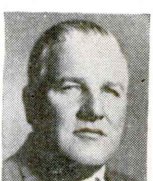
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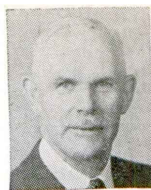
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